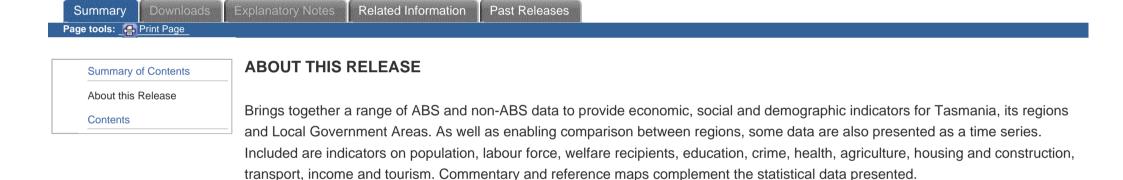


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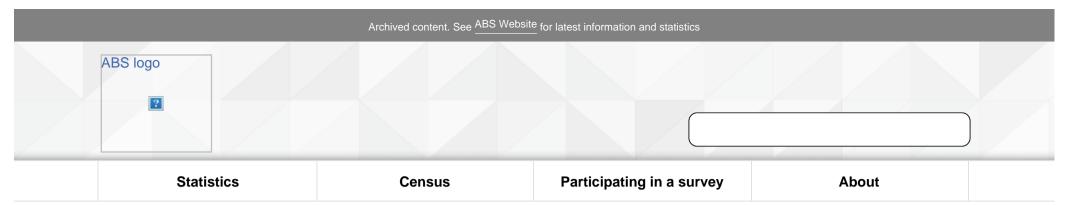
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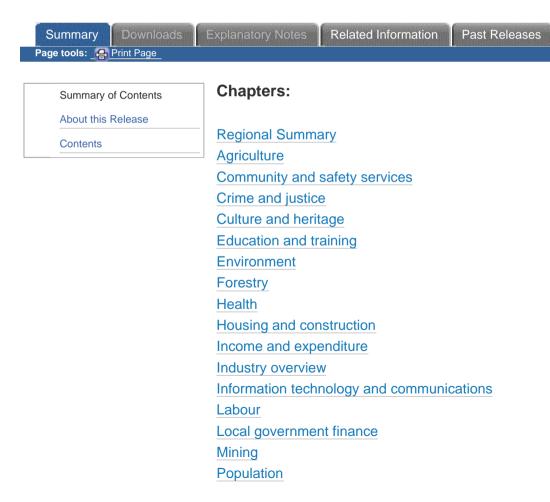
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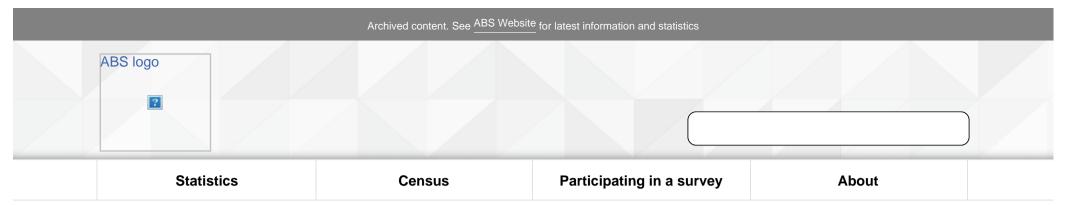
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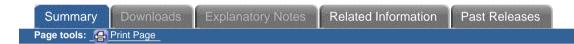
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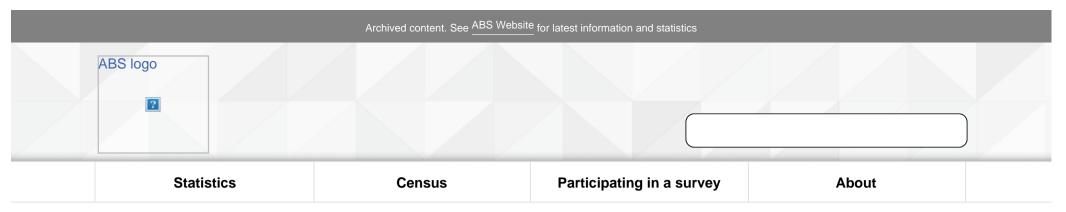
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This Regional Summary brings together a wide range of social and economic indicators for Tasmania and its three regions.

The Regions referred to in the Regional Summary are aligned to Statistical Region Sectors and are part of the Statistical Region Structure outlined in the <u>Australian Standard Geographical Classification</u> (ASGC) 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0) The three Regions are the Greater Hobart-Southern, the Northern and the Mersey-Lyell Regions. These Regions are areas characterised by discernible social and/or economic characteristics and influenced by one or more major cities or towns.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Map of the three regions

This section contains the following subsection:

Regional environmental indicators
Regional social indicators
Regional economic indicators
Links to other regional information

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The following table presents key environmental indicators for Tasmania and its three Statistical Region Sectors.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS(a)(b)

		Greater Hobart-			
	Unit(c)	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Total land area	km ²	25,991	19,852	22,580	68,423
Population density(d)	no./km ²	9.0	6.7	4.7	6.9
Total rateable land, 2003(e)	km ²	11,570	11,590	5,714	28,874
Rateable land, residential, 2003	km ²	871	555	301	1,727
Rateable land, primary production, 2003	km^2	9,109	10,159	4,941	24,210
Population per rateable residential area, 2003(d)(e)	no./km ²	267	241	353	274
Area of agricultural holding, 2001(f)(g)	km^2	7,422	8,408	3,237	19,068
Gross value of agricultural production	2	21	33	97	40

km ²	7.787	4.000		
km^2	7.787	4 000		
	.,	1,382	5,166	14,335
km^2	4,072	4,436	4,640	13,148
Statistical Region	on Sectors and are pa	art of the Statistica	I Region Structure o	outlined in the
9	•		o .	
	Statistical Regio	Statistical Region Sectors and are pa		Statistical Region Sectors and are part of the Statistical Region Structure of

- (c) One square kilometre (km²) equals 100 hectares.
- (d) Population as at 30 June 2002.
- (e) Rateable properties only as at May.
- (f) Year ended 30 June.
- (g) Includes units with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.
- (h) Production data for 2000-01 financial year.
- (i) Excludes forest reserves.
- (j) Land tenure data in this table may differ from data in other tables because of the date it was accessed: the constant refinement of Geographic Information System (GIS) processes results in frequent, minor changes to land tenure data.

Source: see relevant section of Regional Statistics - Tasmania.

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The following table presents key social indicators for Tasmania and its three Statistical Region Sectors.

For further information see: Data on the size of Tasmania's municipal population at 30 June.

REGIONAL SOCIAL INDICATORS(a)(b)

	Unit	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Demography(c)					
Estimated resident population - p2003(d)					
Persons aged 0-14 years	no.	47,012	27,684	22,615	97,311
Persons aged 15-64 years	no.	155,219	87,992	69,029	312,240
Persons aged 65 years or older	no.	32,663	19,391	15,472	67,526
Total	no.	234,894	135,067	107,116	477,077
Estimated resident population - p 2002(d)	no.	232,576	133,644	106,392	472,612
Estimated resident population - 1998(d)	no.	230,374	133,086	108,507	471,967
Births - 2002	no.	3,013	1,636	1,334	6,003

Deaths - 2002	no.	1,930	1,143	897	3,979
Population projection 2006 - Series A(f)	no.	232,330	134,302	107,911	474,543
Population projection 2011 - Series A(f)	no.	235,310	135,144	107,516	477,970
Education					
Persons with a postgraduate, graduate or bachelor degree(g)	no.	21,561	8,842	4,732	(e)35,248
Persons with an advanced diploma or Certificate(g)	no.	35,328	20,248	16,382	(e)72,206
Full-time government school students - 2002	no.	28,454	18,091	14,963	61,508
Full-time non-government school students - 2002	no.	12,041	4,962	3,839	20,842
Welfare(h)(i)(j)					
Recipients of Newstart Allowance(k)	no.	10,674	6,104	5,376	22,154
Recipients of Age Pension	no.	22,615	14,266	11,615	48,496
Recipients of Disability Support Pension	no.	10,657	5,527	5,456	21,640
Health					
Hospital separations(I)(m)	no.	75,790	41,100	27,000	153,421
Crude death rate(n)	rate(o)	788	862	828	822
Occupied hospital bed days(p)	no.	314,105	162,852	96,958	573,915
Crime, victims of selected offences - 2002					
Assaults	no.	1,669	1,157	811	3,637
Unlawful entry with intent	no.	3,856	1,893	1,661	7,410
Motor vehicle theft	no.	1,684	555	255	2,494

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

⁽a) Regions referred to in this table are Statistical Region Sectors and are part of the Statistical Region Structure outlined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0)

⁽b) Due to rounding, sums of components may differ from totals.

⁽c) These figures have subsequently been revised at the state level, but the updated figures are not available at the regional level.

⁽d) As at 30 June.

⁽e) Includes offshore areas and migratory Statistical Division.

⁽f) The ABS has produced three population projection series for Tasmania, A, B and C, each of them based on different hypothetical assumptions and scenarios. For more detail see Population Projections, Tasmania (cat. no. 3222.6).

⁽g) As at 7 August 2001.

⁽h) As at 1 June 2001.

Tasmani	a.					
(k) Includ	des Newstart Mature Age	Allowance.				
(I) A sepa	aration refers to a hospital	transfer, discharge or death.				
(m) 2000)-01.					
(n) 2001.						
(o) Per 1	00,000 persons.					
(p) 2001	-02.					
Source:	see relevant section of Re	gional Statistics - Tasmania.				
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(i) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data supplied by Centrelink. Consequently, some

(j) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ to those published in Statistics -

figures have been rounded.

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The following table presents key economic indicators for Tasmania and three regions.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS(a)

		Greater Hobart-			
	Unit	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Labour force, 2003-04					
Employed (annual average)	no.	104,800	60,500	44,800	(b)210,100
Unemployed (annual average)	no.	7,000	5,100	3,500	(b)15,600
Unemployment rate (annual average)	%	6.2	7.8	7.2	(b)6.9
Participation rate (annual average)	%	59.0	60.9	56.6	(b)59.0
Wage and salary earners, 1999-2000					
Wage and salary earners	no.	81,378	45,546	36,050	(c)163,623
Mean annual individual taxable income(d)	\$	31,379	29,724	30,081	30,640
Total annual individual taxable income(e)	\$m	2,553.6	1,353.8	1,084.4	5,013.4

Housing and construction, 2001-02					
Number of new residential building	no.	1,097	637	298	2,032
approvals(f)					
Value of new residential building	\$m	150.8	79.4	42.5	272.7
approvals					
Value of non-residential building	\$m	91.7	42.3	34.0	168.0
approvals					
Residential property sales(g)(h)	no.	8,297	4,389	3,298	15,984
Tourist accommodation, 2003(i)					
Establishments	no.	60	39	44	143
Persons employed	no.	2,075	1,241	928	4,244
Takings	\$m	72.5	31.1	24.3	127.8
rakings	ψπ	72.0	31.1	24.0	127.0
Transport					
Registered passenger vehicles(j)	no.	123,956	69,897	52,268	(k)246,422
Total registered vehicles(j)	no.	163,195	96,688	74,724	(k)335,057
Drivers' licences(I)	no.	164,423	95,439	75,923	(m)336,230
Fatalities(n)	no.	16	15	5	36
Injuries(n)	no.	888	525	413	1,826
Agriculture, 2000-01					
Gross value of agricultural productio	n \$m	159.3	280.6	315.1	755.0

⁽a) Regions referred to in this table are Statistical Region Sectors and are part of the Statistical Region Structure outlined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0).

- (c) Includes region unclassified.
- (d) Mean annual individual taxable income refers to the sum of incomes from all sources as reported on wage and salary earners income tax returns for the financial year divided by the number of wage and salary earners.
- (e) Total annual individual taxable income refers to the gross income from all sources for all wage and salary earners as reported on wage and salary earners income tax returns for the financial year.
- (f) Includes conversions and dwellings units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.
- (g) May include sales from previous period and exclude sales from current period due to lags in processing.
- (h) Excludes details of property splits due to subdivision and strata titling.
- (i) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
- (j) As at 31 March 2002.
- (k) Total includes vehicles registered in Tasmania and located interstate. As a result discrepancies occur between the sum of

⁽b) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology used.

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(m) Total includes current licences where the residential address is interstate/overseas. As a result discrepancies occur

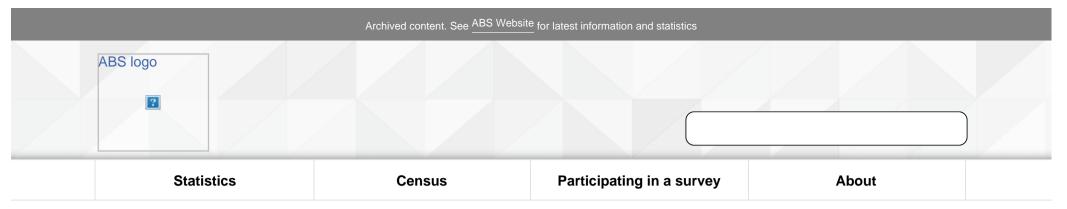
individual components and totals.

between the sum of individual components and totals.

Source: see relevant section of Regional Statistics - Tasmania.

(I) As at 1 January 2003.

(n) Location of accident.



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National Regional Profile

A standard set of social and economic data about an area of your choice, including Tasmania, Local Government Areas (LGA) and Statistical Local Areas (SLA).

IRIS Tasmania

IRIS is an integrated research tool providing current information about Tasmania.

Measuring Council Performance

Includes a range of reports on local government in Tasmania and associated statistical information.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Local Government Division (LGD)

The LGD provides a link between the state and local governments in Tasmania. Features of this site include access to a Local Government Directory.

Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT)

LGAT is the peak body representing local government in Tasmania.

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHY

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001.

The ASGC is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of statistics.

Regional Statistics Maps

In **Regional Statistics**, data are available for a range of geographies. This link takes you to maps displaying these geographies essential for the collection and dissemination of statistics.

IRIS Maps

Information on thematic maps of Tasmania can now be found on the IRIS web site.

TASMANIA ONLINE

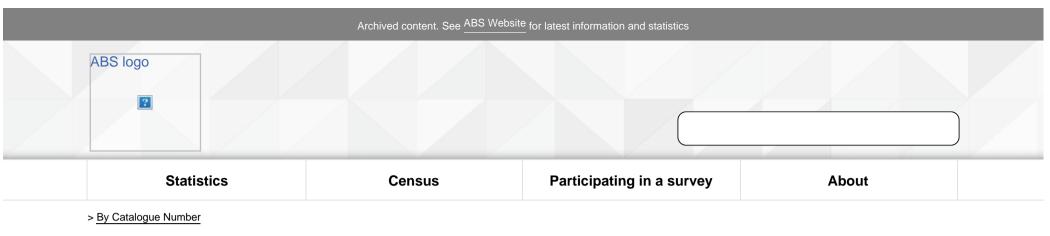
Tasmania Online

The Tasmania government entry point and a comprehensive guide to Tasmania on the web.

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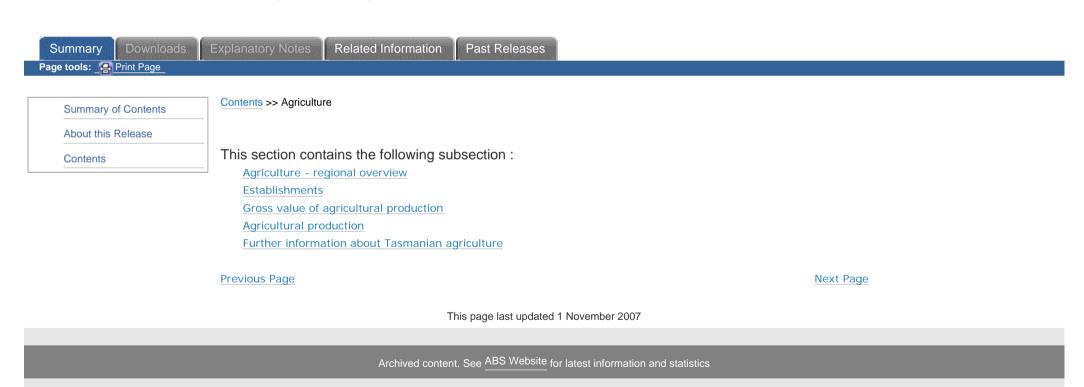


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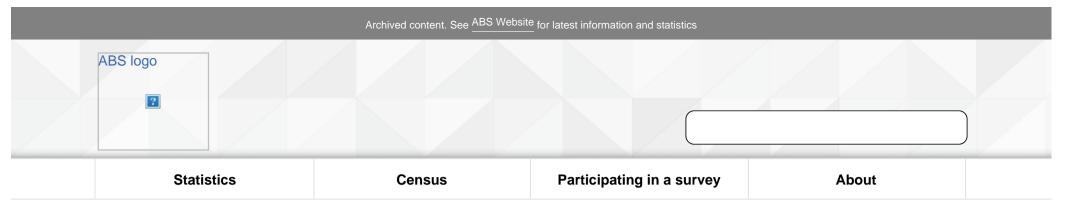


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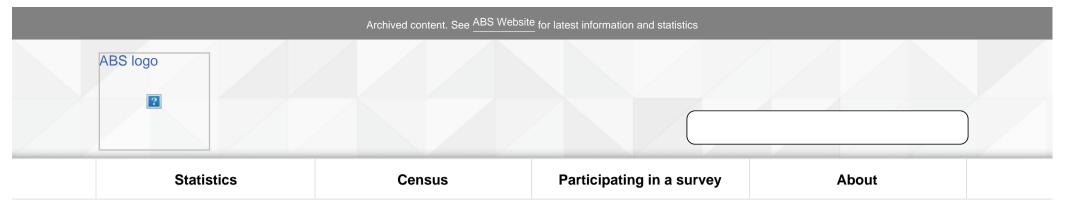
Tasmanian agriculture consists of many farm establishments undertaking an array of farming activities in Tasmania and its regions. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region, the Northern Region and the Mersey-Lyell Region of Tasmania provide farmers with the conditions, rich soil, temperate climate and reliable rainfall, to develop Tasmania's agricultural sector.

The major agricultural activities in Tasmania are:

- beef farming mainly in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Regions of Tasmania
- milk cattle farming mainly in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Regions of Tasmania
- sheep farming mainly in the Greater Hobart-Southern and Northern Regions of Tasmania
- vegetable production mainly in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Regions of Tasmania
- fruit production mainly in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region of Tasmania.

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(farm) with 37.9% of the state's 4,286 farms in 2000-01. This was followed by the Northern Region, with 35.8% of all farms, and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, with 26.3%.

The Northern Region had Tasmania's largest area of holding, (farm size) in 2000-01, with 840,809 hectares or 44.1% of the state's total of 1,906,759 hectares. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 742,247 hectares, 38.9% of Tasmania's total, and the Mersey-Lyell Region had 323,703 hectares, 17.0% of the total.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the largest average farm size, in 2001, with 659.2 hectares. This was followed by the Northern Region, with an average farm size of 548.1 hectares and the Mersey-Lyell Region with 199.1 hectares. The Tasmanian average farm size was 444.9 hectares in 2001.

	Agricultural est	tablishments		Area of holding	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	of holding 2001
Region	no.	no.	ha	ha	ha
Greater Hobart-Southern	1,146	1,126	723,377	742,247	659.2
Northern	1,605	1,534	867,132	840,809	548.1
Mersey-Lyell	1,785	1,626	329,439	323,703	199.1
Tasmania	4,536	4,286	1,919,948	1,906,759	444.9

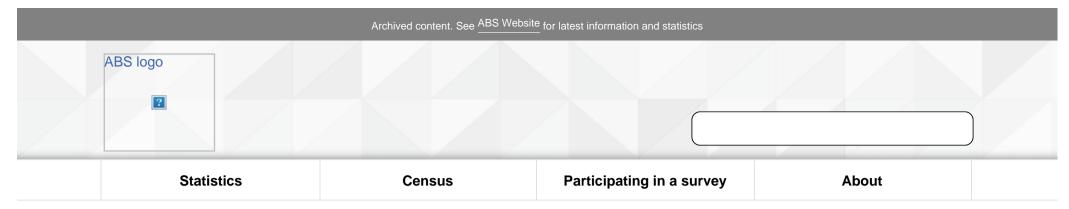
(a) 1997 data relate to the year ended 31 March; 2001 data relate to the year ended 30 June.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

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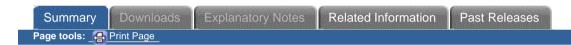
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Agriculture</u> >> Gross value of agricultural production

In 2000-01, agricultural establishments in the Mersey-Lyell Region made the most valuable contribution to Tasmania's gross value of production, contributing 41.7% (\$315.1 million) of the state's production. The major contributor to the gross value of production in the Mersey-Lyell Region was crops (including pastures, grasses and fruit), which contributed 48.5% of the region's total gross value of production.

In 2000-01, the Northern Region contributed 37.2% (\$280.6 million) of Tasmania's gross value of production. Crops (including pastures, grasses and fruit) accounted for 40.5% of the gross value of production for the Northern Region, and livestock 37.0%.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contributed 21.1% (\$159.3 million) of Tasmania's gross value of production in 2000-01, with crops contributing 52.4% of the region's total production.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Tasmanian regions(a)

Greater Hobart	-Southern		Northern	Me	rsey-Lyell		Tasmania
1996-97	2000-01	1996-97	2000-01	1996-97	2000-01	1996-97	2000-01

	\$m							
Crops (includes fruit)	79.2	83.5	85.5	113.7	133.2	152.9	297.9	350.1
Livestock slaughterings	28.6	29.1	47.9	63.1	40.6	68.2	117.1	160.4
Livestock products	45.5	46.8	94.5	103.7	85.8	93.9	225.8	244.4
Total agriculture	153.3	159.3	227.9	280.6	259.6	315.1	640.8	755.0

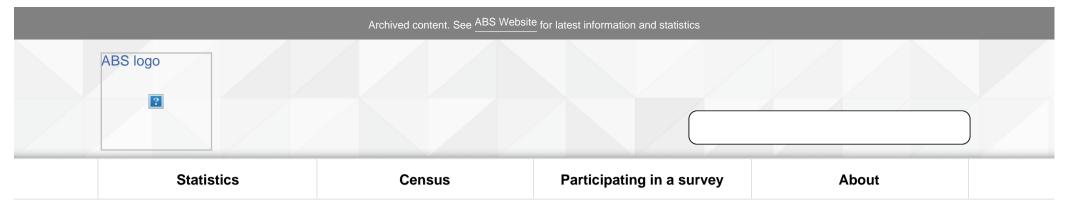
(a) For 1996-97, crops data relate to the year ended 31 March and livestock slaughterings and livestock products data relate to the year ended 30 June. For 2000-01, all data relate to the year ended 30 June.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

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The major agricultural activities in Tasmania are beef and milk cattle farming, sheep farming, and fruit and vegetable production.

For an overview of agricultural production in Tasmania, see Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection:

Fruit

Vegetables

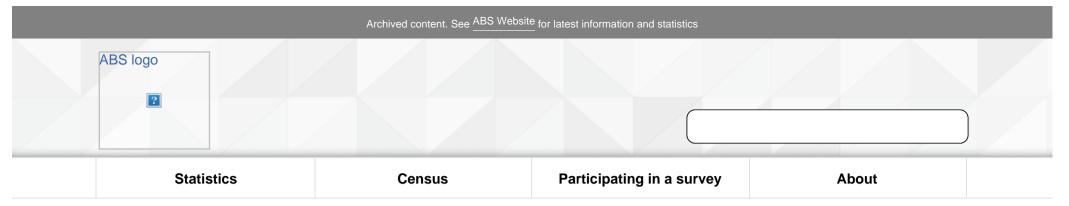
Livestock

Crops and pastures

Viticulture

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Pome fruit - Apples dominate Tasmanian fruit production. Some 56,105 tonnes were produced in the state during 2000-01, with 75.3% (42,269 tonnes) being grown in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

Stone fruit - The Tasmanian production of stone fruit increased substantially between 1996-97 and 2000-01. The largest increase occurred in the production of cherries, with the state's output increasing by 253.0% to 653 tonnes in 2000-01. The state's largest increases in stone-fruit production were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, where cherry production increased by 377.4%, peaches by 272.7%, nectarines by 113.3% and apricots by 45.1%.

Berry fruit - **Black currants** are the main berry fruit produced in Tasmania. In 2000-01, some 97.3% of the crop was produced in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. Some 72.6% of Tasmanian **blueberry** production in 2000-01 was in the Northern Region, where production increased between 1996-97 and 2000-01 by 103.8% (from 26 tonnes to 53 tonnes). Some 93.8% of Tasmanian **strawberry** production was in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, where production increased by 145.2% (from 93 tonnes to 228 tonnes).

	Greater Hobart-Southern		Northern		Mersey-Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Pome fruit								
Apples	42,829	42,269	4,695	4,043	8,125	9,793	55,649	56,105
Nashi	4	2	13	28	4	2	21	32
Pears	427	249	197	105	118	144	742	499
Stone fruit								
Apricots	204	296	1	-	-	-	205	296
Cherries	115	549	12	22	57	81	185	653
Nectarines	30	64	8	*3	3	-	41	67
Peaches	11	41	6	*35	-	-	17	76
Berry fruit								
Black currants	662	362	88	9	178	-	928	372
Blueberries	15	18	26	53	2	1	42	73
Raspberries	47	55	35	*21	23	*22	104	98
Strawberries	93	228	11	12	26	*3	129	243

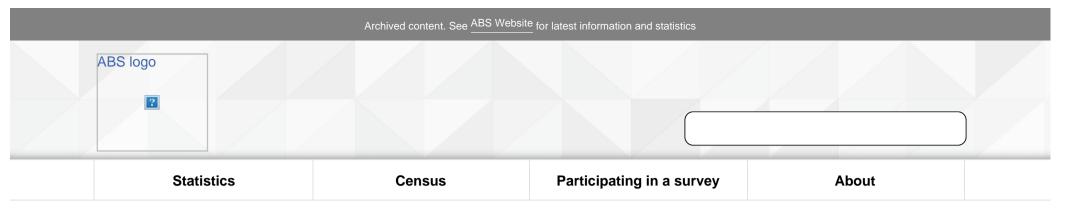
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

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^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

⁽a) 1997 data relate to the year ended 31 March; 2001 data relate to the year ended 30 June.



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followed by the Northern Region.



Potatoes - Potatoes dominated vegetable production in 1996-97 and 2000-01, with most being grown in the Mersey-Lyell Region: 62.3% of Tasmanian production in 2000-01.

Carrots - The Mersey-Lyell Region produced 83.9% of Tasmania's 40,526 tonnes of carrots in 2000-01.

Green peas - The Northern Region produced 61.9% of Tasmania's 52,865 tonnes of green peas in 2000-01.Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, production decreased in the Greater Hobart Southern Region and the Mersey-Lyell Region, by 66.1% and 23.0% respectively, whereas production increased in the Northern Region, by 14.0%.

Onions - The Mersey-Lyell Region produced 68.3% of Tasmania's 42,215 tonnes of onions in 2000-01.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION (SELECTED), Tasmanian regions(a)

	Greater Hobart-	Southern		Northern	Me	rsey-Lyell		Tasmania	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	2001 1997	2001	
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	
Beans	292	1	3,536	2,788	10,326	9,804	14,154	12,593	
Broccoli	224	383	594	2,115	3,435	4,454	4,253	6,952	
Brussel sprouts	-	-	23	162	869	431	892	593	
Cabbages	275	*676	283	230	1,926	1,259	2,484	2,165	
Carrots	39	528	3,437	5,978	19,070	34,019	22,546	40,526	
Cauliflower	350	*1,189	401	*101	4,101	5,066	4,851	6,356	
Celery	-	-	-	-	389	367	389	367	
Cucumbers	113	9	5	3	39	22	157	34	
Green peas	10,283	3,485	28,714	32,726	21,621	16,654	60,618	52,865	
Lettuces	1,820	*1,657	363	26	274	607	2,457	2,289	
Mushrooms	571	380	-	-	285	834	856	1,214	
Onions (white and brown)	1,028	*1	11,133	13,365	47,517	28,849	59,677	42,215	
Parsnips	-	-	900	125	390	*143	1,290	268	
Potatoes	4,890	8,820	105,493	116,029	207,066	206,170	317,448	331,018	
Pumpkins	31	22	141	370	1,714	1,176	1,885	1,568	
Spring onions	46	20	3	437	87	109	136	566	
Swedes	96	*14	374	506	3,330	2,753	3,801	3,273	
Sweet corn	94	*66	497	*1	4,761	300	5,352	367	
Tomatoes	270	*303	191	*1,144	221	60	682	1,506	

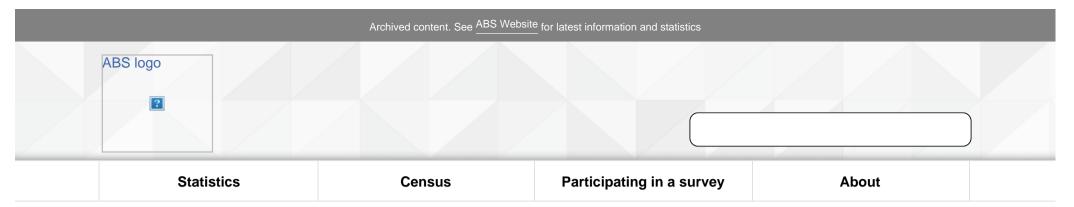
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

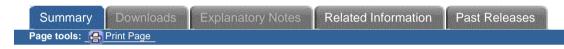
⁽a) 1997 data relate to the year ended 31 March; 2001 data relate to the year ended 30 June.

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Cattle, sheep and lambs, pigs, and chickens for egg production are some of the livestock produced in Tasmania. A large proportion of the production of cattle for meat and milk was centred in the Mersey-Lyell Region (50.8%) and the Northern Region (39.2%) in 2000-01.

In 2000-01, most of Tasmania's pig production, 73.3%, and sheep and lamb production, 52.7%, was in the Northern Region.

In 2000-01, most of Tasmania's chickens for egg production, 54.9%, was in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, followed by the Northern Region, 35.3%.

LIVESTOCK, Tasmanian regions(a)

Tasmania		sey-Lyell	Mers	lorthern	N	outhern	Greater Hobart-Se
2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

89.0	56.8	213.1	170.0	212.4	199.7	514.6	426.5
6.3	6.7	77.9	79.4	126.4	123.7	210.6	209.8
95.3	63.5	291.0	249.4	338.8	323.4	725.2	636.3
1,780.0	1,363.7	2,014.2	1,731.7	182.4	188.9	3,976.6	3,284.2
2.3	*1.6	17.3	16.2	4.2	4.3	23.9	22.1
154.5	146.6	93.6	94.4	38.5	26.2	286.7	267.2
	6.3 95.3 1,780.0 2.3	6.3 6.7 95.3 63.5 1,780.0 1,363.7 2.3 *1.6	6.3 6.7 77.9 95.3 63.5 291.0 1,780.0 1,363.7 2,014.2 2.3 *1.6 17.3	6.3 6.7 77.9 79.4 95.3 63.5 291.0 249.4 1,780.0 1,363.7 2,014.2 1,731.7 2.3 *1.6 17.3 16.2	6.3 6.7 77.9 79.4 126.4 95.3 63.5 291.0 249.4 338.8 1,780.0 1,363.7 2,014.2 1,731.7 182.4 2.3 *1.6 17.3 16.2 4.2	6.3 6.7 77.9 79.4 126.4 123.7 95.3 63.5 291.0 249.4 338.8 323.4 1,780.0 1,363.7 2,014.2 1,731.7 182.4 188.9 2.3 *1.6 17.3 16.2 4.2 4.3	6.3 6.7 77.9 79.4 126.4 123.7 210.6 95.3 63.5 291.0 249.4 338.8 323.4 725.2 1,780.0 1,363.7 2,014.2 1,731.7 182.4 188.9 3,976.6 2.3 *1.6 17.3 16.2 4.2 4.3 23.9

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

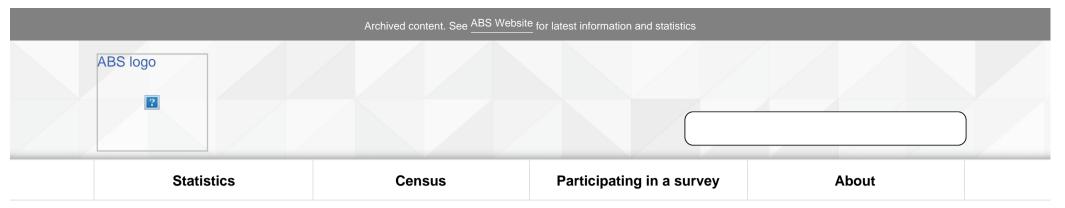
Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

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⁽a) 1997 data relate to the year ended 31 March; 2001 data relate to the year ended 30 June.



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Crops and pastures for hay - Tasmanian crop and pasture production is dominated by the production of pastures for hay. In 2000-01, the Northern Region produced 44.1% (121,881 tonnes) of the state's total pasture production, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region, 37.3% (103,237 tonnes), and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 18.6% (51,524 tonnes).

Broadacre crops - Barley and wheat were the main broadacre crops grown in Tasmania in 2000-01, with 25,992 and 25,554 tonnes produced respectively. Tasmanian production of **barley** decreased by 26.2% from 1996-97 to 2000-01, with decreases in each region: the Mersey-Lyell Region, by 58.0%; the Northern Region, by 28.7%; and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, by 6.1%. In the same period, Tasmanian **wheat** production increased by 238.5%, with production increasing in each region. Some 83.8% (21,405 tonnes) of Tasmania's wheat in 2001 was grown in the Northern Region.

Legumes for grain - The production of legumes for grain remained steady between 1996-97 and 2000-01. Field pea production dominated in the Greater Hobart-Southern and Northern Regions, with 96.4% of Tasmania's total production for 2000-01. Lupin production in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell Regions contributed over 99% of Tasmania's production for 2000-01.

CROPS AND PASTURES, Tasmanian regions(a)

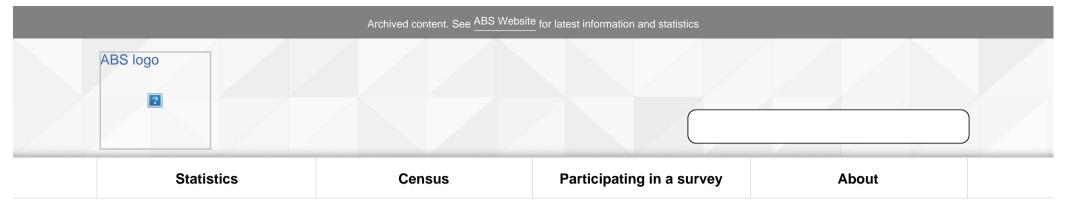
	Greater Hobart-	Southern		Northern	Me	rsey-Lyell		Tasmania
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
Crops and pastures	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Cereals for grain								
Barley	8,570	8,048	22,999	16,402	3,668	1,542	35,237	25,992
Oats	3,400	3,494	10,310	8,972	272	150	13,983	12,616
Triticale	431	786	5,689	6,524	1,176	975	7,296	8,285
Wheat	1,202	2,384	5,403	21,405	944	1,766	7,549	25,554
Legumes for grain								
Field peas	263	284	273	282	42	21	578	587
Lupins	5	*1	61	88	122	*79	188	168
Crops and pastures for								
hay								
Lucerne	4,970	4,971	6,275	6,592	1,216	799	12,461	12,361
Other pasture	25,584	46,553	87,161	115,289	91,072	102,438	203,816	264,280
Total pasture	30,554	51,524	93,436	121,881	92,287	103,237	216,277	276,642
Cereal crops	1,115	2,346	3,380	4,709	1,131	1,068	5,626	8,123
Non-cereal crops	345	*74	1,693	870	1,945	2,517	3,983	3,461
Total crops	1,460	2,421	5,072	5,579	3,077	3,585	9,609	11,584

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

⁽a) 1997 data relate to the year ended 31 March; 2001 data relate to the year ended 30 June.

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Between the 2001 and 2002 seasons, the number of Tasmania's vineyards increased by 9.1%, from 143 to 156. In 2002, some 26.9% of the state's vineyards were located in the Tamar Valley wine region and 24.4% in the Coal Valley wine region.

There were 108 vineyards in Tasmania in the 2002 season that were less than 5 hectares. Of these, 25.9% were located in the Coal Valley wine region, 18.5% in the Tamar Valley wine region and 17.6% in the Huon/Channel wine region. In 2002, some 44.0% of Tasmania's vineyards that were more than 10 hectares were located in the North East wine region.

The number of planted vineyard hectares in Tasmania increased by 7.2% from 851 hectares in the 2001 season, to 912 hectares in the 2002 season. In 2002, the Tamar Valley wine region had the largest area of planted vineyard hectares with 32.7% (298 hectares) followed by the North East wine region with 26.9% (245 hectares) and the Coal Valley wine region with 21.8% (199 hectares).

VINEYARDS, Tasmanian wine regions

Less than 5 5 to 10 More than 10 Total Seasons

	h	hectares hectares hectares		vineyards		(years)				
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Region(a)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	ha	ha
Tamar Valley	29	20	4	6	5	6	38	42	259	298
North East	4	5	1	1	10	11	15	17	243	245
Coal Valley	27	28	7	5	4	5	38	38	188	199
Derwent Valley	11	11	1	1	2	2	14	14	49	50
East Coast	6	5	6	8	-	-	12	13	52	60
Huon/Channel	16	19	1	1	1	1	18	21	40	41
North West	7	10	1	1	-	-	8	11	20	20
Total	100	108	21	23	22	25	143	156	851	912

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

FURTHER INFORMATION

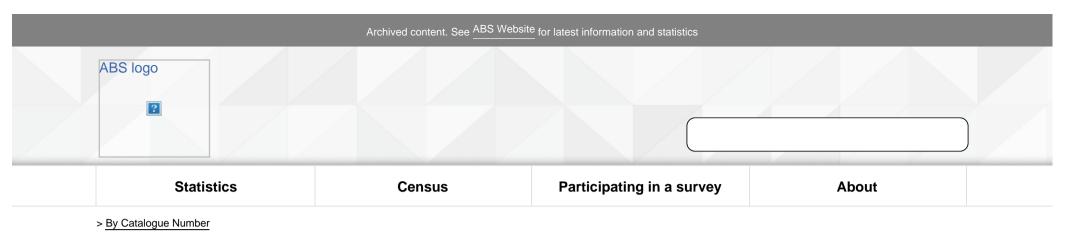
<u>Tasmanian wine industry fact sheets</u> on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site.

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⁽a) Refer to <u>Map showing wine regions in Tasmania</u> (as defined by the Office of the Commissioner for Licensing) on the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment web site.



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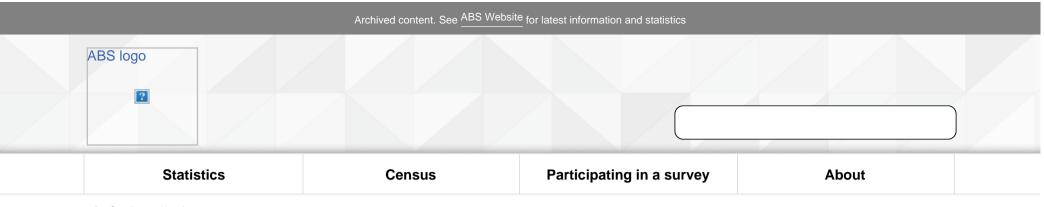
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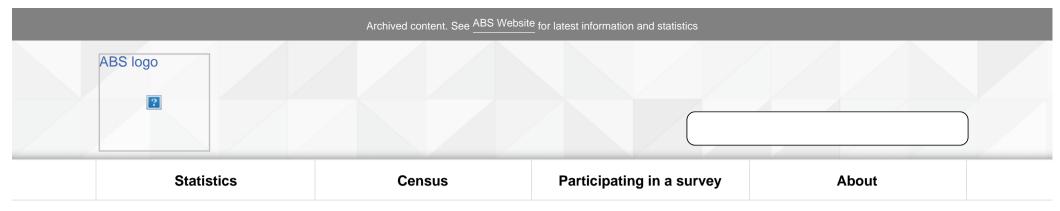
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Community and safety services</u> >> Community and safety services - regional overview

Tasmania faces a number of challenges in providing effective services to meet the needs of the community. These arise from the:

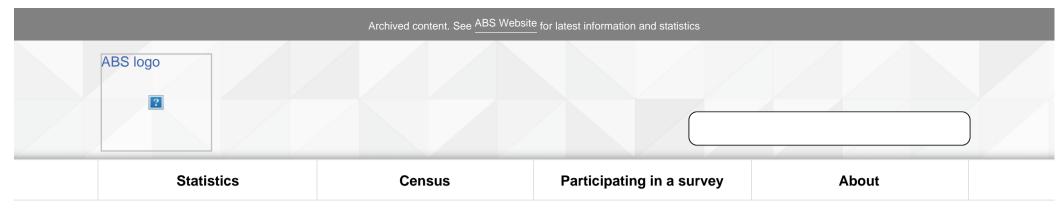
- small and decentralised population
- changing demographic structure (in particular, the ageing of the population)
- changing workforce.

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Relatives, friends and volunteers provide a major part of the assistance needed, while government,

commercial and private non-profit sources provide additional support.

AGED CARE

The Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services, Aged care services, support older

Tasmanians either in residential aged care or in their own homes.

For regional statistics, see Aged care (under Welfare in Regional Statistics - Tasmania).

DISABILITY SERVICES

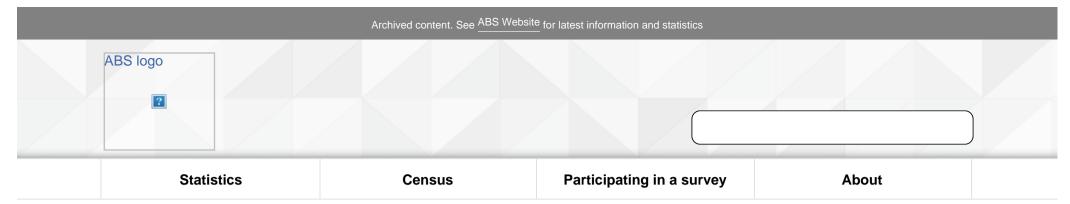
The Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services, Disability services, support those with disabilities and their carers with services that include accommodation support, community support, community access and respite services.

For regional statistics see Disability support services (under Welfare in Regional Statistics - Tasmania).

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Contents >> Community and safety services >> Tasmania Fire Service

The <u>Tasmania Fire Service</u> is represented by 241 stations, consisting of four full-time career stations in Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport, with the remaining 237 stations strategically located in urban and rural areas across the state.

This section contains the following subsection:

Incidents reported

Vegetation burnt

Cause of fires

Civilian injuries and deaths

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There were 9,606 official incident reports completed by the Tasmania Fire Service in 2003-04. Of these, 44.1% were non-malicious false alarms. The most common genuine incident reported to the Fire Service was wildfire, which represented 22.6% of all incidents reported in Tasmania.

INCIDENTS REPORTED, Tasmanian regions(a)

	Southern(b)	Northern(b)	North West(b)		Tasmania
Incident type	no.	no.	no.	no.	% of total incidents
		2002-03			
False alarm					
Malicious	104	38	29	171	1.7
Non-malicious	2,177	1,234	677	4,088	40.2
Fire					
Rubbish	270	113	78	461	4.5

Structure	423	201	170	794	7.8
Vehicle	394	90	59	543	3.3
Wildfire	1,601	790	423	2,814	27.7
Other	99	53	58	210	2.1
Incident					
Hazardous materials	6	1	2	9	0.1
Rescue	235	54	117	406	4.0
Other	327	235	116	678	6.7
Total	5,636	2,809	1,729	10,174	100.0
		2003-04			
False alarm					
Malicious	71	43	24	138	1.4
Non-malicious	2,153	1,307	779	4,239	44.1
Fire					
Rubbish	243	112	87	442	4.6
Structure	391	216	173	780	8.1
Vehicle	331	95	72	498	5.2
Wildfire	1,186	611	378	2,175	22.6
Other	95	71	71	237	2.5
Incident					
Hazardous materials	4	4	2	10	0.1
Rescue	236	105	121	462	4.8
Other	317	170	138	625	6.5
Total	5,027	2,734	1,845	9,606	100.0

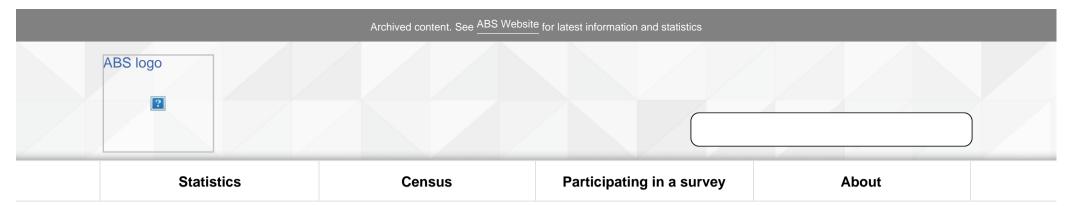
⁽a) Details are based on reports completed at the time these figures were compiled. 2003-04 figures represent 97.7% of the 9,829 incidents received by the Tasmania Fire Service.

Source: Incident reporting system, Tasmania Fire Service.

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⁽b) All incidents are recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. For detail refer to the Map of Tasmanian Telephone Directory Areas.

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The total area of vegetation burnt in Tasmania in 2003-04 was 111,371 hectares. This was a substantial increase from the 56,484 hectares burnt in 2002-03. Much of the area burnt (71,194 hectares) can be attributed to Mt Frankland and Mt Donaldson fires in the North West Region.

Of the vegetation burnt in Tasmania in 2003-04, 75.3% was located in the North West Region, 18.2% in the Northern Region, and 6.4% in the Southern Region.

VEGETATION BURNT, Tasmanian regions(a)

	Southern(b)	Northern(b)	North West(b)	Tasmania	
Vegetation type	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	
	2002-0	3			
Crops, orchards, vineyards	3	1	1	5	
Forests and plantations	2,698	557	2	3,257	
Grasslands	29,322	22,950	717	52,989	

			97
85	45	6	136
32,128	23,628	728	56,484
2003-04			
2	1	-	3
2,525	4,375	1	6,901
4,546	15,800	83,873	104,219
-	25	-	25
97	123	3	223
7,170	20,324	83,877	111,371
	2 2,525 4,546 - 97	32,128 23,628 2 1 2,525 4,375 4,546 15,800 - 25 97 123	32,128 23,628 728 2 1 - 2,525 4,375 1 4,546 15,800 83,873 - 25 - 97 123 3

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Incident reporting system, Tasmania Fire Service.

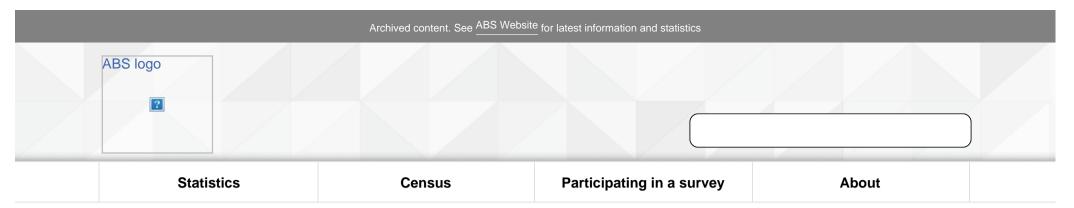
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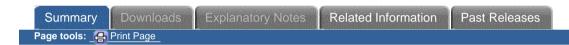
⁽a) Includes vegetation fires only.

⁽b) All incidents are recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. For detail refer to the Map of Tasmanian Telephone Directory Areas.



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In 2003-04, there were 1,465 deliberately lit fires in Tasmania. A further 1,368 fires were accidental.

The cause of 976 fires in the state was undetermined.

The majority of fires, 54.4%, occurred in the Southern Region of the state, while 26.7% occurred in the Northern Region, and 18.9% occurred in the North West Region.

CAUSE OF FIRES, Tasmanian regions

Couthorn(s) Northorn(s) North Wort(s) Townsii									
	Southern(a)	Northern(a)	North West(a)	Tasmania					
	no.	no.	no.	no.					
2002-03									
Accidental									
Design fault	139	69	80	288					
Misuse	534	475	266	1,275					
Natural	18	25	16	59					
Deliberate	1,312	334	225	1,871					

	2,240	1,103	701	4,132
Total	2,246	1,105	781	4,132
Undetermined	532	265	179	976
Other	120	79	32	231
Not applicable	57	17	18	92
Deliberate	904	355	206	1,465
Natural	16	17	19	52
Misuse	496	290	242	1,028
Design fault	121	82	85	288
Accidental				
	20	003-04		
Total	2,787	1,247	788	4,822
Undetermined	536	223	137	896
Other	178	111	45	334
Not applicable	70	10	19	99

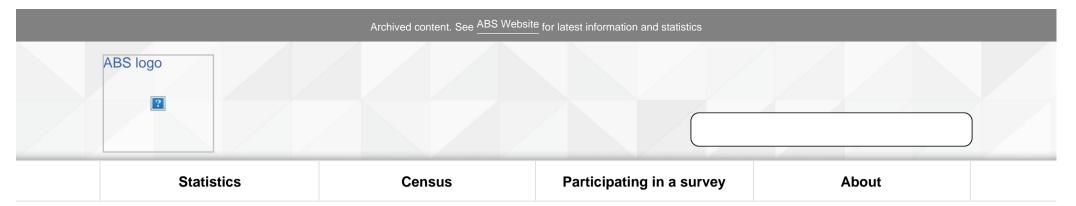
(a) All incidents are recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. For detail refer to the Map of Tasmanian Telephone Directory Areas.

Source: Incident reporting system, Tasmania Fire Service.

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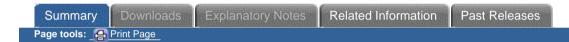
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Contents >> Community and safety services >> Tasmania Fire Service >> Civilian injuries and deaths

In 2003-04, there were 42 civilian injuries caused by fire in Tasmania compared with 26 in 2002-03. Of the civilians injured in 2003-04, 42.9% were recorded in the Southern Region of Tasmania, 35.7% in the Northern Region and 21.4% in the North West Region.

Fire caused nine civilian deaths in Tasmania in 2003-04, four in the North West, two in the Northern Region and three in the Southern Region. Four people died from fire in 2002-03.

CIVILIAN INJURIES AND DEATHS, Tasmanian regions

	Southern(a)		Northern(a)		North West(a)		Tasmania	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Injuries(b)	16	18	6	15	4	9	26	42
Deaths(c)	1	3	1	2	2	4	4	9

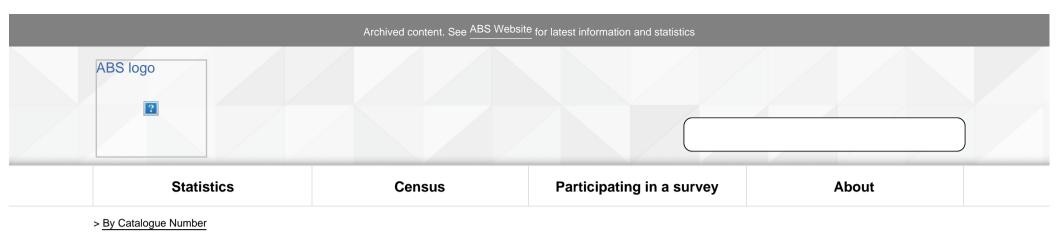
	reports. Data	excludes death caused by	suicide, murder or natural cau	ses.					
	Source: Incident reporting system, Tasmania Fire Service.								
	Previous Pag	<u>le</u>			Next Pa	ag <u>e</u>			
			This page last updated 1 No	ovember 2007					
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(a) All incidents are recorded by regions corresponding to the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. For detail

(c) The figures for civilian deaths are based on figures provided by fire investigators and represent 100% of fire investigation

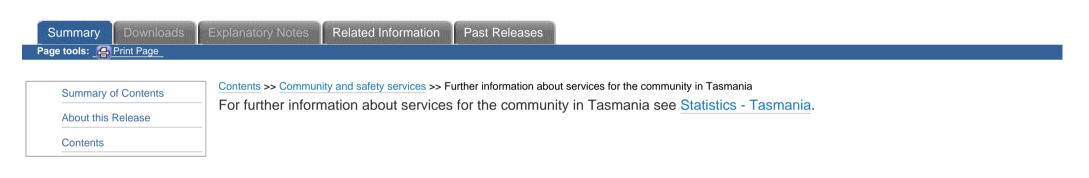
(b) Injuries are as reported by responding officers. These figures have not been verified by any other source.

refer to the Map of Tasmanian Telephone Directory Areas.



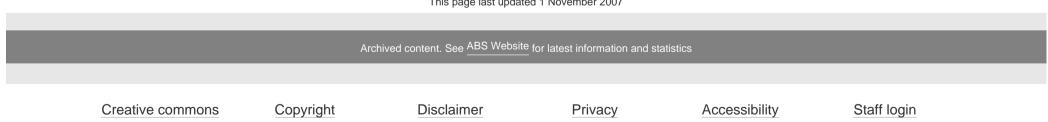
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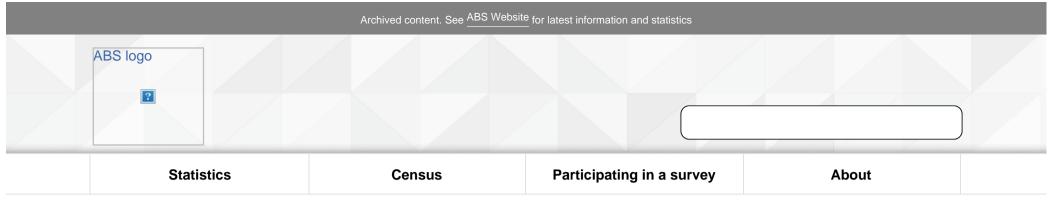
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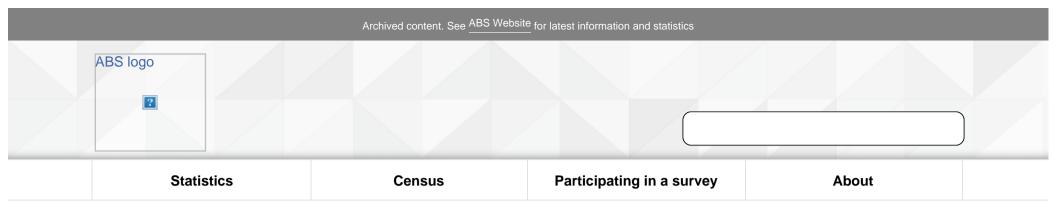
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VICTIMS OF CRIME

- **Robbery** Between 2003 and 2004, the Tasmanian victim rate for robbery decreased from 28.1 to 26.1 per 100,000 persons. The Northern Region was the only region not to report a decrease.
- Unlawful entry with intent -The victim rate for unlawful entry with intent between 2003 and 2004 decreased from 1,376.1 per 100,000 persons to 1,034.6 per 100,000 persons, reflecting a decrease in all regions. In both 2003 and 2004, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded the highest victimisation rate for this offence.
- Age and sex of victims The 2004 age and sex breakdowns show that in all three regions the majority of robbery victims were male, with the highest numbers in the 15-19 year age group. The highest number of female robbery victims were in the 25-34 year and 65+ age groups. Females accounted for 31.8% of the total victims of robbery.
- Assault and sexual assault Recently the ABS National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) conducted
 the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) project. This project investigated differences
 in crime recording systems and processes across the states and territories. Data on offences which
 were identified in the DiRCS project as not being comparable, ie assault and sexual assault, have
 not been published for the 2004 reference year. A paper outlining the conduct and outcomes of the
 DiRCS project is available on the National Statistical Service website: http://www.nss.gov.au.

COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN

- In 2003-04, the Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman closed the greatest number of complaints about the administrative actions of local government authorities in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, followed by the Northern Region and then Mersey-Lyell.
- The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of claims closed due to no defective administration and also the highest proportion of claims substantiated or partly substantiated.

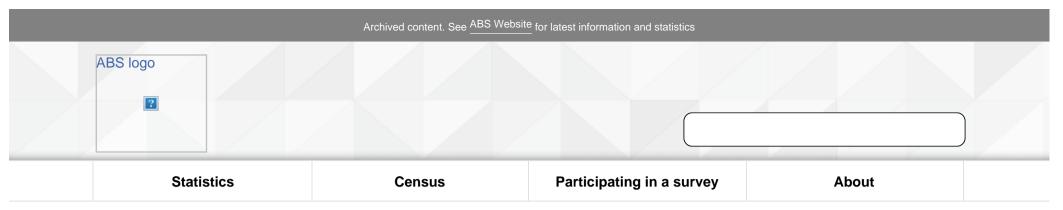
LEGAL AID

• Of the 19,184 legal advice calls made to the Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania in 2003-04, some 52.0% were made in Hobart and Southern Tasmania, 29.0% in Launceston and North Eastern Tasmania and 19.0% in the North West and West Coast of Tasmania.

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Summary of Contents

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Contents >> Crime and justice >> Victims of crime by selected offences

Homicide and related offences - Between 2003 and 2004, Tasmania recorded an increase in the victim rate for homicide and related offences with the rate per 100,000 persons rising from 2.7 to 3.5. In 2004, the Mersey-Lyell Region recorded the highest rate for homicide with 8.3 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by the Northern Region with 2.9 and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region with 1.7.

Robbery - The Tasmanian victim rate for robbery decreased from 28.1 to 26.1 per 100,000 persons between 2003 and 2004. The only region not to report a decrease was the Northern Region. In 2003 and 2004, the victim rates for robbery were highest in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

Unlawful entry with intent - Between 2003 and 2004, the rate of unlawful entry with intent for Tasmania decreased from 1,376.1 per 100,000 persons to 1,034.6 per 100,000 persons, reflecting a decrease in all regions. In both years, the highest rate was recorded in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (1,453.0 and 1,143.5 respectively).

Motor vehicle theft - Victims of motor vehicle theft state-wide decreased from a rate of 454.0 per 100,000 persons in 2003 to 359.0 per 100,000 persons in 2004. Of the three regions, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded the highest victimisation rate for this offence in 2003 and 2004 (613.9 and 551.4 respectively).

Other theft - The Tasmanian victim rate for other theft decreased from 2,537.7 per 100,000 persons in 2003 to 2,288.4 per 100,000 persons in 2004. All regions experienced decreases in the victim rates of this offence over the 2003-04 period, the Northern Region had a 26.6% decrease, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region with 14.6% and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region with 3.5%.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a)(b), Rate (per 100,000 persons): Tasmanian regions

Offence	Greater Hobart- Southern		Northern		Mersey-Lyell		Tasmania	
	2003(c)	2004(d)	2003(e)	2004(f)	2003(g)	2004(h)	2003(i)	2004(j)
Homicide and related offences	2.1	1.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	8.3	2.7	3.5
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	2.2	-	np	0.4	1.5
Robbery	37.5	33.2	20.7	21.2	16.8	16.7	28.1	26.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.3	-	np	-	np	-	0.8	-
Unlawful entry with intent	1,453.0	1,143.5	1,284.5	796.3	1,322.9	1,096.5	1,376.1	1,034.6
Motor vehicle theft	613.9	551.4	363.5	166.1	217.5	179.8	454.0	359.0
Other theft	2,754.9	2,661.2	2,304.0	1,820.1	2,356.3	2,060.4	2,537.7	2,288.4

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

- (c) Based on an estimated resident population of 234,894.
- (d) Based on an estimated resident population of 237,597.
- (e) Based on an estimated resident population of 135,067.
- (f) Based on an estimated resident population of 136,638
- (g) Based on an estimated resident population of 107,116.
- (h) Based on an estimated resident population of 107,893.
- (i) Based on an estimated resident population of 477,077.
- (j) Based on an estimated resident population of 482,128.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, extracted from the Crime Analysis System July 2005; ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex Tasmania collection.

np Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

⁽a) The definition of a victim varies according to the offence category, a victim can be an individual, an organisation or a motor vehicle, e.g. homicide and related offences the victim is an individual person whereas robbery can be either an individual or an organisation.

⁽b) Rates have been rounded to one decimal point and minor discrepancies may occur between the sum of individual components and totals.

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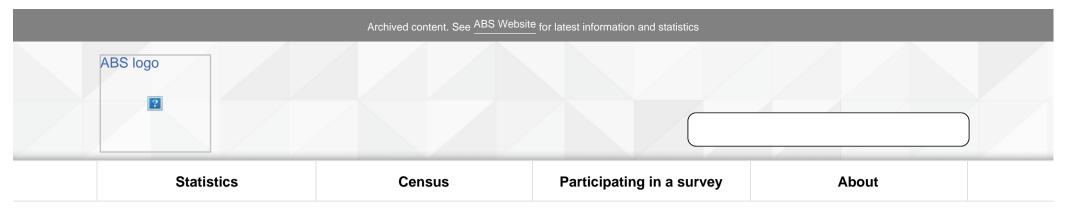
Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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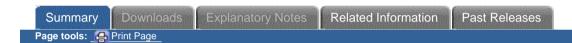
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In 2004, the victim rate for homicide and related offences was 1.7 per 100,000 persons in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. This represented a decrease from the 2003 rate (2.1).

The victm rate for robbery in 2004 was 33.2 per 100,000 persons. This was a decrease from the 2003 rate (37.5).

The rate of unlawful entry with intent continued to decrease in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, with 1,143.5 per 100,000 persons recorded in 2004, compared to 1,453.0 in 2003.

In 2004, the victim rate for motor vehicle theft was 551.4 per 100,000 persons. This was a decrease from the 2003 rate of 613.9.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a), Greater Hobart-Southern Region

		2003(c)	2004(d)			
Offence	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)		
Homicide and related offences	5	2.1	4	1.7		

Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	np
Robbery	88	37.5	79	33.2
Blackmail/extortion	3	1.3	-	-
Unlawful entry with intent	3,413	1,453.0	2,717	1,143.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,442	613.9	1,310	551.4
Other theft	6,471	2,754.9	6,323	2,661.2

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Rates have been rounded to one decimal point and minor discrepancies may occur between the sum of individual components and totals.
- (b) Based on an estimated resident population of 232,713.
- (c) Based on an estimated resident population of 234,894.
- (d) Based on an estimated resident population of 237,597.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, extracted from the Crime Analysis System on July 2005; ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex Tasmania collection.

FURTHER INFORMATION

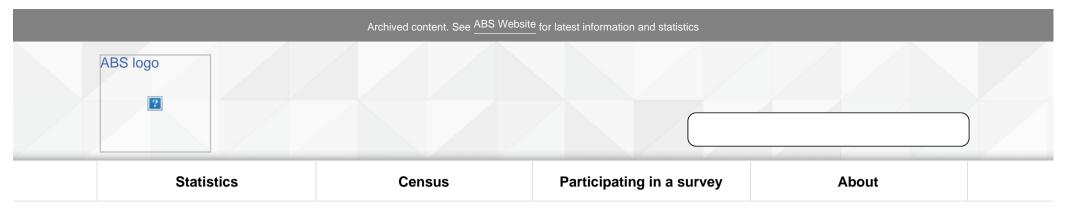
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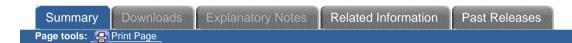
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np Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.



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In 2004, the victim rate for homicide and related offences was 2.9 per 100,000 persons in the Northern Region. This was a decrease from the 2003 rate of 3.7.

The victim rate for robbery in 2004 was 21.2 per 100,000 persons. This was an increase from the 2003 rate (20.7).

The rate of unlawful entry with intent in the Northern Region decreased, with 796.3 per 100,000 persons recorded in 2004, compared to 1,284.5 in 2003.

In 2004, the victim rate for motor vehicle theft was 166.1 per 100,000 persons. This was a decrease from the 2003 rate of 363.5.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a), Northern Region

		2003(c)	2004(d)		
Offence	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)	
Homicide and related offences	5	3.7	4	2.9	

Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	3	2.2
Robbery	28	20.7	29	21.2
Blackmail/extortion	1	0.7	-	-
Unlawful entry with intent	1,735	1,284.5	1,088	796.3
Motor vehicle theft	491	363.5	227	166.1
Other theft	3,112	2,304.0	2,487	1,820.1

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Rates have been rounded to one decimal point and minor discrepancies may occur between the sum of individual components and totals.
- (b) Based on an estimated resident population of 133,595.
- (c) Based on an estimated resident population of 135,067.
- (d) Based on an estimated resident population of 136,638.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, extracted from the Crime Analysis System on July 2005; ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex Tasmania collection.

FURTHER INFORMATION

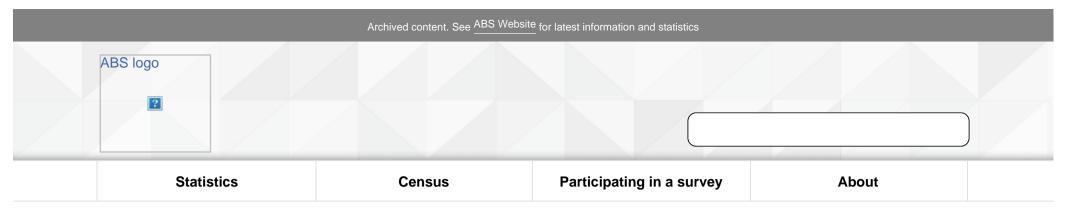
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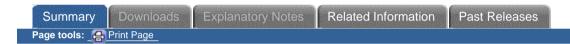
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np Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.



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In 2004, the victim rate for homicide and related offences was 8.3 per 100,000 persons in the Mersey-Lyell Region. This was an increase from the 2003 rate of 2.8.

The victim rate for robbery in 2004 was 16.7 per 100,000 persons. This was a slight decrease compared to the 2003 rate (16.8).

The rate of unlawful entry with intent in the Mersey-Lyell Region decreased, with 1,096.5 victims per 100,000 persons recorded in 2004, compared to 1,322.9 in 2003.

In 2004, the victim rate for motor vehicle theft was 179.8 per 100,000 persons. This was a decrease from the 2003 rate of 217.5.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a), Mersey-Lyell Region

		2003		2004		
Offence	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)(c)	no.	rate (per 100,000 persons)(d)		
Homicide and related offences	3	2.8	9	8.3		

	,= :	_,000.0	_,0	_,000
Other theft	2,524	2,356.3	2,223	2,060.4
Motor vehicle theft	233	217.5	194	179.8
Unlawful entry with intent	1,417	1,322.9	1,183	1,096.5
Blackmail/extortion	-	-	-	-
Robbery	18	16.8	18	16.7
Kidnapping/abduction	-	-	np	np

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Rates have been rounded to one decimal point and minor discrepancies may occur between the sum of individual components and totals.
- (b) Based on an estimated resident population of 106,417.
- (c) Based on an estimated resident population of 107,116.
- (d) Based on an estimated resident population of 107,893.

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, extracted from the Crime Analysis System on July 2005; ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex Tasmania collection.

FURTHER INFORMATION

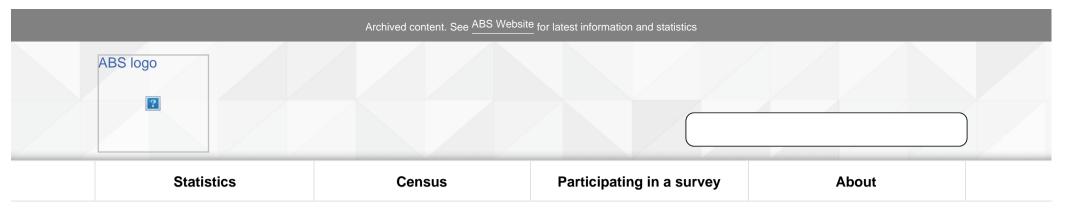
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The age and sex breakdowns of victims of crime in Tasmania for 2004 show that 100% of homicide and related offences victims and 68.2% of individual robbery victims were male, while 100% of kidnapping/abduction victims were female.

Female victims were most numerous in the 25-34 year (20.0%) and 65+ year (20.0%) age groups, followed by the 15-19 year (15.0%) and 35-44 year (15.0%) age groups. The majority of male victims occurred in the 15-19 year age group (21.1%) followed by the 35-44 year (16.7%) and 20-24 year (13.3%) age groups.

The Tasmanian 2004 figures show that in the 10-14 year age group female victims were as a result of kidnapping and male victims as a result of robbery. In the 65+ year age group female victims were as a result of robbery and male victims were as result of homicide and robbery.

VICTIMS(a)(b), By sex and age group by offence - 2004

Sex and Age	Homicide and	Kidnapping/	Robbery
	related offences	Abduction	
			-

Males

Total(c)	17	6	107
65 and over	3	-	11
55-64	3	-	9
45-54	-	-	9
35-44	3	-	18
25-34	5	-	14
20-24	-	-	15
15-19	-	3	22
10-14	-	3	5
0-9	-	-	-
Persons			
Total(c)	-	6	34
65 and over	-	-	8
55-64	-	-	3
45-54	-	-	3
35-44	-	-	6
25-34	-	-	8
20-24	-	-	3
15-19	-	3	3
10-14	-	3	-
0-9			
Females	-	-	-
Total(c)	17	-	73
65 and over	3	-	3
55-64	3	-	6
45-54	-	-	6
35-44	3	-	12
25-34	5	-	6
20-24	-	-	12
15-19	-	-	19
10-14	-	-	5
0-9			

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat.no.4510.0).

⁽a) The data presented has been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims.

⁽b) Refers to person victims only and does not include organisations as victims.

⁽c) Totals include victims whose age and sex were not specified. Consequently there may be minor discrepancies between individual components and totals.

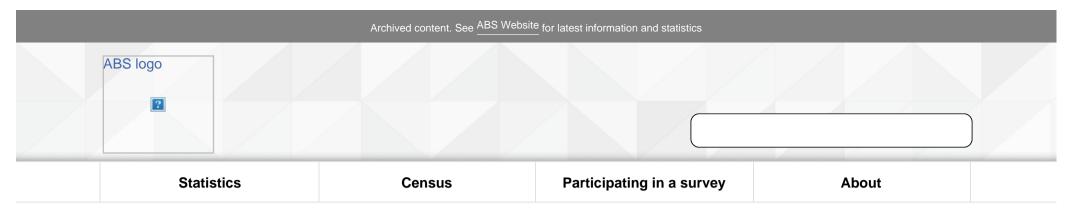
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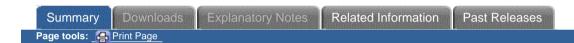
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Crime and justice</u> >> Complaints to the Tasmanian Ombudsman about local government authorities
In 2003-04, the Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman closed 165 complaints about the administrative actions of local government authorities. This was a 5.8% increase from the 156 complaints closed in 2002-03, and a 14.9% decrease from the 194 complaints closed in 2001-02.

In 2003-04, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded the greatest number of complaints closed with 104, representing 63.0% of all complaints closed in the state, followed by the Northern Region with 41 (24.8%) and then Mersey-Lyell with 20 (12.1%). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of claims closed due to no defective administration (31.7%) and the highest proportion of claims substantiated or partly substantiated (15.4%).

COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN, By closure reason(a): Tasmanian regions

No defective administration	Substantiated (b)	Declined to investigate(c)	Discontinued (d)	Out of jurisdiction		
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
20	40	40	30	9	106	
	administration no.	administration (b)	administration (b) investigate(c)	administration (b) investigate(c) (d) no. no. no. no.	administration (b) investigate(c) (d) jurisdiction no. no. no. no.	

Tasmania	46	20	33	58	8	165
Mersey-Lyell	2	1	6	9	2	20
Northern	11	3	16	11	-	41
Southern						
Greater Hobart-	33	16	11	38	6	104
2003-04						
Tasmania	60	24	33	31	8	156
Mersey-Lyell	5	3	6	6	2	22
Northern	11	-	14	10	2	37
Southern						
Greater Hobart-	44	21	13	15	4	97
2002-03						
Tasmania	62	21	45	53	13	194
Mersey-Lyell	15	5	7	13	2	42
Northern	11	4	19	10	2	46
Southern						

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman, <u>Annual Report 2001-2002</u>, <u>Annual Report 2002-2003</u>, <u>Annual Report 2003-2004</u>.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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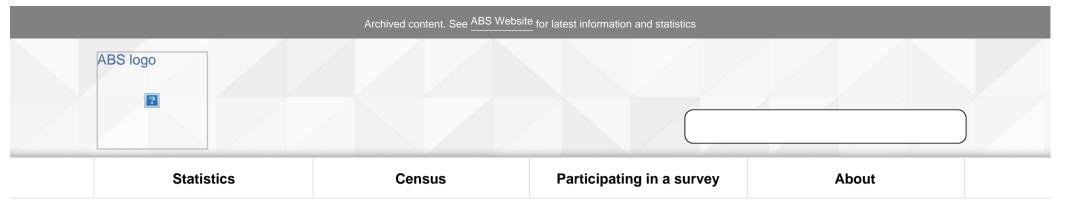
⁽a) Only includes cases which have been closed, and where the reason for closure has been ascertained/recorded.

⁽b) Includes cases where the complaint was partly substantiated.

⁽c) Includes cases where the ombudsman was incapable of making a determination.

⁽d) Includes cases that lapsed or were withdrawn.

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Crime and justice</u> >> <u>Complaints to the Tasmanian Ombudsman about local government authorities</u> >> <u>Greater Hobart-Southern Region</u>

In 2003-04, the Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman closed 104 complaints about the administrative actions of local government authorities in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

The majority of complaints in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region were closed due to discontinuation, withdrawal or lapse (38 complaints, representing 36.5% of total complaints closed), followed by no defective administration (33 complaints, representing 31.7% of total complaints closed). Some 16 complaints were substantiated or partly substantiated, representing 15.4% of total complaints closed.

In 2003-04, the Clarence local government area recorded the greatest number of complaints closed with 18 complaints, representing 17.3% of all complaints closed, followed by Glamorgan/Spring Bay with 14 complaints (13.5% of all complaints closed) and then Kingborough with 12 complaints (11.5% of all complaints closed).

COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN, By closure reason(a): Greater Hobart-Southern Region - 2003-04

No defective Substantiated Declined to Discontinued Out of

	administration	(b)	investigate (c)	(d)	jurisdiction	Total
Local government						
authority	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brighton	4	1	1	1	-	7
Central Highlands	1	1	-	1	-	3
Clarence	11	2	1	4	-	18
Derwent Valley	2	1	-	4	1	8
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	7	1	3	-	14
Glenorchy	2	-	1	6	-	9
Hobart	1	2	2	3	2	10
Huon Valley	2	-	-	4	-	6
Kingborough	3	1	2	4	2	12
Sorell	-	-	-	5	1	6
Southern Midlands	1	-	-	1	-	2
Tasman	3	1	3	2	-	9
Total	33	16	11	38	6	104

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman, Annual Report 2003-2004.

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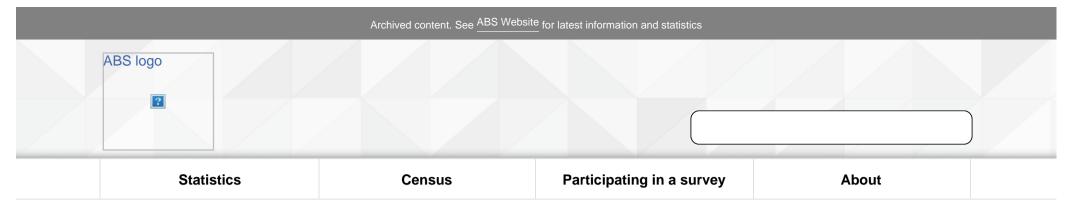
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⁽a) Only includes cases which have been closed, and where the reason for closure has been ascertained/recorded.

⁽b) Includes cases where the complaint was partly substantiated.

⁽c) Includes cases where the ombudsman was incapable of making a determination.

⁽d) Includes cases that lapsed or were withdrawn.



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Summary of Contents

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Contents >> Crime and justice >> Complaints to the Tasmanian Ombudsman about local government authorities >> Northern Region In 2003-04, the Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman closed 41 complaints about the administrative actions of local government authorities in the Northern Region.

The majority of complaints in the Northern Region were closed due to the ombudsman declining to investigate (16 complaints representing 39.0% of total complaints closed), followed by no defective administration (11 complaints representing 26.8% of total complaints closed) and discontinuation, withdrawal or lapse (11 complaints representing 26.8% of total complaints closed). Some 3 complaints were substantiated or partly substantiated, representing 7.3% of total complaints closed.

In 2003-04, the Launceston local government area recorded the greatest number of complaints closed (13 complaints representing 31.7% of total complaints closed), followed by Break O'Day with 8 complaints (19.5% of total complaints closed) and then Northern Midlands with 7 complaints (17.1% of total complaints closed).

COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN, By closure reason(a): Northern Region - 2003-04

No defective Substantiated Declined to Discontinued Out of administration (b) investigate (c) (d) jurisdiction Total

Local government

authority	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Break O'Day	4	1	-	3	-	8
Dorset	-	-	2	-	-	2
Flinders	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Town	1	1	1	1	-	4
Launceston	4	1	6	2	-	13
Meander Valley	-	-	-	3	-	3
Northern Midlands	-	-	6	1	-	7
West Tamar	2	-	1	1	-	4
Total	11	3	16	11	-	41

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

- (b) Includes cases where the complaint was partly substantiated.
- (c) Includes cases where the ombudsman was incapable of making a determination.
- (d) Includes cases that lapsed or were withdrawn.

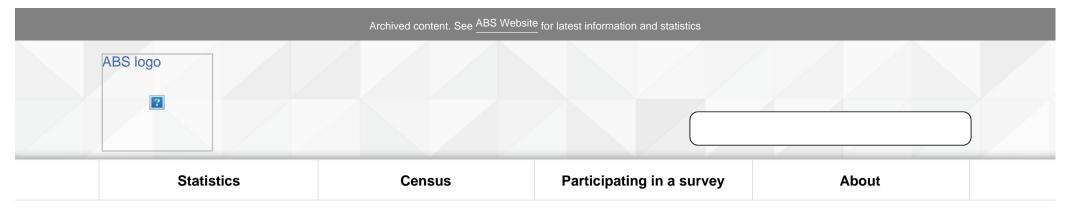
Source: Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman Annual Report 2003-2004.

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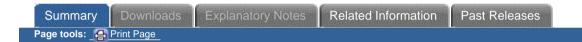
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⁽a) Only includes cases which have been closed, and where the reason for closure has been ascertained/recorded.



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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Crime and justice</u> >> <u>Complaints to the Tasmanian Ombudsman about local government authorities</u> >> <u>Mersey-Lyell Region</u> In 2003-04, the Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman closed 20 complaints about the administrative actions of local government authorities in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

The majority of complaints in the Mersey-Lyell Region were closed due to discontinuation, withdrawal or lapse (9 complaints representing 45.0% of total complaints closed), followed by declined to investigate (6 complaints representing 30.0% of total complaints closed) and 1 complaint was substantiated or partly substantiated, representing 5.0% of total complaints closed.

In 2003-04, the Waratah/Wynyard local government area recorded the greatest number of complaints closed (5 complaints representing 25.0% of total complaints closed), followed by Burnie and Kentish (4 complaints representing 20.0% each of total complaints closed).

COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN, By closure reason(a): Mersey-Lyell Region - 2003-04

	No defective administration	Substantiated (b)	Declined to investigate (c)	Discontinued (d)	Out of jurisdiction	Total
Local government						
authority	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Total	2	1	6	9	2	20
West Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waratah/Wynyard	1	-	2	1	1	5
Latrobe	-	-	-	2	-	2
King Island	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kentish	1	1	1	1	-	4
Devonport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Circular Head	-	-	-	2	-	2
Central Coast	-	-	2	-	-	2
Burnie	-	-	1	2	1	4

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of the Tasmanian Ombudsman, Annual Report 2003-2004.

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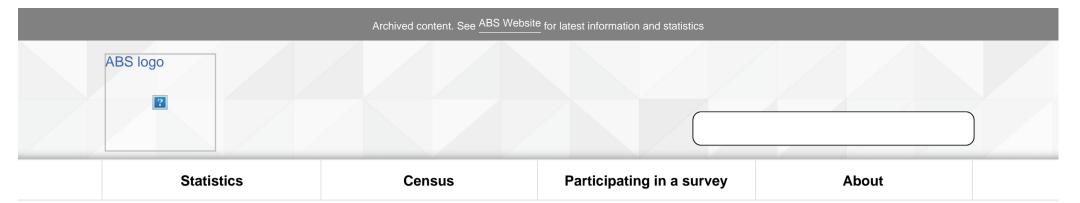
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⁽a) Only includes cases which have been closed, and where the reason for closure has been ascertained/recorded.

⁽b) Includes cases where the complaint was partly substantiated.

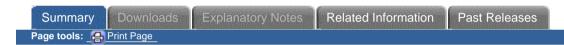
⁽c) Includes cases where the ombudsman was incapable of making a determination.

⁽d) Includes cases that lapsed or were withdrawn.



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For the nine months ending 30 June 2004, the Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania received 19,184 calls to its telephone advice service. For the period 1 July 2002 ending 20 June 2003, the number of calls received was 25,746 which was an increase of 1.3% in calls from 2001-02 (25,424 calls).

In 2003-04, some 52.0% of calls were made in Hobart and Southern Tasmania, 29.0% in Launceston and North Eastern Tasmania and 19.0% in the North West and West Coast of Tasmania.

CALLS TO LEGAL AID TELEPHONE ADVICE SERVICE, Tasmanian regions(a)

Region	2001-02(b)	2002-03(b)	2003-04(b)
Hobart and South	13,238	12,986	9,976
Launceston and North East	7,689	7,813	5,563
North West and West Coast	4,497	4,947	3,645
Tasmania(c)	25,424	25,746	19,184

- (a) Refer to the Map of Tasmanian Telphone Directory Areas
- (b) For 2001-02 the reference period was the financial year to 30 June 2002, 2002-03 the reference period was 30 June 2002 to 20 June 2003 and 2003-04 the reference period was the 9 months to 30 June 2004.
- (c) Excludes interstate calls and calls of unknown origin.

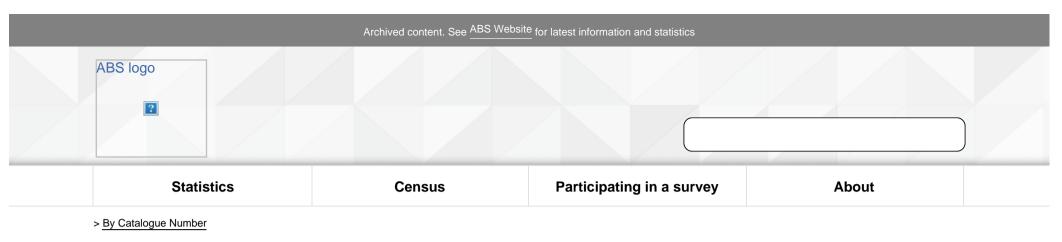
Source: Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.
FURTHER INFORMATION

Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania Annual Report 2003

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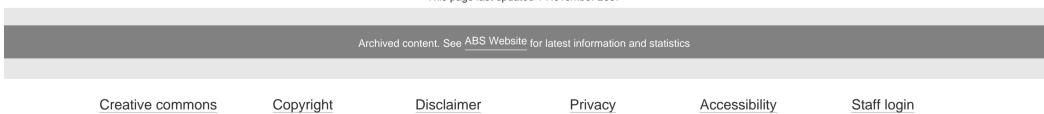
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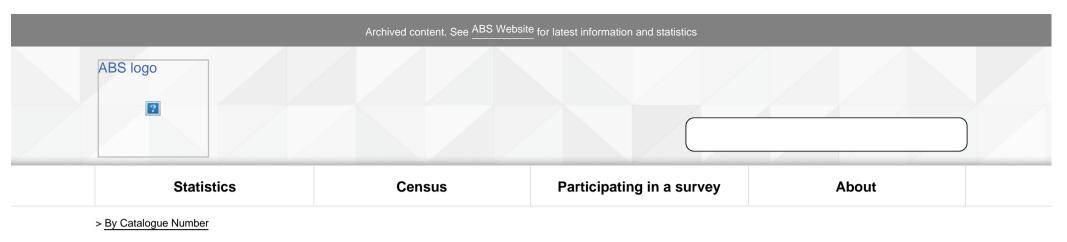
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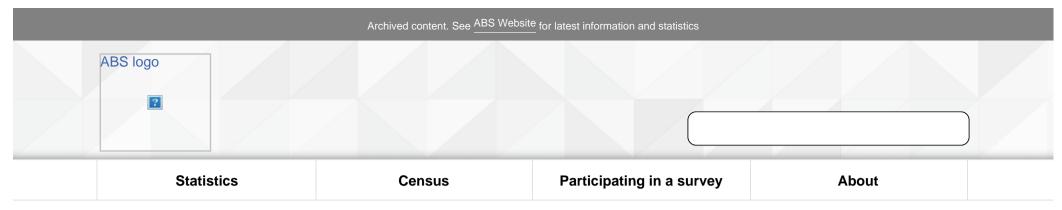
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ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

About 4 in 5 Tasmanians aged 18 years and over attended at least one of the cultural venues or events (e.g. cinemas, libraries, museums, theatre performances and concerts) included in a 2002 ABS survey. The overall attendance rate for Tasmania was 84.3%. Attendance rates varied little between the three Tasmanian Regions:

- Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 85.8%
- Northern Region, 82.6%
- Mersey-Lyell Region, 83.2%

For a definition of the three Tasmanian Regions see 'Statistical Regions' in the 'Regional Maps' chapter of Regional Statistics, Tasmania (cat. no. 1362.6).

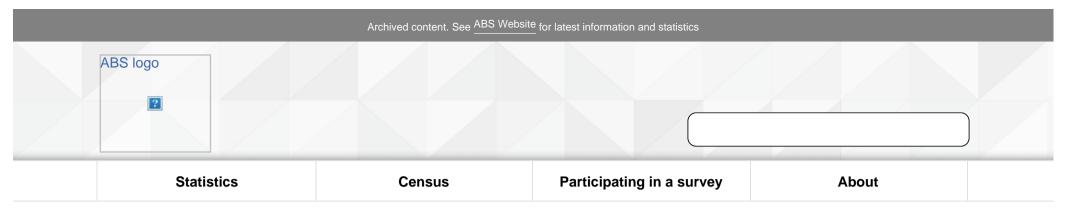
HERITAGE

At June 2003, the Hobart local government area had the highest number of places listed on the Register of the National Estate of any local government area in the state (279, of which 275 were historic listings).

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The highest attendance rate at cultural activities in all three Tasmanian Regions was for people attending cinemas.

Attendance rates for Tasmanians living in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region were the highest of the three Regions for all venues and events included in the survey, apart from dance performances and musicals and operas.

For the Mersey-Lyell Region, although the rate of people attending at least one of the cultural venues or events surveyed was similar to the Tasmanian average (83.2% compared to 84.3% for Tasmania), in 9 of the 12 categories surveyed the attendance rate was the lowest of the three Tasmanian Regions.

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, Tasmanian regions - 2002(a)(b)

Venue/activity	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
	NUMBER ('000)			

Cinemas	104.2	56.2	45.5	205.9
Libraries	77.4	37.8	32.2	147.4
Botanic gardens	81.9	21.4	17.1	120.4
Museums	60.0	34.9	16.1	111.0
Zoological parks and aquariums	52.3	29.2	20.6	102.2
Art galleries	50.8	27.5	15.9	94.1
Popular music concerts	44.2	25.3	17.5	87.1
Other performing arts	34.0	19.1	10.0	63.1
Theatre performances	36.0	16.5	7.5	60.1
Musicals and operas	25.9	17.2	11.0	54.1
Dance performances	16.8	12.3	4.8	33.9
Classical music concerts	21.0	6.5	3.8	31.2
At least one venue or event	143.0	82.5	65.3	290.8
Total persons aged 18 years and	166.6	99.9	78.5	344.9
over				
	ATTENDANCE RATE	: (%)		
Cinemas	62.6	56.3	58.0	59.7
Libraries	46.4	37.9	41.0	42.7
Botanic gardens	49.2	21.4	21.9	34.9
Museums	36.0	34.9	20.5	32.2
Zoological parks and aquariums	31.4	29.2	26.3	29.6
Art galleries	30.5	27.5	20.2	27.3
Popular music concerts	26.6	25.4	22.3	25.2
Other performing arts	20.4	19.1	12.7	18.3
Theatre performances	21.6	16.6	9.6	17.4
Musicals and operas	15.6	17.2	14.1	15.7
Dance performances	10.1	12.3	6.1	9.8
Classical music concerts	12.6	6.5	4.8	9.0
At least one venue or event	85.8	82.6	83.2	84.3

⁽a) People aged 18 years and over who attended selected cultural venues and events at least once during the 12 months before interview in 2002.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

These statistics relate to a Tasmania Together benchmark. For further information see the Tasmania Together website at: http://www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au.

⁽b) To view a map of the Tasmanian Regions specified see the 'Regional Maps' chapter of Regional Statistics, Tasmania (cat. no. 1362.6).

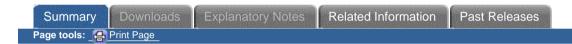
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There are many heritage lists (e.g. World Heritage, national heritage, state heritage, local government, National Trust and Indigenous community heritage lists), with varying criteria and laws and regulations to protect heritage places. The Register of the National Estate, originally compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission, is now an information source maintained by the recently formed Australian Heritage Council. The National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate are nation-wide heritage lists that encompass natural, indigenous and historic places.

The new National Heritage List will be a list of places with outstanding heritage value to the whole of our nation. The heritage values of these places are so outstanding that they are included in the 'matters protected' under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. At 30 June 2005, there was one Tasmanian listing on the National Heritage List; the Port Arthur Historic Site in the local government area of Tasman in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST, Tasmanian listings - as at 30 June 2005

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.

Greater Hobart-Southern

	Brighton	-	-	1	1
	Hobart	-	2	-	2
	Tasman	-	1	-	1
Northern					
	Break O'Day	-	1	-	1
	Dorset	-	1	-	1
	Flinders	-	1	-	1
	Launceston	-	3	-	3
Mersey-Lyell					
	Devonport	-	1	-	1
	King Island	-	1	-	1
	Waratah/Wynyard	-	1	-	1
	West Coast	-	2	-	2
Tasmania		-	14	1	15

Source: Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH), Australian Heritage Database (available on the DEH website at: http://www.deh.gov.au)

At 30 June 2005, the Hobart local government area had the highest number of places listed on the Register of the National Estate of any local government area in the state (269, of which 266 were historic listings). Northern Midlands followed with 230 listings, of which 218 were historic.

Circular Head had the highest number of Indigenous heritage listings in Tasmania with 11 places listed, followed by Central Highlands with 8 indigenous places listed.

Flinders Island had the highest number of natural listings (26), followed by Circular Head (19), and Central Highlands (17).

REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, Tasmanian listings - as at 30 June 2005

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Tasmania	1	54	1,116	254	1,424
	West Coast	-	-	16	16
	Wast Coast	-	1	9	10
	Latrobe	-	6	2	8
	King Island	-	3	6	9
	Kentish	-	3	5	8
	Devonport	-	4	1	5
	Circular Head	11	15	19	45
	Central Coast	-	10	6	16
	Burnie	-	3	1	4
Mersey-L					
	West Tamar	-	6	7	13
	Northern Midlands	3	218	9	230
	Meander Valley	1	85	14	100
	Launceston	-	175	4	179
	George Town	2	11	3	16
	Flinders	1	1	26	28
	Dorset	5	4	13	22
Northern	Break O'Day	5	23	15	43
	i donian	-	4	O	12
	Tasman	3	4	8	12
	Southern Midlands	3	63	4 5	71
	Kingborough Sorell	4	8 7	13 4	25 11
	Huon Valley	1	5	13	19
	Hobart	-	266	3	269
	Glenorchy	-	16	3	19
	Glamorgan/Spring Bay	6	36	15	57
	Derwent Valley	-	20	9	29
	Clarence	3	75	6	84
	Central Highlands	8	35	17	60
	Brighton	1	13	2	16

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

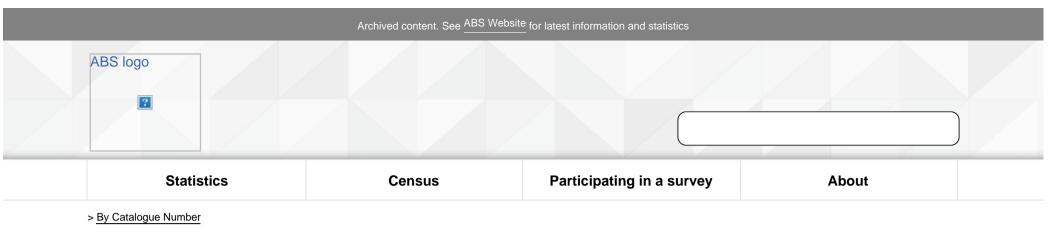
Source: Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH), Australian Heritage Database (available on the DEH website at http://www.deh.gov.au).

For further information see the Australian Heritage Council (AHC) website at http://www.ahc.gov.au.

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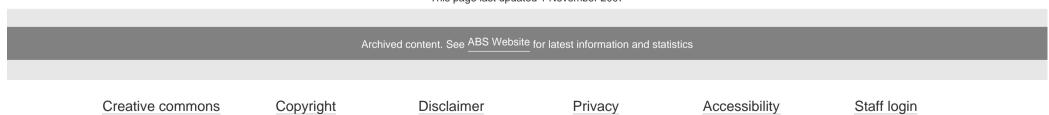
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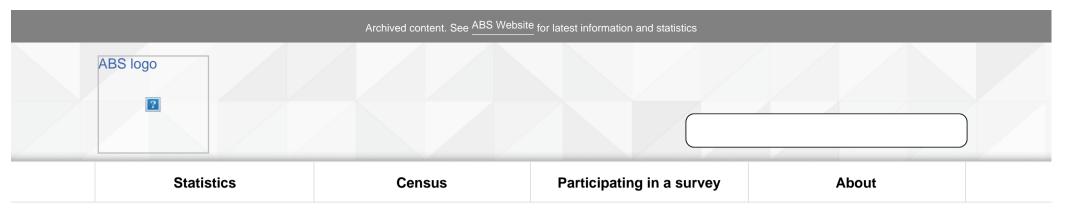
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Structure of schools in Tasmania

Primary and secondary education

Tertiary education

Vocational education and training

Non-school qualifications

Adult and community education

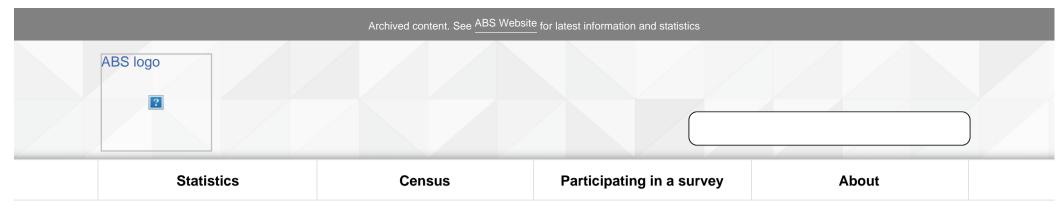
Transition from education to work

Further information about education and training in Tasmania

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Throughout Tasmania, the community has its educational and training needs met in a diversity of ways.

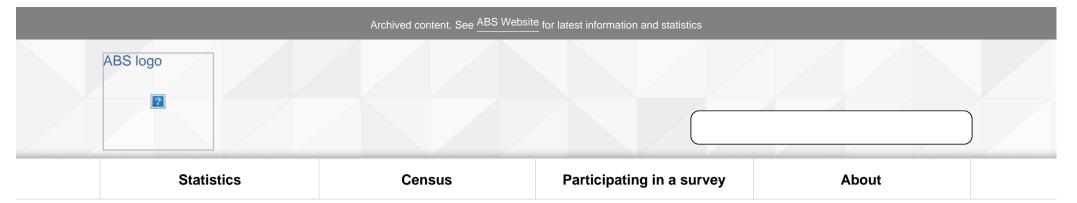
- For those attending school, the Tasmanian Department of Education, with a central office located in Hobart, and a further six district offices in the north, north west and south of the state, is Tasmania's largest education provider (in terms of the number of students, staff and schools). There is also an important non-government sector, and a growing number of families educate their children at home.
- For those who have left school and who need vocationally oriented learning, the vocational education and training (VET) sector, with over 100 registered training organisations state-wide, addresses this need. Technical and Further Education (Institute of TAFE Tasmania) is an important provider, with general campuses in Hobart, Warrane, Launceston, Newnham, Inveresk, Burnie, Devonport, Smithton and Queenstown.
- In Tasmania, the higher education sector is dominated by the University of Tasmania, with major campuses in Sandy Bay and Newnham, and a smaller campus in Burnie.
- The Australian Maritime College, located in the North of the state, provides both higher education and vocational education courses.

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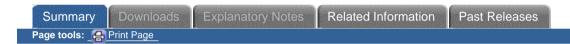
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In 2002, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 46.4% (130) of all schools in Tasmania, the Northern Region 27.5% (77) and the Mersey-Lyell Region 26.1% (73).

In 2002, of the 280 schools in Tasmania, 76.4% (214) were government and 23.6% (66) were non-government. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of government and non-government schools in the state, with 45.8% (98) of the state's government schools and 48.5% (32) of the state's non-government schools.

TOTAL SCHOOLS, Tasmanian regions - 2002

	Government	Non-government(a)	Total	
Region	no.	no.	no.	
Greater Hobart-Southern	98	32	130	
Northern	58	19	77	
Mersey-Lyell	58	15	73	
Tasmania	214	66	280	

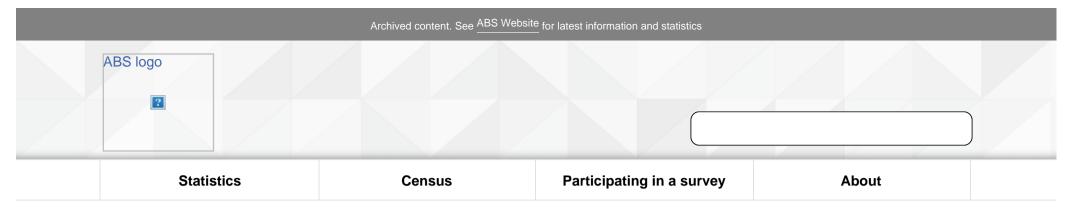
(a) Includes head campus information only. Subsidiary campuses are not included. Source: Department of Education (government schools data); Department of Education, Science and Training (non-government schools data). **FURTHER INFORMATION** This section contains the following subsection:

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In 2002, of the 214 government schools in Tasmania, 45.8% (98 schools) were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region and 27.1% (58 schools) were located in each of the Northern Region and the Mersey-Lyell Region.

In the Mersey-Lyell Region, 69.0% (40) of the government schools in the region were primary schools, as were 66.3% (65) in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region and 62.1% (36) in the Northern Region.

Of the 9 special schools recorded, 8 were government schools and 3 were located in Launceston local government area.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002

	Primary	Secondary	Primary & secondary combined	Special	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	5	1	-	-	6
Central Highlands	-	-	2	-	2
Clarence	13	5	1	-	19
Derwent Valley	5	1	1	-	7
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	-	1	-	4
Glenorchy	12	4	-	2	18
Hobart	12	4	-	-	16
Huon Valley	4	1	2	-	7
Kingborough	6	2	2	-	10
Sorell	2	-	1	-	3
Southern Midlands	3	-	2	-	5
Tasman	-	-	1	-	1
Total	65	18	13	2	98
Northern					
Break O'Day	1	-	2	-	3
Dorset	4	1	1	-	6
Flinders	1	-	1	-	2
George Town	1	-	1	-	2
Launceston	16	6	1	3	26
Meander Valley	6	1	-	1	8
Northern Midlands	4	-	2	-	6
West Tamar	3	2	-	-	5
Total	36	10	8	4	58
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	9	3	-	1	13
Central Coast	7	2	-	-	9
Circular Head	5	1	-	-	6
Devonport	6	3	-	1	10
Kentish	2	-	1	-	3
King Island	-	-	1	-	1
Latrobe	4	1	-	-	5
Waratah/Wynyard	5	1	1	-	7
West Coast	2	-	2	-	4
Total	40	11	5	2	58
Tasmania	141	39	26	8	214

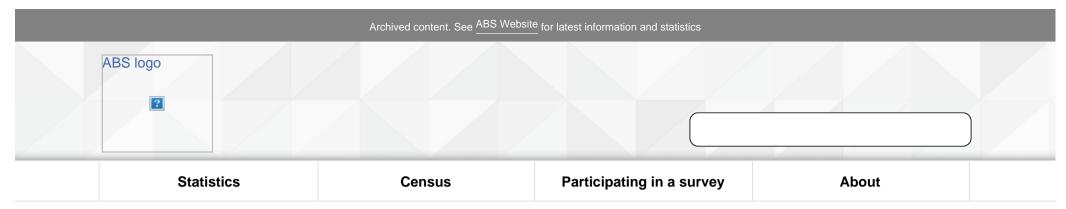
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Education.

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In 2002, of the 66 non-government schools in Tasmania, 48.5% (32 schools) were located in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 27.3% (18 schools) in the Northern Region and 24.2% (16 schools) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 57.1% (12 schools) of Tasmania's total non-government primary/secondary combined schools.

There was only 1 non-government special school, and this was located in the Northern Region, in the Meander Valley local government area.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002(a)

	Primary	Secondary	secondary combined	Special	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	1	-	-	-	1
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-	-
Clarence	6	1	-	-	7
Derwent Valley	1	-	-	-	1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	-	-	-	-	-
Glenorchy	2	2	1	-	5
Hobart	3	1	7	-	11
Huon Valley	1	-	2	-	3
Kingborough	2	-	2	-	4
Sorell	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
Tasman	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	4	12	-	32
Northern					
Break O'Day	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-
Flinders	-	-	-	-	-
George Town	-	-	1	-	1
Launceston	6	4	2	-	12
Meander Valley	1	-	-	1	2
Northern Midlands	-	1	-	-	1
West Tamar	1	-	1	-	2
Total	8	5	4	1	18
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	1	1	-	-	2
Central Coast	1	-	2	-	3
Circular Head	1	-	1	-	2
Devonport	2	1	-	-	3
Kentish	-	-	-	-	-
King Island	-	-	-	-	-
Latrobe	1	-	1	-	2
Waratah/Wynyard	1	-	1	-	2
West Coast	2	-	-	-	2
Total	9	2	5	-	16
Tasmania	33	11	21	1	66

⁽a) Includes head campus information only. Subsidiary campuses are not included.

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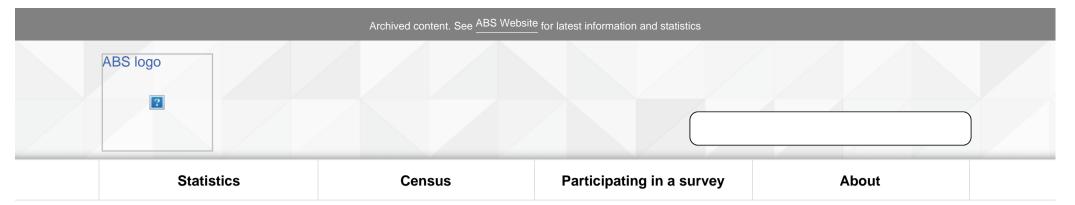
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Of the 280 schools in Tasmania in 2002, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 46.4% (130) of all schools in Tasmania, the Northern Region 27.1% (76) and the Mersey-Lyell Region 26.4% (74).

In 2002, there were 174 primary schools in the state, 46.6% (81) in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 28.2% (49) in the Mersey-Lyell Region and 25.3% (44) in the Northern Region. Of the 50 secondary schools in Tasmania, 22 were located in the Greater Hobart-Sourthern Region, 15 in the Northern Region and 13 in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

There were 57 primary/secondary combined schools in the state, with 43.9% (25) located in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 21.1% (12) in the Northern Region and 17.5% (10) in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Of the 9 special schools in Tasmania, over half were located in the Northern Region and 3 were located in the Launceston local government area.

TOTAL SCHOOLS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002(a)

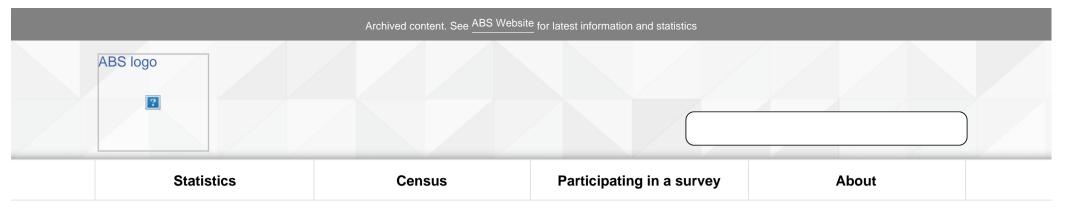
Primary & secondary

	Primary	Secondary	combined	Special	All schools
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	6	1	-	-	7
Central Highlands	-	-	2	-	2
Clarence	19	6	1	-	26
Derwent Valley	6	1	1	-	8
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	-	1	-	4
Glenorchy	14	6	1	2	23
Hobart	15	5	7	-	27
Huon Valley	5	1	4	-	10
Kingborough	8	2	4	-	14
Sorell	2	-	1	-	3
Southern Midlands	3	-	2	-	5
Tasman	-	-	1	-	1
Total	81	22	25	2	130
Northern					
Break O'Day	1	-	2	-	3
Dorset	4	1	1	-	6
Flinders	1	-	1	-	2
George Town	1	-	2	-	3
Launceston	22	10	3	3	38
Meander Valley	7	1	-	2	10
Northern Midlands	4	1	2	-	7
West Tamar	4	2	1	-	7
Total	44	15	12	5	76
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	10	4	-	1	15
Central Coast	8	2	2	-	12
Circular Head	6	1	1	-	8
Devonport	8	4	-	1	13
Kentish	2	-	1	-	3
King Island	-	-	1	-	1
Latrobe	5	1	1	-	7
Waratah/Wynyard	6	1	2	-	9
West Coast	4	-	2	-	6
Total	49	13	10	2	74

Tasmania	174	50	57	9	280
(a) The non-government sch	ools data includes head cam	pus information only	v. Subsidiary campus	es are not includ	ed.
Source: Department of Educ schools data).	ation (government schools d	ata); Department of	Education, Science a	and Training (non	-government
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The policy of the Department of Education is directed towards educating children in their local communities. However, parents are free to choose which government school their child attends.

Many rural communities have ageing and declining populations, which contributes to declining student numbers in rural schools; often lower than optimum numbers. These schools pose a problem for a government serving a dispersed population. Any consolidation of schools involves longer travelling times for some students.

In rural primary schools, classes are usually coeducational and unstreamed, with teachers devising programs for children of various abilities. Composite classes, consisting of pupils of different ages or grades, are common as are double units or team-teaching where two classes are joined from time to time. This allows for teachers' interests or abilities to be better utilised.

In district high schools, staffing is usually more generous than in urban high schools.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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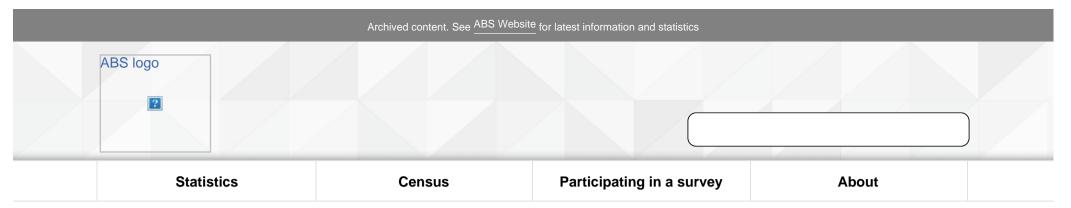
Full-time students
Part-time students

Highest level of schooling completed

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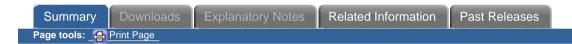
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The number of Tasmanian students attending school full-time in 2002 was 82,350. Schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the largest number of students in the state, with 49.2% (40,495) of all full-time enrolments, followed by 28.0% (23,053) in the Northern Region and 22.8% (18,802) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

In 2002, there were 61,508 (74.7%) Tasmanian full-time students who attended government schools, while 20,842 (25.3%) students attended non-government schools. Schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest number of full-time students attending government schools and non-government schools, with 46.3% and 57.8% respectively.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Tasmanian regions - 2002

	Government schools	Non-government schools(a)	All schools
Region	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern	28,454	12,041	40,495
Northern	18,091	4,962	23,053

Mersey-Lyell	14,963	3,839	18,802
Tasmania	61,508	20,842	82,350
(a) Includes head campus information	only. Subsidiary campuses are not inc	luded.	
Source: Department of Education; Dep	artment of Education, Science and Tra	aining.	
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The number of full-time government school students in Tasmania in 2002 was 61,508. Of these, 46.3% (28,454) attended government schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 29.4% (18,091) in the

Northern Region and 24.3% (14,963) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

In 2002, of all full-time government school students, 9,983 (16.2%) attended schools in the Launceston local government area, the highest number for all local government areas in the state.

FULL-TIME GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002

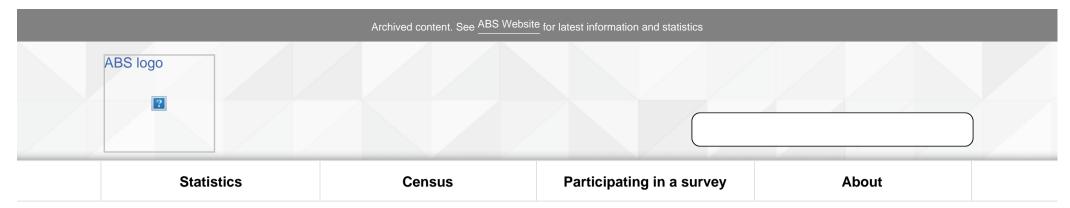
	Primary	Secondary	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern			
Brighton	1,342	382	1,724
Central Highlands	126	53	179
Clarence	3,504	2,780	6,284
Derwent Valley	884	410	1,294

Tasmania	36,300	25,208	61,508
Total	8,851	6,112	14,963
West Coast	411	251	662
Waratah/Wynyard	1,291	439	1,730
Latrobe	619	371	990
King Island	160	88	248
Kentish	451	211	662
Devonport	2,083	1,825	3,908
Circular Head	630	376	1,006
Central Coast	1,695	858	2,553
Mersey-Lyell Burnie	1,511	1,693	3,204
Morsoy-Lyoll			
Total	10,913	7,178	18,091
West Tamar	1,384	1,081	2,465
Northern Midlands	1,095	160	1,255
Meander Valley	1,084	290	1,374
Launceston	5,416	4,567	9,983
George Town	521	256	777
Flinders	83	50	133
Dorset	792	427	1,219
Northern Break O'Day	538	347	885
Total	16,536	11,918	28,454
Tasman	168	116	284
Southern Midlands	570	230	800
Sorell	983	321	1,304
Kingborough	1,960	1,330	3,290
Huon Valley	1,112	522	1,634
Hobart	2,700	3,868	6,568
Glenorchy	2,848	1,823	4,671
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	339	83	422

Source: Department of Education.

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The number of full-time non-government students in Tasmania in 2002 was 20,842. Of these, more than half, 57.8% (12,041), attended non-government schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

In 2002, of all non-government students, 5,628 (27.0%) attended schools in Hobart, the highest number for all local government areas in the state. A number of local government areas had no non-government schools for students to attend.

FULL-TIME NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002(a)

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern			
Brighton	207	-	207
Central Highlands	-	-	-
Clarence	1,136	594	1,730

Derwent Valley	179	-	179
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	-	-	-
Glenorchy	829	1,764	2,593
Hobart	2,210	3,418	5,628
Huon Valley	359	194	553
Kingborough	789	362	1,151
Sorell	-	-	-
Southern Midlands	-	-	-
Tasman	-	-	-
Total	5,709	6,332	12,041
Northern			
Break O'Day	10	6	16
Dorset	-	-	-
Flinders	-	-	-
George Town	139	93	232
Launceston	1,744	2,141	3,885
Meander Valley	123	9	132
Northern Midlands	-	9	9
West Tamar	440	248	688
Total	2,456	2,506	4,962
Mersey-Lyell			
Burnie	502	639	1,141
Central Coast	474	276	750
Circular Head	243	81	324
Devonport	395	592	987
Kentish	-	-	-
King Island	-	-	-
Latrobe	170	60	230
Waratah/Wynyard	187	16	203
West Coast	204	-	204
Total	2,175	1,664	3,839
Tasmania	10,340	10,502	20,842

⁽a) The non-government schools data includes head campus information only. Subsidiary campuses are not included.

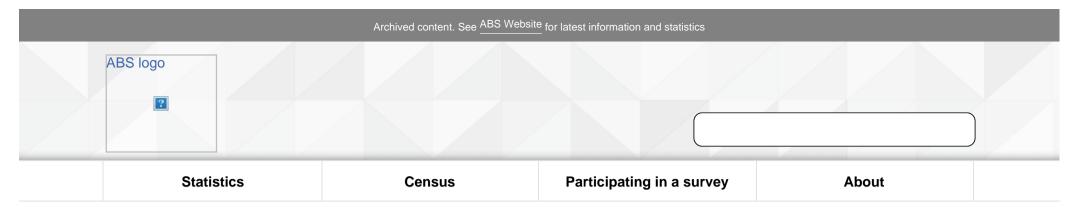
Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

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Contents >> Education and training >> Primary and secondary education >> Full-time students >> All schools in Tasmania In 2002, schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the largest number of full-time students in Tasmania, with 49.2% (40,495) of all full-time enrolments. Schools in the Northern Region followed with 28.0% (23,053) of the state's full-time students, while schools in the Mersey-Lyell Region had 22.8% (18,802) of the state's full-time students.

Schools in the Launceston local government area (LGA) had the highest number of students with 13,868 (16.8%), followed by Hobart with 12,196 (14.8%) full-time students. Schools in Flinders and Central Highlands LGAs had the least students, with 133 and 179 full-time enrolments respectively.

TOTAL FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, Tasmanian local government areas - 2002(a)

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern			
Brighton	1,549	382	1,931
Central Highlands	126	53	179

Tasmania	46,640	35,710	82,350
Total	11,026	7,806	18,802
West Coast	615	251	866
Waratah/Wynyard	1,478	455	1,933
Latrobe	789	431	1,220
King Island	160	88	248
Kentish	451	211	662
Devonport	2,478	2,417	4,895
Circular Head	873	457	1,330
Central Coast	2,169	1,134	3,303
Burnie	2,013	2,332	4,345
Mersey-Lyell			
Total	13,369	9,684	23,053
West Tamar	1,824	1,329	3,153
Northern Midlands	1,095	169	1,264
Meander Valley	1,207	299	1,506
Launceston	7,160	6,708	13,868
George Town	660	349	1,009
Flinders	83	50	133
Dorset	792	427	1,219
Northern Break O'Day	548	353	901
Total	22,243	10,230	40,433
Total	22,245	18,250	40,495
Tasman	168	116	284
Sorell Southern Midlands	983 570	321 230	1,304 800
Kingborough	2,749	1,692	4,441
Huon Valley	1,471	716	2,187
Hobart	4,910	7,286	12,196
Glenorchy	3,677	3,587	7,264
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	339	83	422
Derwent Valley	1,063	410	1,473
Clarence	4,640	3,374	8,014

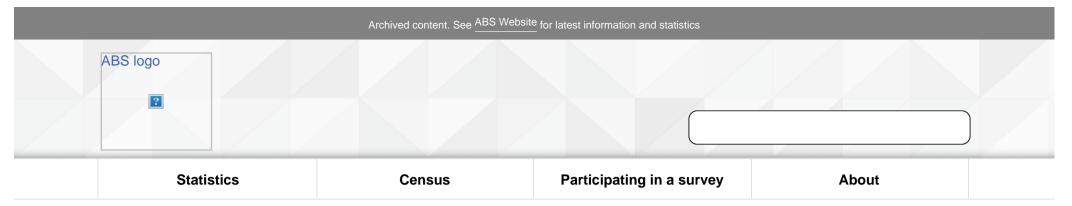
⁽a) Includes head campus information only. Subsidiary campuses are not included.

Source: Department of Education (government schools data); Department of Education, Science and Training (non-government schools data).

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In 2002, there were 2,835 part-time secondary students in Tasmania, accounting for 1,497.6 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students. Schools in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest number of part-time secondary students with 1,481 (52.2%), and the most FTE part-time students with 821.6 (54.9%).

In 2002, non-government schools had just 63.8 FTE part-time secondary students compared with 1,433.8 in government schools. Schools in the Northern Region held the highest proportion of non-government, FTE part-time secondary students, with 47.3% (30.2) of the state's total in 2002.

More females than males undertook part-time secondary study in Tasmania in 2002. Schools in the Northern Region had the highest proportion of female to male students, with 70.8% (336.8) females and 29.2% (138.9) males for 2002.

PART-TIME SECONDARY STUDENTS, Tasmanian regions - 2002

Government Non-government(a) All schools

	no.	FTE(b)	no.	FTE(b)	no.	FTE(b)
Greater Hobart-Southern						
Males	475	263.1	19	7.9	494	271.0
Females	962	537.0	25	13.6	987	550.6
Total	1,437	800.1	44	21.5	1,481	821.6
Northern						
Males	266	124.0	37	14.9	303	138.9
Females	639	321.5	35	15.3	674	336.8
Total	905	445.5	72	30.2	977	475.7
Mersey-Lyell						
Males	117	60.9	14	4.5	131	65.4
Females	225	127.3	21	7.6	246	134.9
Total	342	188.2	35	12.1	377	200.3
Tasmania	2,684	1,433.8	151	63.8	2,835	1,497.6

⁽a) Includes head campus information only. Subsidiary campuses are not included.

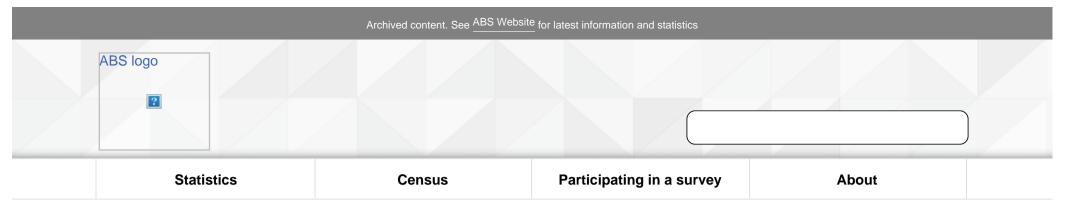
Source: Department of Education (government schools data); Department of Education, Science and Training (non-government schools data).

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⁽b) Full-time equivalent (FTE) of part-time students has been calculated by dividing the student's workload by what is considered to the workload of a full-time student.



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Summary of Contents

About this Release

Contents

Contents >> Education and training >> Primary and secondary education >> Highest level of schooling completed

At the 2001 Census, 97 178 (27 2%) people in Tasmania had completed year 12 or equiva-

At the 2001 Census, 97,178 (27.2%) people in Tasmania had completed year 12 or equivalent and were not still at school or attending any other educational institution. Of these, 59.0% of people were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (28,026 males and 29,347 females), 26.2% (11,801 males and 13,649 females) in the Northern Region and 14.5% (6,538 males and 7,583 females) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

At the 2001 Census, 119,430 (33.4%) people in Tasmania completed year 10 or equivalent and were not still at school or attending any other educational institution. Of these, 45.2% were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (26,101 males and 27,930 females), 29.1% (17,345 males and 17,352 females) were in the Northern Region and 25.5% (15,228 males and 15,249 females) were in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

For further information about highest level of schooling completed in Tasmania, see <u>2001 Census Basic</u> Community Profiles (BCPs) on this web site.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED(a)(b), Tasmanian regions - Census 2001(c)

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no
	GREATER HOBART-S	OUTHERN	
Year 8 or below	7,035	7,626	14,66
Year 9 or equivalent	8,273	8,449	16,72
Year 10 or equivalent	26,101	27,930	54,03
Year 11 or equivalent	6,085	7,087	13,17
Year 12 or equivalent	28,026	29,347	57,37
Still at school	3,257	3,483	6,74
Did not go to school	362	365	727
Not stated	6,041	7,142	13,183
Total	85,180	91,429	176,60
	NORTHERN		
Year 8 or below	4,829	5,008	9,83
Year 9 or equivalent	5,824	5,404	11,228
Year 10 or equivalent	17,345	17,352	34,69
Year 11 or equivalent	3,308	3,961	7,269
Year 12 or equivalent	11801	13,649	25,450
Still at school	1,775	1,984	3,759
Did not go to school	208	192	40
Not stated	3,677	4,356	8,03
Total	48,767	51,906	100,67
	MERSEY-LYE	LL	
Year 8 or below	4,501	4,413	8,91
Year 9 or equivalent	5,411	5,008	10,419
Year 10 or equivalent	15,228	15,249	30,47
Year 11 or equivalent	2,552	3,249	5,80
Year 12 or equivalent	6,538	7,583	14,12
Still at school	1,290	1,336	2,62
Did not go to school	167	140	30
Not stated	2,995	3,526	6,52
Total	38,682	40,504	79,18
	TASMANIA(d)	
Year 8 or below	16,385	17,063	33,448

Total	173,149	184,157	357,306
Not stated	12,862	15,082	27,944
Did not go to school	738	698	1,436
Still at school	6,324	6,804	13,128
Year 12 or equivalent	46,495	50,683	97,178
Year 11 or equivalent	11,985	14,317	26,302
Year 10 or equivalent	58,815	60,615	119,430
Year 9 or equivalent	19,545	18,895	38,440

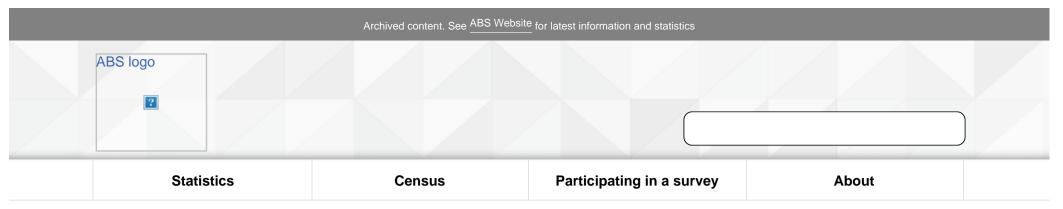
- (a) Refers to primary or secondary schooling.
- (b) Persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors).
- (c) Counts at place of enumeration.
- (d) Includes persons living in offshore areas & migratory.

Source: 2001 Census Basic Community Profiles (BCPs)

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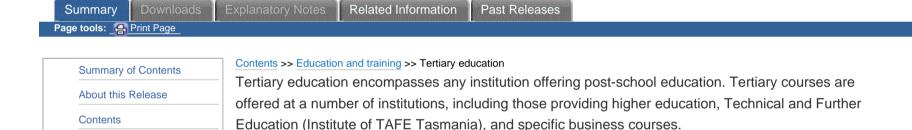
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HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education in Tasmania is provided by:

- the <u>University of Tasmania</u> Tasmania's one university. It has campuses at Sandy Bay in Hobart, at Newnham in Launceston, and a smaller centre in the North-West Centre in Burnie. There are six academic units offering over 120 under-graduate and post-graduate programs.
- the <u>Australian Maritime College</u> provides education, training and consulting to serve the
 maritime sector. It also conducts research. There are two campuses, one in Launceston and the
 other at Beauty Point.

FURTHER INFORMATION

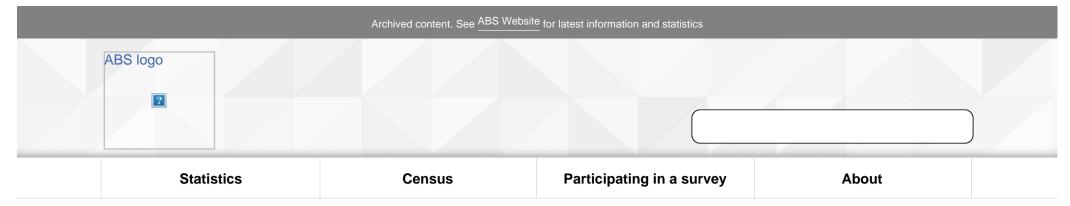
This section contains the following subsection:

University of Tasmania, student enrolments

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There were 13,972 (6,228 males and 7,744 females) student enrolments at the University of Tasmania in 2002, an increase of 1,504 (12.1%) on the 1998 figure of 12,468 (5,677 males and 6,791 females). Of these, there were:

- 8,601 (4,088 males and 4,513 females) student enrolments at the Hobart University campus, an increase of 824 (10.6%) on the figure of 7,777 (3,731 males and 4,046 females) for 1998.
- 4,641 (1,858 males and 2,783 females) enrolments at the Launceston University campus in 2002, an increase of 731 (18.7%) on the 3,910 (1,658 males and 2,252 females) enrolments in 1998.
- 359 (129 males and 230 females) enrolments at the North-West Centre, an increase of 66 (22.5%) on the 293 (92 males and 201 females) enrolments in 1998.

Further statistical information describing students, staff and research & finance at the University of Tasmania is accessible on the University of Tasmania's web site, http://www.utas.edu.au/

TOTAL ENROLMENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, Tasmanian regions

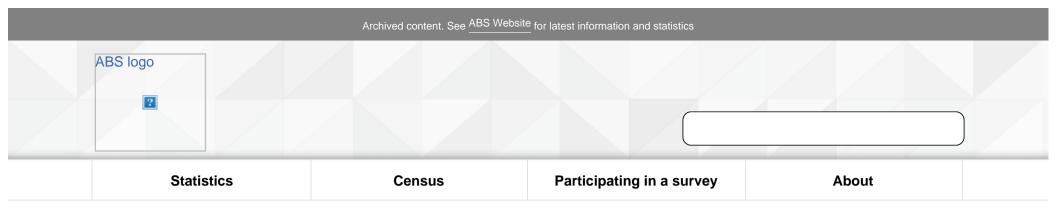
Student enrolments	no.	no.	
	MALES		
Launceston	1,658	1,858	
Hobart	3,731	4,088	
Off-Shore	182	66	
NW Centre	92	129	
Other	14	87	
Total	5,677	6,228	
	FEMALES		
Launceston	2,252	2,783	
Hobart	4,046	4,513	
Off-Shore	256	127	
NW Centre	201	230	
Other	36	91	
Total	6,791	7,744	
	PERSONS		
Launceston	3,910	4,641	
Hobart	7,777	8,601	
Off-Shore	438	193	
NW Centre	293	359	
Other	50	178	
Total	12,468		

Source: University of Tasmania

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Contents >> Education and training >> Vocational education and training

The main purpose of Tasmanian Vocational Education and Training (VET) is to ensure that Tasmanian industry has a well-trained, highly skilled workforce.

A range of vocational and non-vocational courses are offered, including:

- associate diploma courses aimed at para-professional personnel in areas such as engineering, accounting, computing, child care and social welfare
- trade courses that combine theoretical and practical aspects of the trade, and off-the-job training
- post-trade courses to extend the skills and knowledge of tradespersons
- non-trade vocational programs e.g. fashion, retailing, commercial studies.

Providers of VET courses include:

- Institute of TAFE Tasmania, which has a state-wide delivery model to enhance the provision of services to industry and the community.
- the Australian Maritime College, which serves the maritime sector at campuses in Launceston and Beauty Point

• private trainers, throughout the state.

FURTHER INFORMATION

<u>Vocational education</u> on this web site (under Statistics - Tasmania) Vocational Education and Training at the Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training (OPCET) web site, http://www.opcet.tas.gov.au

This section contains the following subsection:

Government funded vocational education and training

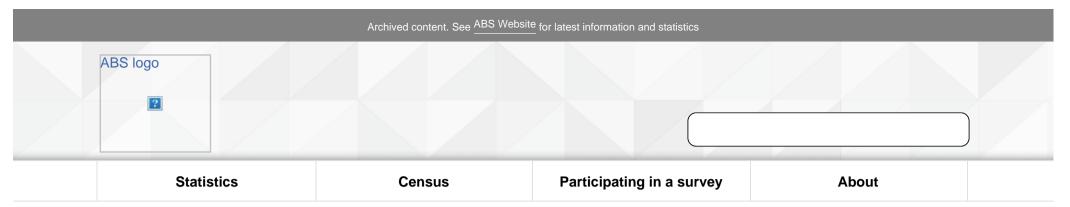
Apprentices and trainees

Institute of TAFE Tasmania

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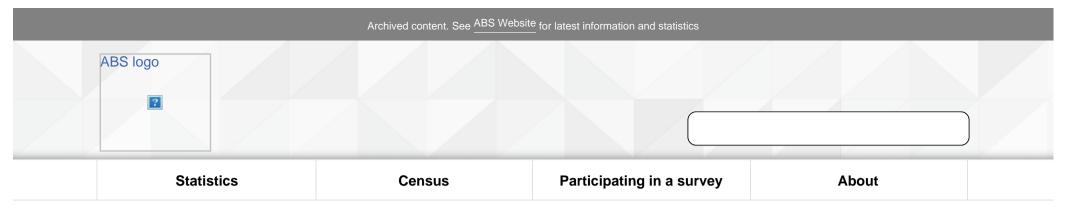
FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

Number of students
Nominal hours of delivery

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Contents >> Education and training >> Vocational education and training >> Government funded vocational education and training >> Number of students

In 2002, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had 10,639 students enrolled in government funded vocational education and training, 43.6% of the state's total students. The Northern Region had 6,871 students (28.2%), while the Mersey-Lyell Region had 6,625 (27.2%).

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of male students in government recurrent funded vocational education and training for 2002, with 56.6%. The Northern Region followed with 52.6% of male students in government recurrently funded vocational education and training and the Mersey-Lyell Region with 51.7% for the same period.

GOVERNMENT FUNDED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Tasmanian regions - Students (a)(b)

			2001		2002
	Males	Females	Persons(d)	Males	FemalesPersons(d)
Region	no.	no.	no.	no.	no. no.

Greater Hobart-Southern	5,901	4,576	10,514	6,017	4,612	10,639
Northern	3,871	3,187	7,080	3,613	3,245	6,871
Mersey-Lyell	3,208	3,086	6,307	3,424	3,191	6,625
Other(c)	127	68	197	96	71	167
Not stated	89	67	157	37	38	75
Tasmania	13,196	10,984	24,255	13,187	11,157	24,377

- (a) Government recurrent activity is accredited training funded under the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) Agreement and includes delivery by public (Institute of TAFE Tasmania) and private training organisations, and a small amount delivered by interstate training organisations paid for by OPCET. It excludes student results of Credit Transfer.
- (b) Data relates to student's home residence. The region is determined by the residential postcode of the student.
- (c) Includes interstate and overseas addresses.
- (d) Includes sex not stated.

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

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Across Tasmania, from 2001 to 2002, the number of hours delivered for government funded vocational education and training increased by 3.1%, from 5,726,150 hours to 5,904,306 hours. In 2002, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 44.1% of total curriculum hours delivered, while the Northern Region recorded 28.7% and the Mersey-Lyell Region recorded 26.2%.

GOVERNMENT FUNDED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Tasmanian regions - Nominal hours(a)(b)

			2001					
	Males	Females	Persons(d)	Males	Females	Persons(d)		
Region	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours		
Greater Hobart-Southern	1,419,657	1,133,753	2,563,650	1,419,445	1,182,541	2,603,812		
Northern	909,364	700,034	1,613,181	949,705	741,405	1,694,030		
Mersey-Lyell	767,677	698,881	1,468,748	796,589	747,352	1,545,944		
Other(c)	35,200	18,375	54,489	23,837	23,673	47,510		

asmania 3,14 i) Government recurrent activity is accreding reement and includes delivery by public		2,562,228 ng funded und	5,726,150 er the Australian	3,196,366 National Trainii	2,701,191 ng Authority (AN	5,904,30 6
,		ng funded und	er the Australian	National Trainir	ng Authority (AN	TA)
greement and includes delivery by public						.,,,
	(Institute	of TAFE Tasm	nania) and privat	e training organi	isations, and a s	mall amount
elivered by interstate training organisation	ns paid for	by OPCET. It	excludes studer	nt results of Cred	dit Transfer.	
) Data relates to student's home residence	ce. The re	gion is determ	ined by the resid	lential postcode	of the student.	
e) Includes interstate and overseas addre	sses.					
l) Includes sex not stated.						

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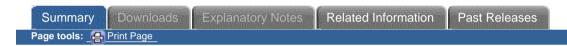
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During 2002, there were 20,940 apprentices and trainees in training in Tasmania, an increase of 7.5% from 19,481 in 2001. Of these, 2,722 (13.0%) were employed as Intermediate service workers, 2,509 (12.0%) as Labourers and related workers, and 2,391 (11.4%) as Intermediate clerical workers.

More males than females were employed as apprentices and trainees in Tasmania for 2001 and 2002 and this was the case for each region. In 2002, males accounted for 55.5% (11,615) of all apprentices and trainees in Tasmania and females accounted for the remaining 44.5% (9,325).

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING - Tasmania(a)(b)

		2001				2002
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation being trained for	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Managers, professionals & associate professionals	423	243	666	463	313	776

Tradespersons & related workers						
Mechanical & fabrication engineering	651	4	655	575	4	579
Automotive	np	np	496	514	4	518
Electrical & electronics	469	5	474	472	4	476
Construction	np	np	566	np	np	649
Food	559	249	808	595	253	848
Skilled agricultural & horticultural	80	13	93	77	11	88
Other trades	305	408	713	272	403	675
Advanced clerical, sales & services workers	42	233	275	107	417	524
Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers						
Intermediate clerical	355	1,700	2,055	572	1,819	2,391
Intermediate sales & related	495	570	1,065	738	995	1,733
Intermediate service	501	1,677	2,178	632	2,090	2,722
Intermediate production & transport workers						
Intermediate plant	620	6	626	582	4	586
Intermediate machine	161	64	225	155	114	269
Road & rail	363	51	414	652	124	776
Other intermediate production & transport	1,714	187	1,901	1,473	151	1,624
Elementary clerical, sales & service workers						
Elementary clerks	605	794	1,399	457	634	1,091
Elementary sales	624	1,498	2,122	492	1,218	1,710
Elementary service	295	86	381	334	62	396
Labourers & related workers	1,680	689	2,369	1,807	702	2,509
Total in training	10,999	8,482	19,481	11,615	9,325	20,940
Number in training as at 31 December(c)	7,287	5,031	12,318	7,791	5,776	13,567

np not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

⁽a) Counts of apprentices and trainees are based on data available at April 2, 2003. Region determined by residential postcode.

⁽b) At any time during 2001 and 2002.

⁽c) The numbers at 31 December (end of year) are shown for comparison.

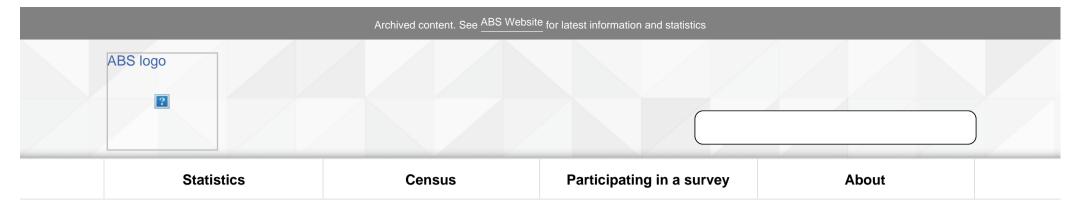
Northern Region

Mersey-Lyell Region

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during 2001 and 2002, which accounted for 46.4% and 45.1% of Tasmania's apprentices and trainees for the same period respectively.

More males than females were employed as apprentices and trainees for 2001 and 2002 in the Greater

More males than females were employed as apprentices and trainees for 2001 and 2002 in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In 2002, males accounted for 55.4% (5,229) of all apprentices and trainees in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, with females accounting for 44.6% (4,209).

In 2002, the most common employment groups for male trainees and apprentices in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region were **labourers and related workers** (837 males) and **other intermediate production and transport workers** (503 males). For female trainees and apprentices, **intermediate service workers** (1,003 females), and **intermediate clerical workers** (879 females) were the most common employment groups.

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING - Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)(b)

2001 2002

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation being trained for	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Managers, professionals & associate	263	114	377	275	131	406
professionals						
Tradespersons & related workers						
Mechanical & fabrication engineering	np	np	246	np	np	200
Automotive	214	-	214	210	-	210
Electrical & electronics	234	4	238	np	np	228
Construction	np	np	305	np	np	357
Food	283	132	415	304	132	436
Skilled agricultural & horticultural	np	np	26	np	np	25
Other trades	117	182	299	105	176	281
Advanced clerical, sales & services workers	14	86	100	21	135	156
Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers						
Intermediate clerical	183	757	940	288	879	1,167
Intermediate sales & related	198	241	439	300	400	700
Intermediate service	276	817	1,093	344	1,003	1,347
Intermediate production & transport workers						
Intermediate plant	287	5	292	np	np	270
Intermediate machine	44	13	57	46	13	59
Road & rail	193	29	222	284	69	353
Other intermediate production & transport	623	106	729	503	93	596
Elementary clerical, sales & service workers						
Elementary clerks	322	454	776	243	329	572
Elementary sales	286	616	902	228	453	681
Elementary service	175	34	209	175	31	206
Labourers & related workers	830	328	1,158	837	351	1,188
Total in training	5,112	3,925	9,037	5,229	4,209	9,438
Number in training as at 31 December(c)	3,388	2,331	5,719	3,546	2,687	6,233

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

np not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

⁽a) Counts of apprentices and trainees are based on data available at April 2, 2003. Region determined by residential postcode.

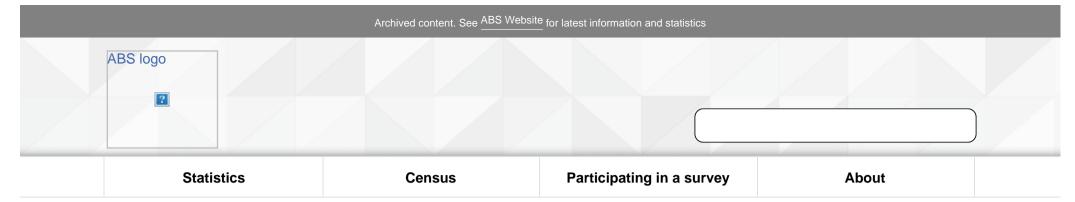
⁽b) At any time during 2001 and 2002.

⁽c) The numbers at 31 December (end of year) are shown for comparison.

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The Northern Region recorded 5,500 and 6,073 apprentices and training symmetric symmet

More males than females were employed as apprentices and trainees for 2001 and 2002 in the Northern Region. In 2002, males accounted for 55.9% (3,397) of all apprentices and trainees in the Northern Region, with females accounting for 44.1% (2,676).

In 2002, the most common employment groups for male trainees and apprentices in the Northern Region were **labourers and related workers** (483 males), and **other intermediate production and transport workers** (458 males). The most common employment groups for female trainees and apprentices were **intermediate service workers** (579 females), and **intermediate clerical workers** (485 females).

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING - Northern Region(a)(b)

2001 2002

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation being trained for	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Managers, professionals & associate	91	89	180	106	114	220
professionals						
Tradespersons & related workers						
Mechanical & fabrication engineering	np	np	185	np	np	172
Automotive	146	-	146	np	np	153
Electrical & electronics	np	np	118	np	np	122
Construction	np	np	139	np	np	151
Food	152	55	207	173	58	231
Skilled agricultural & horticultural	37	5	42	34	5	39
Other trades	80	110	190	79	116	195
Advanced clerical, sales & services workers	20	83	103	76	197	273
Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers						
Intermediate clerical	98	467	565	188	485	673
Intermediate sales & related	162	213	375	238	357	595
Intermediate service	126	411	537	179	579	758
Intermediate production & transport workers						
Intermediate plant	np	np	204	np	np	135
Intermediate machine	np	np	23	32	17	49
Road & rail	123	19	142	283	45	328
Other intermediate production & transport	515	55	570	458	38	496
Elementary clerical, sales & service workers						
Elementary clerks	155	196	351	113	195	308
Elementary sales	213	486	699	129	270	399
Elementary service	67	18	85	99	15	114
Labourers & related workers	430	209	639	483	179	662
Total in training	3,077	2,423	5,500	3,397	2,676	6,073
Number in training as at 31 December(c)	1,986	1,381	3,367	2,253	1,637	3,890

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

np not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

⁽a) Counts of apprentices and trainees are based on data available at April 2, 2003. Region determined by residential postcode.

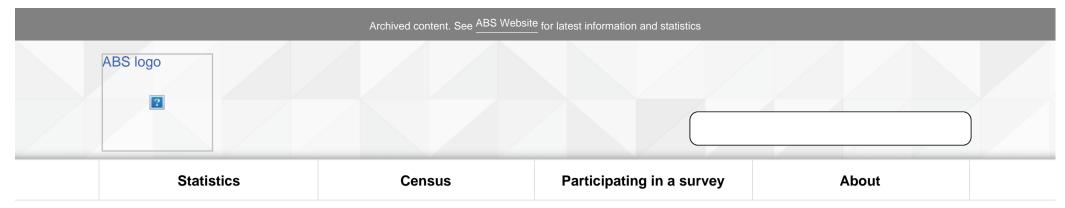
⁽b) At any time during 2001 and 2002.

⁽c) The numbers at 31 December (end of year) are shown for comparison.

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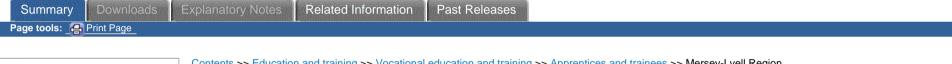
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The Mersey-Lyell Region recorded 4,944 and 5,429 apprentices and trainees in training during 2001
and 2002, which accounted for 25.4% and 25.9% of Tasmania's apprentices and trainees respectively
for the same period.

More males than females were employed as apprentices and trainees for 2001 and 2002 in the Mersey-Lyell Region. For both of these years, the most common employment group for male trainees and apprentices in the Mersey-Lyell Region was **other intermediate production and transport workers** with 576 males in 2001, and 512 males in 2002. The most common employment group for female trainees in 2001 was **intermediate clerical workers** (476 females), while for 2002 the most common employment group for females was **intermediate service workers** (508 females).

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN TRAINING - Mersey-Lyell Region(a)(b)

	2001				2002	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation being trained for	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Managers, professionals & associate	69	40	109	82	68	150
professionals						
Tradespersons & related workers						
Mechanical & fabrication engineering	224	-	224	207	-	207
Automotive	np	np	136	np	np	155
Electrical & electronics	118	-	118	126	-	126
Construction	np	np	122	141	-	141
Food	124	62	186	118	63	181
Skilled agricultural & horticultural	20	5	25	np	np	24
Other trades	108	116	224	88	111	199
Advanced clerical, sales & services workers	8	64	72	10	85	95
Intermediate clerical, sales & service workers						
Intermediate clerical	74	476	550	96	455	551
Intermediate sales & related	135	116	251	200	238	438
Intermediate service	99	449	548	109	508	617
Intermediate production & transport workers						
Intermediate plant	130	-	130	181	-	181
Intermediate machine	97	48	145	77	84	161
Road & rail	np	np	50	85	10	95
Other intermediate production & transport	576	26	602	512	20	532
Elementary clerical, sales & service workers						
Elementary clerks	128	144	272	101	110	211
Elementary sales	125	396	521	135	495	630
Elementary service	53	34	87	60	16	76
Labourers & related workers	420	152	572	487	172	659
Total in training	2,810	2,134	4,944	2,989	2,440	5,429
Number in training as at 31 December(c)	1,913	1,319	3,232	1,992	1,452	3,444

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

np not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Office of Post-Compulsory Education and Training, Department of Education.

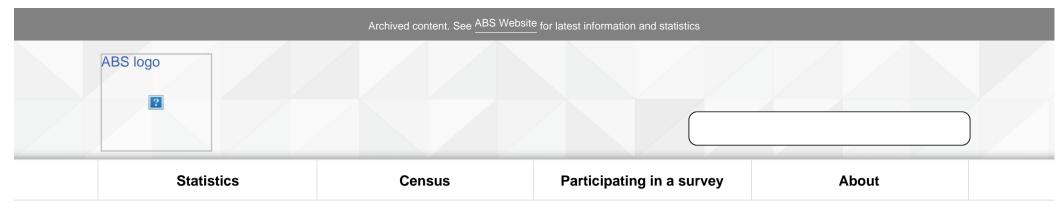
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⁽a) Counts of apprentices and trainees are based on data available at April 2, 2003. Region determined by residential postcode.

⁽b) At any time during 2001 and 2002.

⁽c) The numbers at 31 December (end of year) are shown for comparison.

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The Institute of TAFE Tasmania is the largest registered training organisation in Tasmania. The Institute provides accredited training to over 26,000 Tasmanians each year, at Institute campuses, in workplaces, at home, or Online Access Centres via computer managed learning. In addition, there are over 30,000 annual enrolments in non-accredited Adult Education activities.

The Institute of TAFE Tasmania offers students a choice of over 300 courses leading to nationally recognised qualifications. These are delivered through 11 state-wide programs:

- Adult Education
- Automotive and Electrical
- Business
- Community Services and Health
- Construction and Textiles
- Design and Communication
- Drysdale (Hospitality and Tourism)
- General Education
- Information Technology
- Metals and Engineering
- Natural Resources.

The Institute has major campuses in Hobart, Clarence, Launceston City, Alanvale, Burnie and Devonport. In addition, the Institute operates a number of smaller facilities, ranging from a series of Adult Education annexes across the state to the TAFETrain centre at Queenstown and the Inveresk Academy of Art shared with the University of Tasmania.

(Source: Institute of TAFE Tasmania, Annual Report 2001-02. This is available on the Institute of TAFE Tasmania web site, http://www.tafe.tas.edu.au)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Institute of TAFE Tasmania web site, http://www.tafe.tas.edu.au

This section contains the following subsection:

Nominal hours of delivery

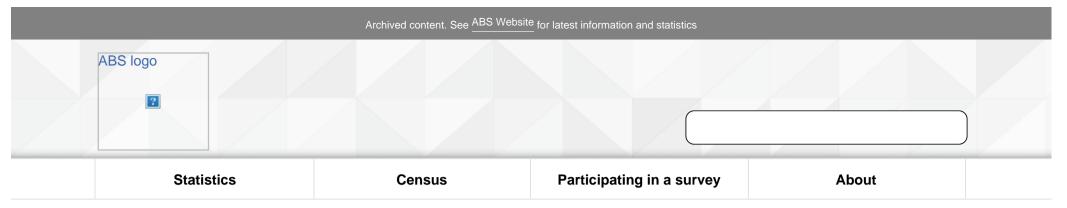
Enrolments by delivery program

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Contents >> Education and training >> Vocational education and training >> Institute of TAFE Tasmania >> Nominal hours of delivery During 2002, TAFE Tasmania delivered 6.46 million hours of accredited vocational education and training, an increase in delivery of 3.8% from 2001. Over 53.8% of these hours were delivered outside the Greater Hobart-Southern Region of the state: 28.7% in the Northern Region and 25.1% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 44.0% of the total hours delivered.

In the two years 2001 and 2002, the business program delivered the highest number of hours of any program delivered by the Institute on a state-wide basis, providing 16.0% of TAFE Tasmania's nominal hours of activity in 2002. This program was responsible for the largest number of hours delivered in all Regions.

Hours of activity for male students were higher than those of female students in all three Regions in 2001 and 2002. In all Regions female students recorded higher levels of activity than males in the areas of Community Services and Health, Design and Communication, Drysdale and Business Programs.

INSTITUTE OF TAFE TASMANIA NOMINAL HOURS OF DELIVERY, Tasmanian regions(a)(b)(c)

2001 2002

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Delivery program	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
	GREAT	ER HOBART	-SOUTHERN	N(d)		
Automotive & Electrical	237,775	3,781	241,556	244,313	3,498	247,811
Business	180,649	249,164	429,813	193,078	290,729	483,807
Community Services & Health	59,775	216,499	276,274	67,442	269,844	337,286
Construction & Textiles	183,400	74,448	257,848	197,197	63,370	260,567
Design & Communication	50,152	104,087	154,239	47,048	121,007	168,055
Drysdale	183,686	265,443	449,129	163,350	212,211	375,561
General Education	98,863	96,035	194,898	100,434	129,673	230,107
Information Technology &	202,368	90,884	293,252	162,391	65,740	228,131
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	214,834	3,944	218,778	181,404	4,354	185,758
Natural Resources	170,222	64,902	235,124	245,564	75,516	321,080
Total	1,581,724	1,169,187	2,750,911	1,602,221	1,235,942	2,838,163
		NORTHE	RN(d)			
Automotive & Electrical	241,493	4,510	246,003	257,454	6,078	263,532
Business	99,560	145,997	245,557	102,379	178,584	280,963
Community Services & Health	19,612	125,590	145,202	16,191	131,944	148,135
Construction & Textiles	82,743	45,904	128,647	80,461	41,952	122,413
Design & Communication	31,669	98,986	130,655	32,630	93,596	126,226
Drysdale	70,778	99,091	169,869	66,485	104,073	170,558
General Education	52,227	56,651	108,878	51,776	81,832	133,608
Information Technology & Multimedia	157,378	76,397	233,775	152,412	68,042	220,454
Metals & Engineering	147,613	880	148,493	164,885	2,473	167,358
Natural Resources	113,271	41,032	154,303	178,663	43,212	221,875
Total	1,016,344	695,038	1,711,382	1,103,336	751,786	1,855,122
		MERSEY-L'	YELL(d)			
Automotive & Electrical	162,600	1,097	163,697	176,289	1,816	178,105
Business	102,509	171,737	274,246	86,032	169,858	255,890
Community Services & Health	17,052	124,971	142,023	18,630	113,620	132,250
Construction & Textiles	67,077	36,409	103,486	71,950	39,951	111,901

Design & Communication	26,247	75,491	101,738	18,919	75,153	94,072
Drysdale	33,343	75,960	109,303	37,066	68,263	105,329
General Education	91,757	82,983	174,740	98,073	96,630	194,703
Information Technology &	115,819	64,788	180,607	86,201	45,408	131,609
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	216,428	2,806	219,234	205,915	5,007	210,922
Natural Resources	105,643	33,058	138,701	152,947	54,163	207,110
Total	938,475	669,300	1,607,775	952,022	669,869	1,621,891
		TASMANIA	A(d)(e)			
Automotive & Electrical	648,908	9,388	658,296	695,954	11,432	707,386
Business	390,133	574,856	964,989	388,190	647,916	1,036,106
Community Services & Health	97,070	474,208	571,278	103,751	522,283	626,034
Construction & Textiles	353,610	161,256	514,866	362,968	150,903	513,871
Design & Communication	114,108	281,096	395,204	100,581	291,871	392,452
Drysdale	295,952	451,139	747,091	277,280	396,822	674,102
General Education	248,492	240,265	488,757	256,652	311,945	568,597
Information Technology &	484,868	233,606	718,474	404,487	181,966	586,453
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	608,284	7,794	616,078	558,960	12,041	571,001
Natural Resources	402,488	140,788	543,276	606,122	174,772	780,894
Total	3,643,913	2,574,396	6,218,309	3,754,945	2,701,951	6,456,896

⁽a) These nominal hours are total hours of activity, in that they include training funded by the TAFE Tasmania Purchase Agreement, special purpose grants and fee for service activities.

Source: QLS database, Institute of TAFE Tasmania.

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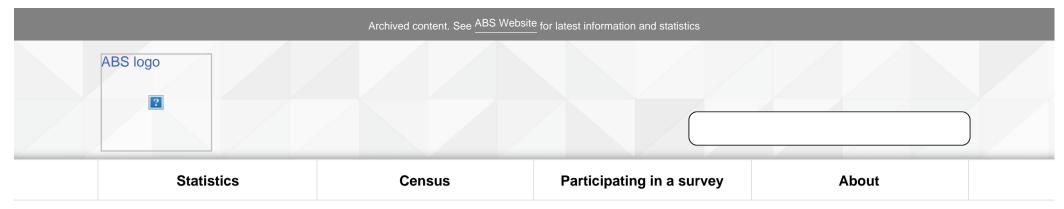
⁽b) Nominal hours are the anticipated number of hours of supervised learning or training deemed necessary to adequately present educational material.

⁽c) These data are currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

⁽d) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

⁽e) The total for Tasmania includes interstate and overseas.

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In 2002, there were 38,051 student enrolments in accredited vocational education and training in TAFE Tasmania state-wide, a decrease of 297 (0.8%) in enrolments from 2001 (a student may have more than one enrolment during the year).

In 2002, the largest proportion of TAFE Tasmania's enrolments were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, with 40.8% of total enrolments. There were 11,047 student enrolments (29.0%) in the Northern Region and a further 10,407 student enrolments (27.4%) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

The business program accounted for the highest number of enrolments in the Greater Hobart-Southern and Northern Regions with 21.3% (3,302) and 18.2% (2,007) of total enrolments in the respective Regions. In the Mersey-Lyell Region the metals and engineering program had the highest number of enrolments, 18.3%, (1,906 enrolments) of total enrolments in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

State-wide in 2002, more males (59.0%) than females (41.0%) were enrolled at TAFE Tasmania, with the Mersey-Lyell Region having the largest proportion of male enrollments, 60.7%, in Tasmania.

INSTITUTE OF TAFE TASMANIA ENROLMENTS, Tasmanian regions(a)(b)

			2001			2002
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Delivery program	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
	GREAT	ER HOBART	-SOUTHERN(c)		
Automotive & Electrical	1,278	27	1,305	1,202	36	1,238
Business	1,476	1,908	3,384	1,264	2,038	3,302
Community Services & Health	187	769	956	213	834	1,047
Construction & Textiles	1,247	268	1,515	1,038	203	1,241
Design & Communication	191	521	712	145	498	643
Drysdale	755	1,057	1,812	834	948	1,782
General Education	1,263	1,145	2,408	1,059	1,448	2,507
Information Technology &	710	416	1,126	543	282	825
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	1,377	38	1,415	1,281	34	1,315
Natural Resources	1,001	301	1,302	1,323	300	1,623
Total	9,485	6,450	15,935	8,902	6,621	15,523
		NORTHER	RN(c)			
Automotive & Electrical	1,025	20	1,045	1,034	48	1,082
Business	1,017	1,313	2,330	753	1,254	2,007
Community Services & Health	84	526	610	82	486	568
Construction & Textiles	585	196	781	417	197	614
Design & Communication	141	561	702	153	504	657
Drysdale	418	546	964	492	653	1,145
General Education	572	795	1,367	503	978	1,481
Information Technology &	508	315	823	481	268	749
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	1,346	41	1,387	1,265	37	1,302
Natural Resources	791	267	1,058	1,189	253	1,442
Total	6,487	4,580	11,067	6,369	4,678	11,047
		MERSEY-LY	/ELL(c)			
Automotive & Electrical	800	7	807	817	26	843
Business	892	1,453	2,345	625	1,272	1,897

Community Services & Health	62	478	540	61	359	420
Construction & Textiles	561	149	710	556	144	700
Design & Communication	89	376	465	79	311	390
Drysdale	242	438	680	270	518	788
General Education	747	872	1,619	762	880	1,642
Information Technology &	471	379	850	319	275	594
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	1,528	44	1,572	1,841	65	1,906
Natural Resources	660	160	820	988	239	1,227
Total	6,052	4,356	10,408	6,318	4,089	10,407
		TASMANIA	(c)(d)			
Automotive & Electrical	3,133	54	3,187	3,139	111	3,250
Business	3,455	4,752	8,207	2,675	4,614	7,289
Community Services & Health	336	1,796	2,132	362	1,696	2,058
Construction & Textiles	2,465	625	3,090	2,073	559	2,632
Design & Communication	441	1,470	1,911	392	1,326	1,718
Drysdale	1,458	2,082	3,540	1,642	2,162	3,804
General Education	2,627	2,862	5,489	2,369	3,344	5,713
Information Technology &	1,716	1,121	2,837	1,356	839	2,195
Multimedia						
Metals & Engineering	4,402	126	4,528	4,523	139	4,662
Natural Resources	2,683	744	3,427	3,920	810	4,730
Total	22,716	15,632	38,348	22,451	15,600	38,051

⁽a) These enrolments are total student enrolments, in that they indicate enrolments funded by the TAFE Tasmania Purchase Agreements special purpose grants and fee for service activities. A student may have more than one enrolment during the year, depending upon his or her course of study.

Source: QLS database, Institute of TAFE Tasmania.

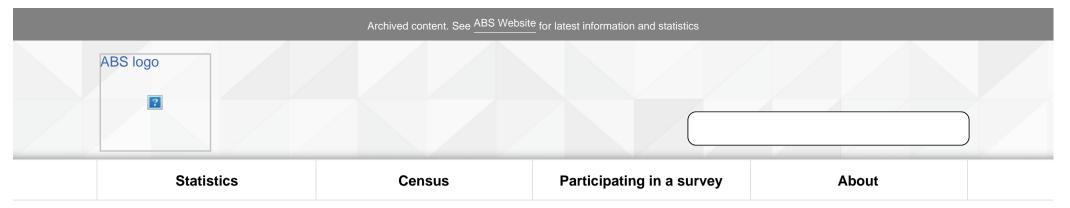
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⁽b) These data are currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

⁽c) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

⁽d) Includes interstate and overseas enrolments.

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POSTGRADUATE DEGREE, GRADUATE DIPLOMA, GRADUATE CERTIFICATE

At the 2001 Census, 8,116 (2.3%) people in Tasmania aged 15 years and over (4,152 males and 3,964 females) held a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of its population with a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma or graduate certificate with 2,785 males and 2,605 females (3.1% of the Region's total).

BACHELOR DEGREE

At the 2001 Census, 27,132 (7.6%) people in Tasmania (11,547 males and 15,585 females) held a bachelor degree. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of its population with a bachelor degree with 9.2% of the Region's total. More females than males held a bachelor degree in Tasmania in 2001, and this was the case in each Region.

ADVANCED DIPLOMA, DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE

There were 72,206 (20.2%) people in Tasmania with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in the 2001 Census. The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest proportion of its population with an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate with 20.6% (16,382 people) of the Region's total. More males than females had an advanced diploma, diploma or certificate in Tasmania in 2001, with 7,806 (66.2%) males and 24,400 (33.8%) females.

NO QUALIFICATION

In the 2001 Census, 249,852 (69.9%) people (109,644 males and 140,208 females) did not have a qualification, did not state a qualification or stated a qualification outside of the scope of the standard classification.

NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION: LEVEL OF EDUCATION, Tasmanian regions(a)(b) - Census 2001 (c)

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
GREATER	HOBART-SOUTHER	N	
Postgraduate Degree	1,871	1,145	3,016
Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate	914	1,460	2,374
Bachelor Degree	7,126	9,045	16,171
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	4,339	5,274	9,613
Certificate	18,653	7,062	25,715
Not stated(d)	8,627	11,072	19,699
Not applicable(e)	43,650	56,371	100,021
Total	85,180	91,429	176,609
	NORTHERN		
Postgraduate Degree	584	356	940
Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate	331	519	850
Bachelor Degree	2,866	4,186	7,052
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	2,100	2,685	4,785
Certificate	11,363	4,100	15,463

Not stated(d)	4,851	6,496	11,347
Not applicable(e)	26,672	33,564	60,236
Total	48,767	51,906	100,673
N	IERSEY-LYELL		
Postgraduate Degree	241	145	386
Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate	200	325	525
Bachelor Degree	1,511	2,310	3,821
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	1,430	1,999	3,429
Certificate	9,719	3,234	12,953
Not stated(d)	3,935	5,296	9,231
Not applicable(e)	21,646	27,195	48,841
Total	38,682	40,504	79,186
	TASMANIA(f)		
Postgraduate Degree	2,705	1,651	4,356
Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate	1,447	2,313	3,760
Bachelor Degree	11,547	15,585	27,132
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	7,910	9,982	17,892
Certificate	39,896	14,418	54,314
Not stated(d)	17,532	22,929	40,461
Not applicable(e)	92,112	117,279	209,391
Total	173,149	184,157	357,306

⁽a) Excludes schooling up to year 12.

Source: 2001 Census Basic Community Profiles (BCPs)

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⁽b) Persons aged 15 years and over (excluding overseas visitors).

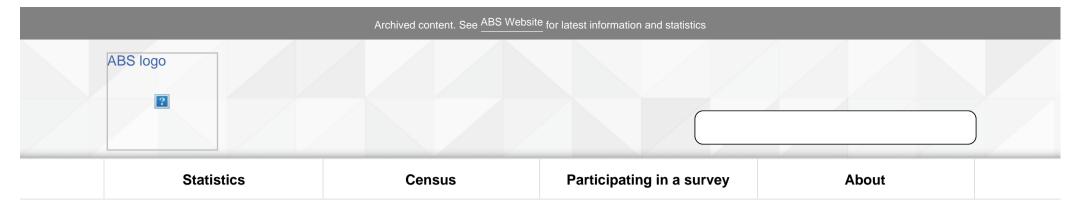
⁽c) Counts at place of enumeration.

⁽d) Includes 'inadequately described'.

⁽e) Includes persons who do not have a qualification and persons who have a qualification out of scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education.

⁽f) Includes persons offshore areas & migratory.

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The main focus of the Adult and Community Education Class program is on the delivery of non-accredited training, with the majority of courses aimed at enhancing the personal development of participants.

In 2002, there were 31,153 student enrolments representing delivery of 344,996 hours of training. Over 62.7% of adult and community education was delivered in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 21.0% in the Northern Region and 16.3% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. The regional distribution of training delivery has remained relatively stable in the three years 2000 to 2002.

Traditionally, the Adult and Community Education Class program has been strongly supported by female students. This trend has continued in 2002 with female enrolments representing 73.2% of total student enrolments.

INSTITUTE OF TAFE TASMANIA ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY, Tasmanian regions(a)

2000 2001 2002

	no.	no.	no.
	GREATER HOBART-SOUTH	HERN(b)	
Hours of delivery(c)	265,421	266,188	219,815
Enrolments(d)			
Males	5,801	5764	5,653
Females	13,806	14,809	13,875
Total	19,607	20,573	19,528
	NORTHERN(b)		
Hours of delivery(c)	72,490	78,491	70,458
Enrolments(d)			
Males	1,542	1,595	1,592
Females	4,570	5,199	4,946
Total	6,112	6,794	6,538
	MERSEY-LYELL(b)		
Hours of delivery(c)	61,070	55,207	54,723
Enrolments(d)			
Males	1,317	1,119	1,096
Females	4,458	4,014	3,991
Total	5,775	5,133	5,087
	TASMANIA		
Hours of delivery(c)	398,981	399,886	344,996
Enrolments(d)			
Males	8,660	8,478	8,341
Females	22,834	24,022	22,812
Total	31,494	32,500	31,153

⁽a) These data are currently being validated and may be subject to revision.

Source: AeIMS database, Institute of TAFE Tasmania.

⁽b) The region refers to the location from which training is delivered.

⁽c) Nominal hours of delivery have been used as the unit of measure for accredited training. Non-accredited training is expressed as actual hours of training delivered.

⁽d) A student may have more than one enrolment during the year.

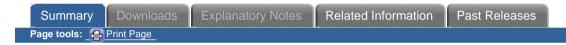
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At May 2002, some 46.9% of people in Tasmania's labour force had non-school qualifications. In the Mersey-Lyell Region, 48.4% of the labour force held a non-school qualification, compared with 47.1% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region and 45.3% in the Northern Region.

People with a non-school qualification were less likely to be unemployed than those without a non-school qualification:

- 24.4% of Tasmania's unemployed persons had non-school qualifications.
- 23.7% of the Greater Hobart-Southern Region's unemployed persons had non-school qualifications.

EDUCATION TO WORK, Tasmanian regions - May 2002

Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labor force	Total		
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.		
GREATER HOBART-SOUTHERN						

Total(b)	195,659	16,924	212,583	89,504	302,087
Without non-school qualifications(a)	95,261	11,207	106,468	54,913	161,380
With non-school qualifications(b)	95,479	*4,122	99,601	22,608	122,209
	TA	SMANIA			
Total(b)	46,461	*3,783	50,244	20,591	70,835
Without non-school qualifications(a)	22,019	*2,398	24,417	12,579	36,996
With non-school qualifications(b)	23,436	**868	24,304	*4,980	29,283
	MER	SEY-LYELL			
Total(b)	58,380	*4,217	62,597	24,448	87,046
Without non-school qualifications(a)	29,715	*2,684	32,399	14,164	46,562
With non-school qualifications	27,231	**1,138	28,369	6,591	34,960
	NO	RTHERN			
Total(b)	90,818	8,924	99,742	44,465	144,207
Without non-school qualifications(a)	43,527	6,125	49,652	28,170	77,822
With non-school qualifications	44,811	*2,117	46,929	11,038	57,966

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS data available on request, Education and Work Survey.

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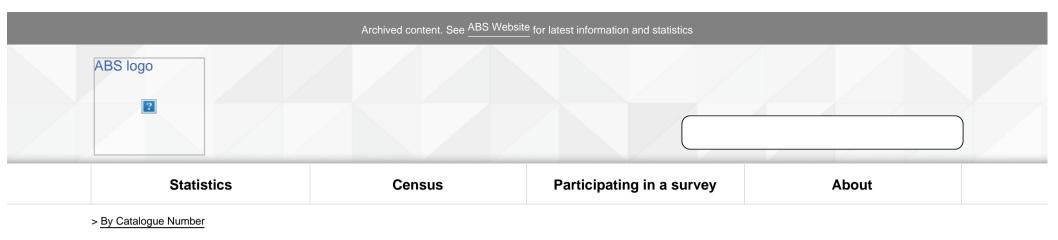
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^{**} estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

⁽a) Excludes persons attending school.

⁽b) Includes persons attending school.



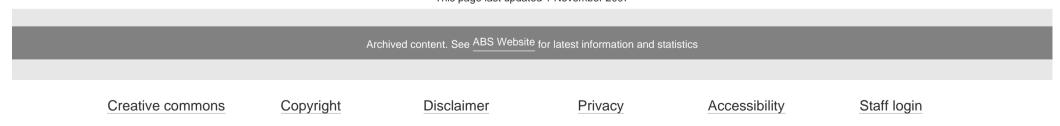
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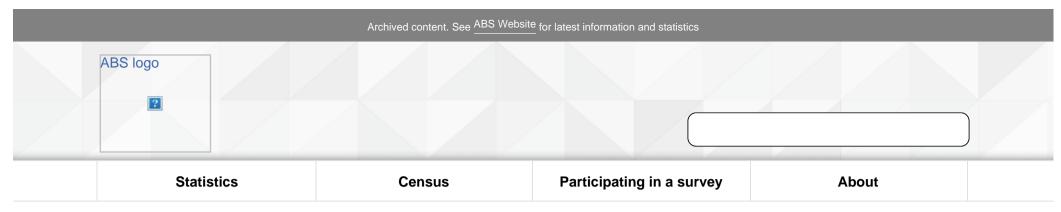
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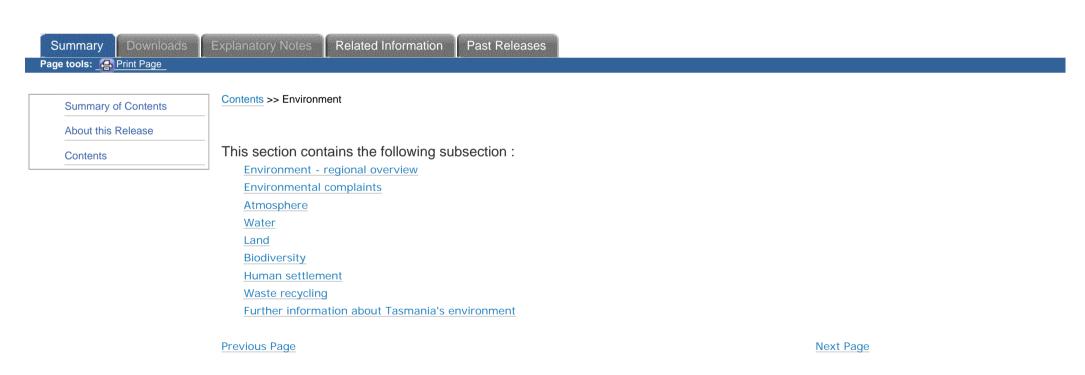
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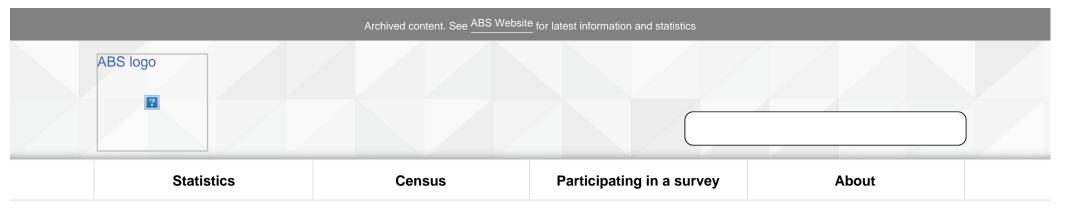
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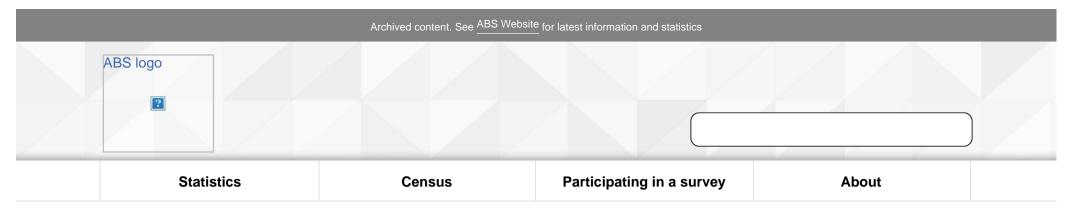
The human impact on the Tasmanian environment is being increasingly examined as the community strives to integrate environmental issues into decision-making. Some environmental issues faced by communities within Tasmanian regions are shown below.

- Environmental complaints These decreased in all regions between 2001 and 2002. In 2002, the highest number of complaints was recorded in the North West and West Coast Region. The majority of Tasmanian complaints related to air, water and noise pollution.
- **Pollution in water catchments -** Agriculture generated the largest estimated emissions of nitrogen and phosphorous in the Derwent and Tamar/Esk catchments.
- Land tenure The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the greatest proportion of land area classified as National Park (30.0%), followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region (22.9%). The Northern Region had a relatively small proportion of land classified as National Park (7.0%).
- Heating In 2002, electric heating was the most popular form of household heating in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (49.4% of households). Wood heating was still preferred above electric heating in the Northern Region (50.8% of households) and the Mersey-Lyell Region (47.2% of households).

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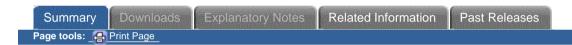
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Environmental complaints to the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment decreased in all Tasmanian Regions between 2001 and 2002. For the years 1999 to 2002, the largest proportion of complaints was received from within the North West and West Coast Region.

In 2002, air pollution was the most common complaint in all three regions. Air pollution accounted for the highest proportion of complaints in the North West and West Coast Region (75.1%), followed by the Launceston and North Eastern Region (51.4%) and the Hobart and Southern Region (45.3%).

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS(a)(b), Tasmanian regions

1999 2000 2001 Complaint issue no. no. no. Hobart and Southern	2002
Hobart and Southern	
	no.
N :	
Noise 61 44 51	33
Air 152 155 124	112
Water 80 76 93	67

Waste	8	13	7	3
Oil	30	32	29	27
Chemicals	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous(c)	na	na	3	5
Total	331	321	307	247
Launceston and North Eastern				
Noise	38	47	33	34
Air	47	122	95	113
Water	91	95	101	62
Waste	2	4	4	1
Oil	10	16	14	5
Chemicals	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous(c)	na	na	-	5
Total	188	284	247	220
North West and West Coast				
Noise	55	26	38	17
Air	356	291	285	307
Water	103	64	87	61
Waste	5	6	9	9
Oil	17	20	16	15
Chemicals	2	-	1	-
Miscellaneous(c)	na	na	3	-
Total	538	407	439	409
Tasmania				
Noise	154	117	122	84
Air	555	568	504	532
Water	274	235	281	190
Waste	15	23	20	13
Oil	57	68	59	47
Chemicals	2	1	1	-
Miscellaneous(c)	14	20	6	10
Total	1,071	1,032	993	876

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

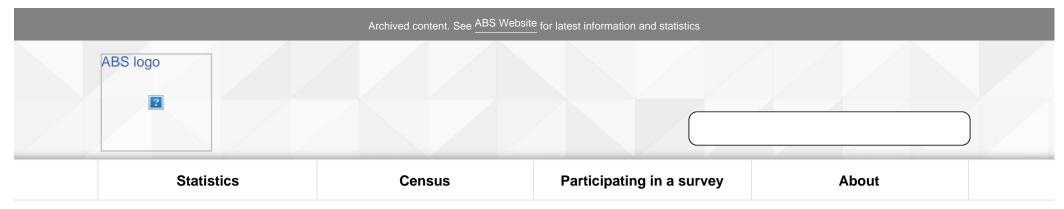
na not available

⁽a) These data concern complaints dealt with by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE) and usually relate to larger-scale (often industrial) operations. Complaints of a more minor nature fall within the jurisdiction of individual local governments.

(c) Includes incidents recorded by DPIWE that are resolved by other authorities and incidents reported in previous years.						
Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.						
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(b) Regions are classified using the (03)62, (03)63 and (03)64 telephone directory areas. Refer to the Map of Tasmanian

Telephone Directory Areas.



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Located on the edge of the near-pristine Southern Ocean, Tasmania is swept from the west and south by some of the cleanest air in the world. The quality of this air is then affected by emissions from industrial operations, motor vehicles, and commercial and domestic sources, as well as natural sources such as smoke from bushfires, salt spray, and wind-blown dust.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The Bureau of Meteorology web site,

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/ca_tas_names.shtml contains annual climatic averages within most regions of Tasmania.

For state level data on greenhouse gas emissions see Statistics - Tasmania.

This	section	contains	the	following	subsection	:

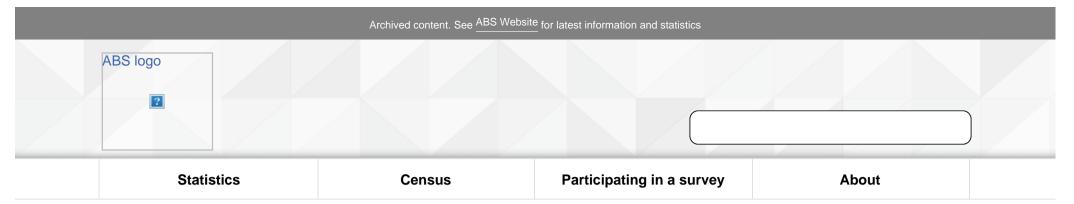
Air pollution

Ozone depleting substances

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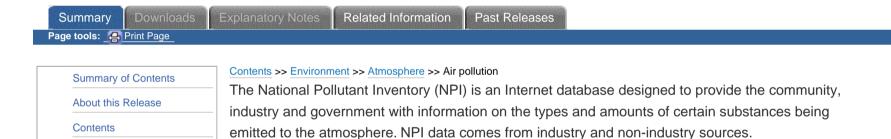
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There are two emissions data sources:

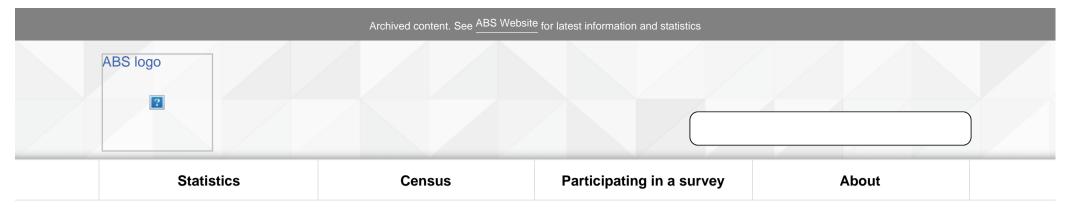
This section contains the following subsection:

Specified industrial reporting facilities

Other sources of emissions

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Australian industrial facilities using more than a specified amount of any substance listed on the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) reporting list are required to estimate and report emissions of these substances annually. For example, in Tasmania there were 63 Tasmanian facilities reporting emissions of carbon monoxide in 2002.

Reporting facilities in the Mersey-Lyell Region estimated the greatest volume of emissions of lead and compounds, oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter. The Northern Region estimated the highest volume of emissions of carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and total volatile organic compounds. The Greater Hobart and Southern Region estimated the largest emissions of mercury and compounds.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS OF SELECTED POLLUTANTS, By Tasmanian Reporting Facilities - 2001-02(a)(b)(c)(d)

Total volatile

Carbon Lead & Mercury & Oxides of Particulate Sulfur organic monoxidecompoundscompounds nitrogen matter(e) dioxidecompounds(f)

Local government							
area	tonnes	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Greater Hobart-							
Southern							
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarence	3.8	-	-	8.0	10.0	0.7	0.9
Derwent Valley	905.2	92.4	114.0	410.4	18.9	526.6	7.2
Glamorgan/Spring	-	-		-	-	-	-
Bay			-				
Glenorchy	88.5	449.7	35.5	144.4	26.8	167.9	32.4
Hobart	31.0	26.4	0.1	35.9	27.1	41.9	205.6
Huon Valley	5.2	0.8	-	0.3	6.2	-	0.2
Kingborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlands							
Tasman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,033.6	569.3	149.7	599.1	89.0	737.1	246.4
Northern							
Break O'Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Dorset	246.7	14.0	0.6	66.8	29.1	77.2	10.3
Flinders	17.3	-	-	80.5	5.7	5.3	7.4
George Town	14,333.9	1,006.6	1.2	367.1	545.7	4,283.0	458.0
Launceston	26.9	124.0	0.1	33.1	23.7	60.6	83.0
Meander Valley	158.6	71.5	110.0	34.5	39.2	122.2	1,134.1
Northern	21.6	2.9	-	5.3	33.8	9.8	1.3
Midlands							
West Tamar	22.5	-	-	30.4	8.5	4.8	4.0
Total	14,827.4	1,219.0	111.9	617.7	685.7	4,562.9	1,699.2
Mersey-Lyell							
Burnie	1,222.8	21.2	2.9	398.0	9.1	561.7	103.7
Central Coast	86.1	5.7	1.1	103.0	105.6	205.6	1.2
Circular Head	906.4	604.2	0.4	587.0	334.8	1,005.5	9.0
Devonport	60.0	3.6	0.7	83.0	50.9	232.9	172.8
Kentish	1,865.0	392.0	120.0	2,313.5	283.2	546.7	50.4
King Island	46.4	0.5	0.2	174.2	5.4	5.5	4.4
Latrobe	159.9	181.2	0.2	140.7	56.0	878.3	21.9

Waratah/Wynyard	169.9	4.7	-	451.4	583.3	21.2	36.7
West Coast	147.3	45.4	-	271.3	68.5	21.2	22.3
Total	4,663.6	1,258.4	125.5	4,521.9	1,496.7	3,478.6	422.6
Tasmania	20,524.7	3,046.7	387.1	5,738.7	2,271.4	8,778.6	2,367.9

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

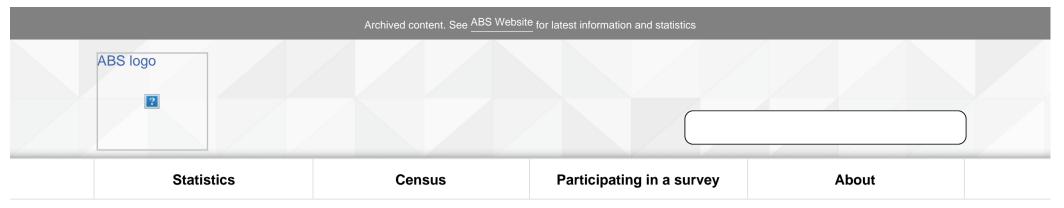
- (a) Specified Tasmanian reporting facilities data was obtained from the facility emission data report (air) within http://www.npi.gov.au at July 3, 2003.
- (b) Data are derived using best estimate methodologies, not direct measurement. Accuracy of data will vary according to the estimation technique used. Estimates accessed at July 3, 2003.
- (c) Data for 12-month reporting period ending 30/06/2002. Data collected from 2002 onwards will provide a more valid comparison due to the refinement of estimation techniques.
- (d) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.
- (e) Dust particles of any substance that are less than 10 micrometres diameter were recorded.
- (f) A grouping of a wide range of volatile organic chemical compounds (substances made up of predominantly carbon and hydrogen) to simplify reporting when these are present in ambient air or emissions.

Source: National Pollutant Inventory Database at http://www.npi.ea.gov.au; Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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Emissions from facilities using less than the specified amount of the substances listed on the NPI are estimated by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE) in Tasmania. DPIWE also estimates emissions arising from everyday household activities, such as driving to work and mowing the lawn. Both of these types of emissions are included on the database. In Tasmania, estimated aggregate emissions are compiled for the Hobart and Launceston airsheds.

Estimated emissions from other aggregate sources were higher on most counts at the Hobart airshed. However, for the Launceston airshed there were estimated to be higher levels of industry-related oxides of nitrogen, transport-related sulfur dioxide and 'other' related levels of lead and compounds. The highest levels of estimated annual emissions in both Hobart and Launceston were of carbon monoxide, lead and compounds and oxides of nitrogen; each was related to transport.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS OF SELECTED POLLUTANTS, Other aggregate sources(a)(b) (c)(d)

	Carbon monoxide	Lead & compounds	•			organic mpounds(f)	
	tonnes	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Industry(g)							
Hobart airshed	110	950	16	130	1,100	340	480
Launceston airshed	18	490	9	470	550	190	340
Transport(h)							
Hobart airshed	51,000	11,000	3	6,000	200	100	420
Launceston airshed	27,000	6,000	-	3,200	130	140	53
Other(i)							
Hobart airshed	23,000	49	3	360	2,400	370	7,300
Launceston airshed	14,000	52	1	200	1,300	75	4,500

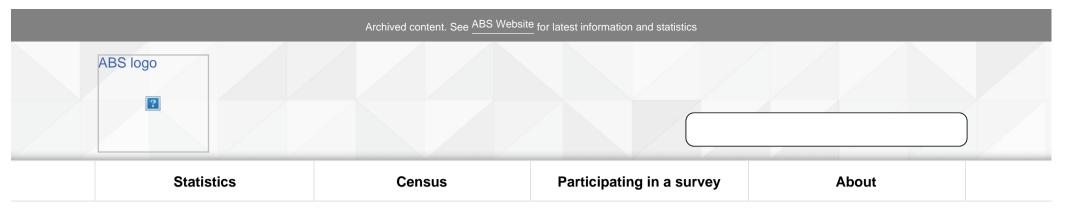
- nil or rounded to zero
- (a) NPI airsheds cover rectangular areas with the following boundaries: Launceston airshed extends as far west as Deloraine, as far south as Longford, and as far north-east as East Sandy Point, near Bridport. Hobart airshed extends as far north as Bagdad, as far east as Dodges Ferry, as far south as the southern-most tip of Betsey Island, and as far west as Hayes, near New Norfolk.
- (b) Specified Tasmanian reporting facilities data are obtained from the facility emission data report (air) within http://www.npi.gov.au. Accessed May 2003.
- (c) Data are derived using best estimate methodologies, not direct measurement. Accuracy of data will vary according to the estimation technique used. Estimates accessed at May 2003.
- (d) Data collected from 2002 onwards will provide a more valid comparison due to the refinement of estimation techniques.
- (e) Dust particles of any substance that are less than 10 micrometres diameter.
- (f) A grouping of a wide range of volatile organic chemical compounds (substances made up of predominantly carbon and hydrogen) to simplify reporting when these are present in ambient air or emissions.
- (g) Includes fuel combustion from facilities with emissions below the reporting threshold, service stations, motor vehicle refinishing, cutback bitumen, bakeries, dry cleaning, and print shops/graphic arts.
- (h) Includes motor vehicles, recreational boating, aeroplanes, railways and commercial shipping/boating.
- (i) Includes solid fuel burning (domestic), burning and wildfires, lawn mowing, backyard incinerators, barbecues, liquid fuel burning (domestic), gaseous fuel burning (domestic), domestic and commercial solvents and aerosols and architectural surface coatings.

Environment	
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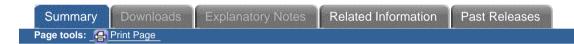
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The ozone depleting potential of chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons sold in Tasmania decreased from 3,449 in 1998-99 to 1,792 in 2001-02. This decrease is reflected in the figures for each Region. In both years, the total ozone depleting potential of substances sold in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region was higher than in any other region; however, there was a slight increase in the Northern and Mersey-Lyell regions during 2001-02.

Collections of halon for destruction are not registered at a sub-state level. The ozone depleting potential of registered halon collected state-wide increased in 1999-2000 due to the collection of Antarctic halon registered in Tasmania.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP): Tasmanian regions(a)

Gr	eater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
	ODP(b)	ODP(b)	ODP(b)	ODP(b)

2001-02	na	na	na	42,407
2000-01	na	na	na	32,878
1999-2000	na	na	na	76,787
1998-99	na	na	na	1,851
Halon, collections(d)(e)				
2001-02	718	470	603	1,792
2000-01	1,110	358	600	2,068
1999-2000	1,538	467	588	2,593
1998-99	1,938	703	807	3,449

na not available

- (a) This table excludes data on methyl bromide, another ozone depleting substance used in Tasmania for fumigation and agricultural applications. Data on this substance is not available.
- (b) The Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) of a substance reflects the combination of percentage (by weight) of chlorine and bromine atoms and the lifetime of the compound in the atmosphere, multiplied by the metric tonnage of the substance of e.g. 1 tonne of CFC-11 = 1 ODP of CFC-11; 1 tonne of halon 1211 = 3 ODP of halon 1211.
- (c) CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) and HCFCs (Hydrochlorofluorocarbons) are ozone depleting substances used in refrigeration and air conditioning. Sales of these substances are registered with the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.
- (d) Halon is an ozone depleting gas used in yellow fire extinguishers. Halon is collected by the Department of Environment and Heritage and DASCEM for safe disposal at the National Halon Bank.
- (e) The 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 figures for the ODP of halon collections in Tasmania include the collection of Antarctic halon, which was registered at the Tasmanian depot.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment; National Halon Bank.

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Nitrogen and phosphorus are essential nutrients for all forms of life. However, high levels of these substances pose an environmental hazard. High concentrations of total nitrogen and total phosphorous are often associated with algal blooms (including toxic blue-green algal blooms), as well as dense aquatic plant growth. This process of high nutrient input and algal growth is know as eutrophication, which can lead to water that does not support aquatic life. Emissions of nitrogen and phosphorus are estimated to be lower to the Derwent catchment than to the Tamar/Esk catchment.

Agriculture and sewage treatment plants are estimated to generate the largest amount of phosphorous to both the Derwent and Tamar/Esk catchments. The highest estimated emissions of nitrogen in to the Derwent and Tamar/Esk catchments, are estimated to be from agriculture, woodland and sewage treatment plants.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS, Derwent and Tamar/Esk water catchments(a)

Tamar/Esk(b)		Derwent(b)	
Total	Total	Total	Total

	nitrogen	phosphorus	nitrogen	phosphorus
	tonnes/year	tonnes/year	tonnes/year	tonnes/year
Agriculture	522.7	166.3	905.1	288.0
Alpine heath	-	-	-	-
Alpine scrub	-	-	na	na
Bare(c)	26.2	2.1	25.1	2.0
Buttongrass	18.3	1.2	8.6	0.8
Fish farm (aquaculture)	18.8	1.8	na	na
Forest	194.2	19.4	123.9	12.4
Rainforest	77.4	7.7	23.2	2.3
Scrub	44.5	4.5	19.5	2.0
Sewage treatment plant(d)	470.9	147.9	312.0	116.7
Suburb	11.6	2.1	11.8	2.2
Urban	16.9	3.1	22.6	4.2
Woodland	244.6	24.5	418.1	41.8
Non reporting facility(e)	13.0	-	na	na
Total	1,659.2	380.6	1,870.0	472.4

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

na not available

The Tamar/Esk water catchment extends as far west as Deloraine, as far south as Longford, and as far north-east as East Sandy Point, near Bridport.

The Derwent water catchment extends as far north as Bagdad, as far east as Dodges Ferry, as far south as the southern-most tip of Betsey Island, and as far west as Hayes, near New Norfolk.

- (c) No vegetation cover.
- (d) Sewage treatment plant data available for 2001-02. All other Derwent estimates were available for 1998-99. All other Tamar/Esk estimates were available for 1999-2000.
- (e) A facility that is exempt from or chooses not to report activity.

Source: National Pollutant Inventory Database http://www.npi.ea.gov.au, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

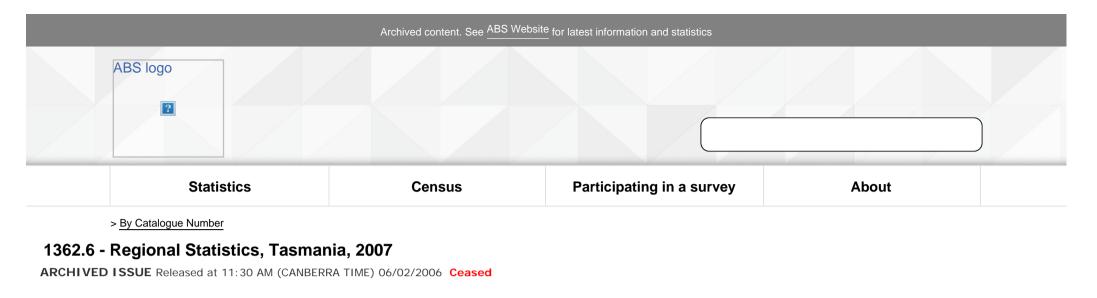
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⁽a) Data derived using best estimate methodologies, not direct measurement. Accuracy of data will vary according to the estimation technique used.

⁽b) The National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) is an Internet database designed to provide the community, industry and government with information on the types and amounts of certain substances being emitted to the environment. NPI water catchments cover rectangular areas with the following boundaries:

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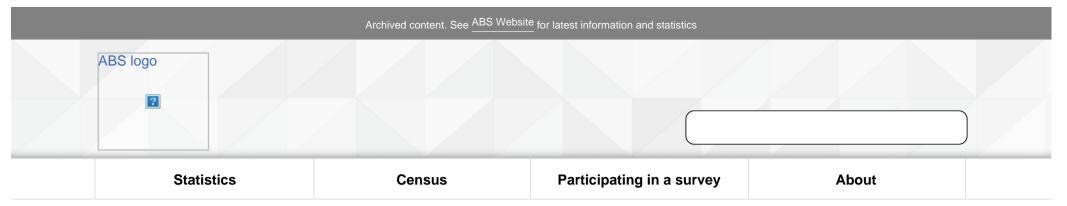
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As at May 2003, some 38.2% of land in Tasmania was private property. Private property constituted the largest proportion of land in the Northern Region (52.3%), followed by the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (39.6%) and the Mersey-Lyell Region (24.3%).

National Park covered the second-largest proportion of land in the state (21.0%). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the greatest percentage of its land classified as National park (30.0%), followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region (22.9%). The Northern Region had a relatively small proportion of its land classified as National park (7.0%).

State forest covered 19.2% of land state-wide, making up 22.3% of the Northern Region, 20.5% of the Mersey-Lyell Region, and 15.7% of the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

Conservation area was the only other land classification covering over 10.0% of any region, accounting for 13.7% of land in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

LAND TENURE, Tasmanian regions - as at May 2003(a)(b)

	Greater F	lobart-							
_	Southern		Northern		Mers	Mersey-Lyell		Total	
Land classification	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	
Commonwealth land	1,453	0.1	5,390	0.3	74	-	6,917	0.1	
Conservation area	164,290	6.3	71,650	3.6	309,675	13.7	545,615	8.0	
Crown land									
Leased	26,197	1.0	31,651	1.6	11,496	0.5	69,344	1.0	
Licensed	4,619	0.2	10,642	0.5	7,479	0.3	22,740	0.3	
Non-reserved	10,239	0.4	32,622	1.6	31,983	1.4	74,844	1.1	
Forest reserve	34,869	1.3	81,357	4.1	57,883	2.6	174,109	2.5	
Game reserve	7,200	0.3	10,385	0.5	2,800	0.1	20,385	0.3	
Hydro-Electric Corporation land	77,394	3.0	4,313	0.2	15,379	0.7	97,086	1.4	
Historic site	370	-	268	-	15,390	0.7	16,028	0.2	
National park	778,715	30.0	138,235	7.0	516,555	22.9	1,433,505	21.0	
Nature reserve(c)	8,300	0.3	14,700	0.7	525	-	23,525	0.3	
Nature recreation area	7,436	0.3	6,980	0.3	49,928	2.2	64,344	0.9	
Public reserves(d)	13,430	0.5	6,885	0.4	5,085	0.2	25,400	0.4	
Private property	1,029,567	39.6	1,038,710	52.3	548,474	24.3	2,616,751	38.2	
Regional reserve	-	-	35,868	1.8	192,781	8.5	228,649	3.3	
State forest	407,220	15.7	443,646	22.3	463,979	20.5	1,314,845	19.2	
State reserve	9,078	0.3	13,600	0.7	22,660	1.0	45,338	0.7	
Other authority land(e)	18,704	0.7	38,322	1.9	5,873	0.3	62,899	0.9	
Total	2,599,081	100.0	1,985,224	100.0	2,258,019	100.0	6,842,324	100.0	

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

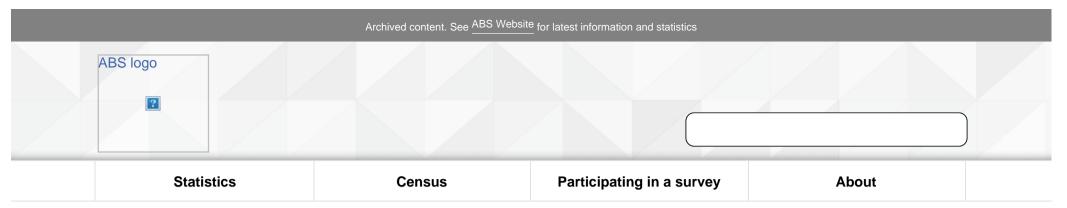
- (a) The total sum of all areas quoted should not be considered as the land mass area of Tasmania. Statutory reserve types have been proclaimed to lower water mark and include coastal waters in some cases.
- (b) Land tenure data in this table may differ from data in other tables because of the date it was accessed: the constant refinement of Geographic Information System (GIS) processes results in frequent, minor changes to land tenure data.
- (c) The category nature reserve does not include the Macquarie Island nature reserve.
- (d) The Regional Forest Agreement Act has brought changes to categories of crown and reserve land, the most significant change resulting in the reclassification of all forms of crown land act reserves and subsequently reproclaiming them as public reserves.
- (e) Other authority land includes local government areas, Government Business Enterprises (GBEs), statutory authorities, state owned companies, other government departments, but excludes Commonwealth, Hydro-Electric Corporation and Forestry land.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (Information and Land Services Division).

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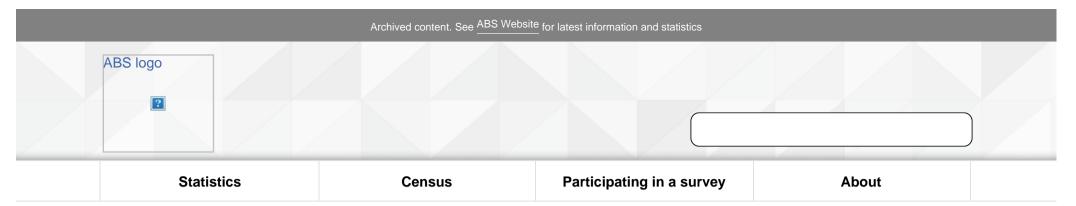
Land use in this instance is classified by total rateable land. Rateable land includes all private land and occupied Crown land. Rateable land excludes National Parks, State Forest and vacant Crown land. Land use data were extracted from the Valuer General database within the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) web site.

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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The following extended table shows that the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the largest area of rateable residential land (87,106 hectares), rateable land used for sporting facilities (80,543 hectares) and rateable vacant land (61,902 hectares) in Tasmania.

The Hobart local government area had the largest area of commercial land (609 hectares) in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Greater Hobart-Southern local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c)

Local government area	Commercial	Industrial	Primary production	Public service/ local govt.
	ha	ha	ha	ha
Brighton	65	39	7,269	200
Central Highlands	99	2	331,699	336
Clarence	112	230	17,440	2,155

89 2,008	22 1,911	46,840 910,928	305 10,727
89		•	
	•	202,020	222
54	3	232,820	222
47	119	43,608	155
106	116	22,625	724
450	384	48,544	929
609	59	286	972
90	323	723	1,209
230	81	124,086	2,720
58	533	34,988	797
	230 90 609 450 106 47	230 81 90 323 609 59 450 384 106 116 47 119	230 81 124,086 90 323 723 609 59 286 450 384 48,544 106 116 22,625 47 119 43,608

For footnotes see end of table.

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Greater Hobart-Southern local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c) - continued

	Quarrying and mining	Residential	Sporting facility/ recreation	Vacant land	Total land(c)
Local government					
area	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Brighton	290	4,113	600	3,161	15,738
Central Highlands	22	3,905	53,138	5,157	394,357
Clarence	358	8,618	2,133	4,818	35,865
Derwent Valley	14	8,292	9,122	6,603	60,408
Glamorgan/Spring	446	5,732	672	6,119	140,086
Bay					
Glenorchy	20	4,877	307	2,251	9,799
Hobart	8	2,122	2,003	970	7,031
Huon Valley	337	14,796	1,561	11,129	78,130
Kingborough	368	13,697	3,100	8,509	49,245
Sorell	29	5,589	157	2,426	52,129
Southern Midlands	13	10,330	342	5,519	249,303
Tasman	17	5,033	7,409	5,241	64,956
Total	1,922	87,106	80,543	61,902	1,157,047
Tasmania	23,055	172,702	120,095	104,086	2,887,420

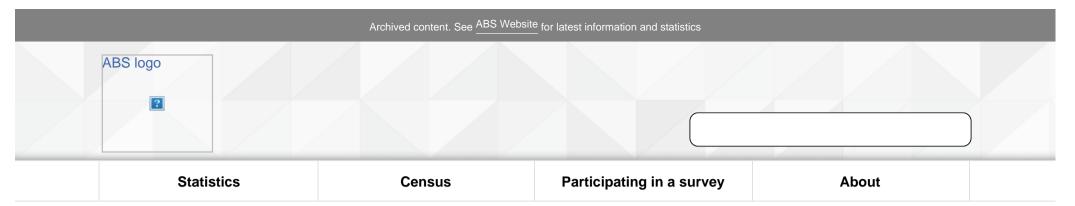
⁽a) Areas are given in hectares and relate to rateable properties only.

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(b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

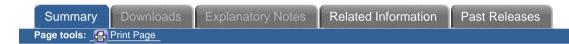
(c) Total land includes data from the entire table.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.



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The following extended table shows that the Northern Region had the largest area of rateable land for primary production (1,015,873 hectares) and the George Town local government area had the largest area of rateable industrial land (2,856 hectares) in Tasmania. The Northern Midlands local government area had the largest area of rateable land under primary production (394,276 hectares) in Tasmania.

The Launceston local government area had the largest area of rateable residential land (13,561 hectares) in the Northern Region.

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Northern local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c)

	Commercial	Industrial	Primary production	Public service/ local government
Local government area	ha	ha	ha	ha
Break O'Day	119	44	86,070	238
Dorset	148	546	146,415	203
Flinders	86	5	73,882	5,287

Tasmania	5,634	8,068	2,420,950	32,831
Total	2,381	4,286	1,015,873	13,482
West Tamar	170	51	36,636	234
Northern Midlands	1,095	201	394,276	584
Meander Valley	378	148	129,803	330
Launceston	327	435	113,666	1,091
George Town	57	2,856	35,125	5,515

For footnotes see end of table.

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Northern local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c) - continued

	Quarrying and	5	Sporting facility/		
	mining	Residential	recreation	Vacant land	Total land(c)
Local government					
area	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Break O'Day	251	6,303	12,813	7,906	113,744
Dorset	50	3,433	14,875	2,535	168,205
Flinders	16	3,225	200	2,727	85,429
George Town	163	3,899	222	1,653	49,489
Launceston	91	13,561	1,878	4,870	135,918
Meander Valley	100	10,878	3,592	4,666	149,895
Northern Midlands	199	3,660	761	1,821	402,597
West Tamar	299	10,508	979	4,831	53,708
Total	1,168	55,466	35,321	31,010	1,158,987
Tasmania	23,055	172,702	120,095	104,086	2,887,420

⁽a) Areas are given in hectares and relate to rateable properties only.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

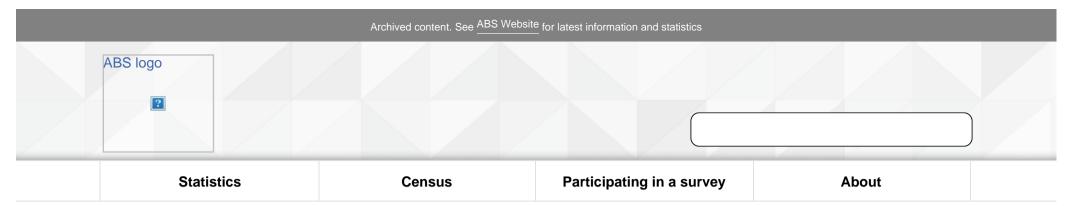
⁽b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

⁽c) Total land includes data from the entire table.

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The following extended table shows that the Mersey-Lyell Region had the largest area of rateable land used for quarrying and mining in Tasmania (19,965 hectares), largely due to the large area of land used

for mining and quarrying in the West Coast local government area (12,477 hectares).

The West Coast local government area had the smallest area of land used for primary production in the Mersey-Lyell Region (3,720 hectares).

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Mersey-Lyell local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c)

	Commercial	Industrial	Primary production	Public service/ local gov.
Local government area	ha	ha	ha	ha
Burnie	65	607	43,125	743
Central Coast	118	53	41,405	446
Circular Head	388	179	135,863	4,061
Devonport	105	299	5,859	386

Tasmania	5,634	8,068	2,420,950	32,831
Total	1,245	8,068	494,149	8,622
West Coast	95	45	3,720	1,229
Waratah/Wynyard	65	76	97,597	710
Latrobe	61	251	29,241	679
King Island	17	73	91,895	244
Kentish	332	286	45,445	125

For footnotes see end of table.

RATEABLE LAND USE AREAS, Mersey-Lyell local government areas - as at May 2003(a)(b)(c) - continued

	Quarrying and		Sporting facility/		
	mining	Residential	recreation	Vacant land	Total land(c)
Local government					
area	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Burnie	325	3,676	320	918	49,779
Central Coast	269	6,824	446	2,195	51,755
Circular Head	112	2,480	562	834	144,480
Devonport	30	1,937	276	801	9,693
Kentish	256	5,207	762	1,913	54,326
King Island	25	950	206	1,015	94,424
Latrobe	4	2,920	931	1,210	35,296
Waratah/Wynyard	6,467	5,264	450	1,371	111,999
West Coast	12,477	872	278	919	19,634
Total	19,965	30,130	4,230	11,175	571,387
Tasmania	23,055	172,702	120,095	104,086	2,887,420

⁽a) Areas given in hectares and relate to rateable properties only.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

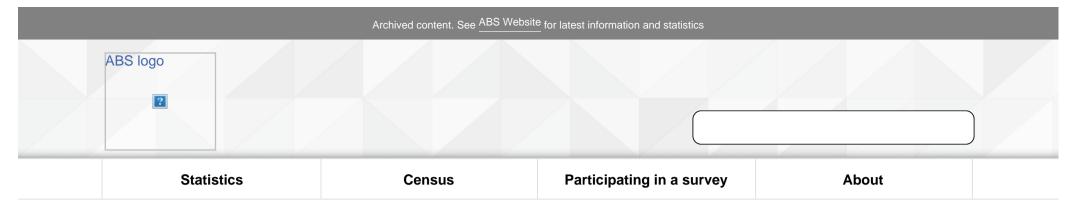
⁽b) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

⁽c) Total land includes data from the entire table.

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Salinity describes the salt content of soil or water. Soluble salts are often found in water and soil, but not in sufficient concentrations to affect plant and animal survival. When salt content is excessive it degrades water quality and land productivity.

Salinity increases are usually caused by a rise in the level of underground water tables bringing naturally occurring salt to the surface. This concentrates salt and affects the environment dependent on the soil and water.

The National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality has identified the Midlands as a priority region in Tasmania. In 2002, it was estimated that more farms reported salinity in the Midlands (318) than in the rest of the state (72). Of farms reporting changes to management practices to prevent salinity, it was estimated that most were irrigated farms in the Midlands (156).

SALINITY ON FARMS, Tasmanian regions - 2002(a)(b)

Irrigated farms

Non-irrigated farms

130 *26	*188
*26	
	46
155	*235
156	76
32	**125
188	*201
	156 32

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

- (a) Estimates for salinity were processed at the state and NAP level.
- (b) Tasmania has only one National Action Plan (NAP) region Midlands. Refer to the <u>Map of Tasmanian NAP regions</u> that relate to these data.
- (c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

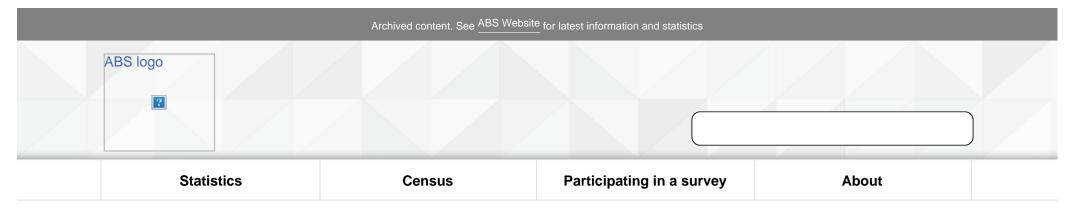
Source: ABS data available on request, Land Management and Salinity Survey 2002.

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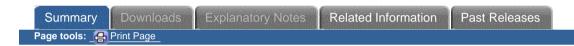
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^{**} estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



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Contents >> Environment >> Land >> Geoconservation sites

As at March 2001, there were 77 geoconservation sites in Tasmania that were classified as being of world significance.

Some 25 (32.5%) geoconservation sites were in the West Bioregion, 18 (23.4%) in the Southern Ranges Bioregion, and 17 (22.1%) in the Northern Slopes Bioregion. There were no geoconservation sites in the Flinders Bioregion.

Outcrops were the most common type of world-significant geoconservation site (17), followed by landforms and landscapes, of which there were 16 each.

GEOCONSERVATION SITES OF WORLD SIGNIFICANCE, Tasmanian Bioregions - as at March 2001(a)(b)

	Cave	Coastal	Cutting La	ndform Lar	ndscape	Natural section	Outcrop	Quarry/ pit/cut	Soil	Total geosites
Bioregion(c)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Tasmania	4	6	4	16	16	5	17	3	6	77
South East	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Ranges										
Southern	2	-	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	18
Ben Lomond	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Midlands										
Northern	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Highlands										
Central	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	5
West	2	1	1	7	5	1	5	2	1	25
Flinders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Slopes	-	3	2	3	2	1	5	-	1	17
King	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	5

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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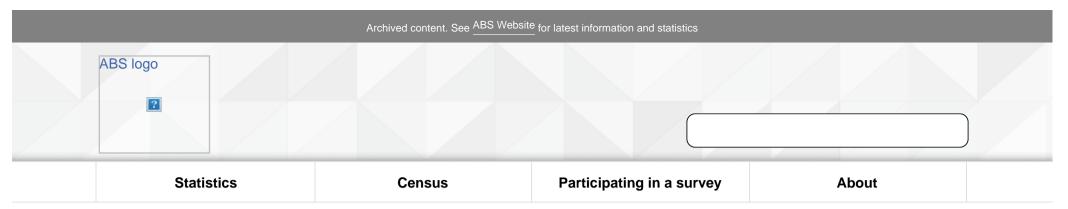
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⁽a) Data relate to sites of international value in reconstructing geological/geomorphological history, or illustrate a form or process as well as any other comparable feature in the world. Rating assigned by Tasmanian earth science specialists.

⁽b) One location may feature several geoconservation sites of different types.

⁽c) Refer to the Map of Tasmanian Bioregions that relate to these data.



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Biodiversity (or biological diversity) is the variety of life forms on earth - the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. It is not static but constantly changing - increased by genetic change and evolution and reduced by processes such as habitat degradation and extinction. Biodiversity is usually considered at three levels:

- species diversity is the variety of species on earth (plants, animals, bacteria)
- ecosystem diversity is the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes
- genetic diversity is the variety of genetic information within and between populations of species. It is the basis of continuing evolution, and of the adaptability and survival of species.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

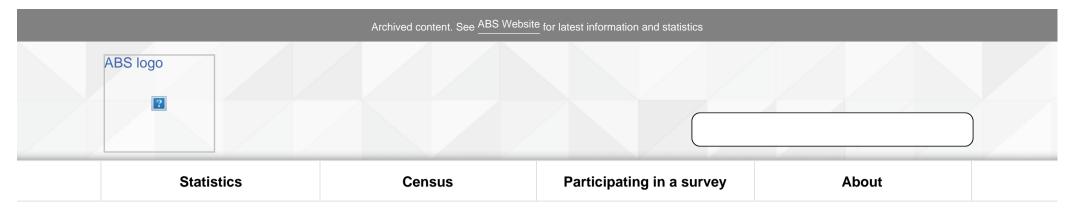
Land cover

Threatened species

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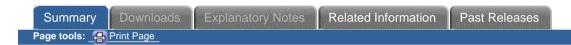
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In 1999 the Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of forest coverage in the state (44.2%) followed by the Northern region (42.2%). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region also had the highest coverage of alpine (5.5%) and woodland coverage (7.8%) and the lowest proportion of scrub (10.3%) and wetland (0.5%) coverage.

The Northern Region had the highest proportion of agricultural (19.4%) and urban (1.2%) coverage and the lowest rainforest (1.8%) coverage in Tasmania.

The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest rainforest (15.8 %) and heath/buttongrass (9.2%) coverage and the lowest agricultural (8.3%), alpine (1.2%) and woodland (1.1%) coverage in Tasmania.

LAND COVER, Tasmanian regions(a)(b)

	Greater Hobart-	Southern		Northern	Me	rsey-Lyell
Land classification	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%

Agricultural(c)	241,111	9.5	386,518	19.4	205,297	8.3
Alpine	139,093	5.5	41,007	2.1	29,300	1.2
vegetation(d)	,		,			
Bare(e)	95,158	3.7	77,103	3.9	78,743	3.2
Forest	1,128,210	44.2	839,263	42.2	631,321	25.4
Grassland	75,455	3.0	84,795	4.3	14,814	0.6
Heath/buttongrass	93,811	3.7	57,820	2.9	229,331	9.2
Rainforest	151,011	5.9	36,685	1.8	393,806	15.8
Saltmarsh	7,465	0.3	7,250	0.4	2,502	0.1
Scrub	262,807	10.3	285,390	14.4	556,508	22.4
Unclassified(f)	10,651	0.4	18,220	0.9	14,621	0.6
Urban	21,035	0.8	24,663	1.2	26,326	1.1
Water	111,938	4.4	14,518	0.7	257,781	10.4
Wetland	12,977	0.5	38,680	1.9	17,570	0.7
Woodland	199,920	7.8	76,810	3.9	27,106	1.1
Total	2,550,642	100.0	1,988,722	100.0	2,485,026	100.1

⁽a) Classification is derived from satellite imagery acquired between January 1999 and 2002. The accuracy of such classifications is about 80%. For further information see the footnote below.

- (d) Includes alpine grassland, heath, scrub and forest.
- (e) Any form of bare ground such as new house sites, quarries, sand dunes, and rocky shores.
- (f) Includes areas such as water and cloud shadows masked out of the classification process.

Source: State of the Environment Reporting Program, Resource Planning and Development Commission.

Footnote

Landsat 7 data from 1999 to 2002 were analysed and classified by the School of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Tasmania. Up to 20 regions were identified. Many of these classes were amalgamated to present this analysis of land cover for each of the major Tasmanian regions. This analysis was undertaken as part of the State of the Environment Reporting program for Tasmania. Remotely sensed data greatly simplifies vegetation and land cover types. It is also susceptible to misclassification with accuracy generally at about 80% for the classification.

Mapping of Tasmania's vegetation communities at high resolution, primarily at 1:25,000 scale, is available across the whole state through TASVEG. Vegetation maps and other resources are available through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE). Land use maps and resources are also available through DPIWE and the Australian Natural

⁽b) Area covered includes the Bass Strait islands (King Island and the Furneaux group).

⁽c) Primarily agricultural areas may also include some urban fringe areas, native grasslands and other low or sparse vegetation.

Resource Atlas.
Previously published data differs from current data due to the use of remote sensing software. Remote sensing software is constantly refined to provide increasingly accurate land cover information. Seasonality impacts on how the software distinguishes land cover types.
FURTHER INFORMATION For information relating to State Forest coverage and activity in Tasmania, see Forestry under Statistics

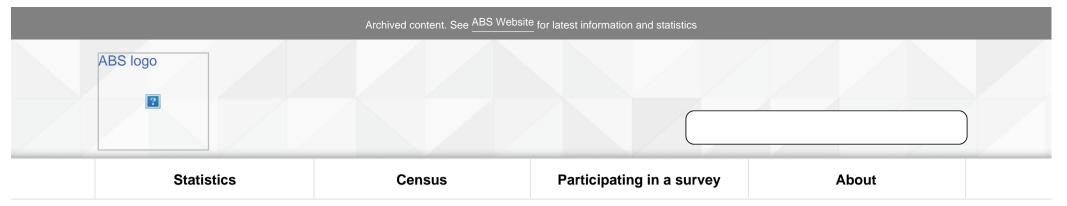
- Tasmania.

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Between 2001 and 2003, heightened levels of research activity resulted in an increase in the number of species registered as threatened. However, research in 2003 revealed that in the Northern Slopes Bioregion two invertebrate species were no longer classified as threatened and in the Central Highlands one invertebrate species was no longer classified as threatened.

As at May 2003, the greatest number of species that were classified vulnerable, rare or endangered were in the South East Bioregion of Tasmania, for which 342 threatened species were listed, an increase of 42 since 2001.

In 2003, the highest number of threatened invertebrate species was recorded in the Northern Slopes Bioregion (25). The Flinders Bioregion had the greatest number of threatened vertebrate species (27). The South East Bioregion had the highest number of threatened lower plant species (9) and vascular plant species (296).

THREATENED SPECIES, Tasmanian Bioregions

Invertebrates Vertebrates Lower plants Vascular plants Total species

Bioregion(a)(b)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
King					
2001	13	14	na	104	131
2003	14	20	2	115	151
Northern Slopes					
2001	27	14	na	109	150
2003	25	18	-	116	159
Flinders					
2001	8	20	na	198	226
2003	9	27	-	215	251
West					
2001	21	13	na	94	128
2003	22	17	1	84	124
Central Highlands					
2001	18	8	na	125	151
2003	17	13	2	118	150
Northern Midlands					
2001	13	7	na	164	184
2003	13	10	4	179	206
Ben Lomond					
2001	13	10	na	143	166
2003	14	15	1	138	168
Southern Ranges					
2001	17	11	na	130	158
2003	17	15	1	119	152
South East					
2001	14	16	na	270	300
2003	17	20	9	296	342

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

na not available

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

⁽a) Refer to the **Map of Tasmanian Bioregions** that relate to these data.

⁽b) Species may inhabit more than one bioregion; therefore it is not appropriate to deduce state totals from these data.

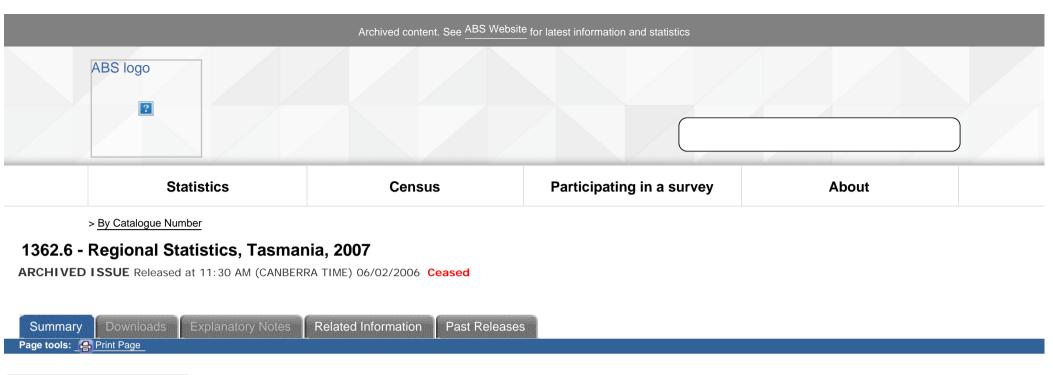
⁽c) Data available as at April 2001 and May 2003.

⁽d) Numbers have increased for 2003 because of increased surveys, the number of new listing of species and correction of data during 2001 and 2003.

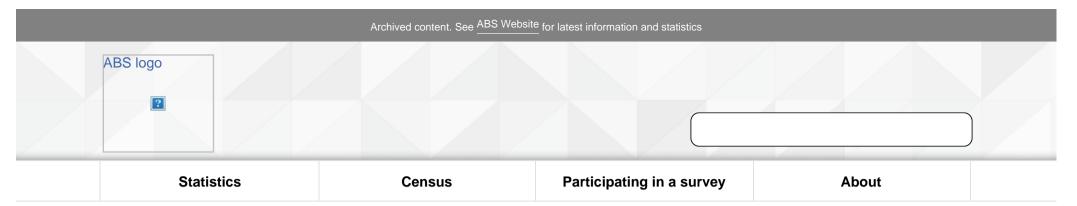
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Between 1999 and 2002, the use of electric heating increased by 62.8% in the Northern Region and 41.9% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. However, wood heating was still more popular at 50.8% in the Northern and 47.2% in the Mersey-Lyell Regions.

ROOM HEATING USED MOST, Households: Tasmanian regions

	Greate	er Hobart-Sou	thern		N	orthern		Merse	y-Lyell		1	Γasmania
Main heating type	'000	%		'000	%		'000	%		'000	%	
Electric												
1999		34.4	38.0		13.7	26.0		13.6	31.5		61.7	33.1
2002		45.3	49.4		22.3	41.6		19.3	45.0		86.9	46.2

Wood								
1999	47.1	52.0	33.7	63.9	23.8	55.4	104.7	56.2
2002	38.4	41.9	27.2	50.8	20.2	47.2	85.8	45.6
Other/varies								
1999	9.1	10.0	5.4	10.1	5.7	13.1	20.0	10.7
2002	8.0	8.7	4.1	7.6	3.3	7.8	15.4	8.2
Total								
1999	90.6	100.0	52.8	100.0	43.1	100.0	186.4	100.0
2002	91.7	100.0	53.5	100.0	42.8	100.0	188.0	100.0

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues); Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0).

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In 2002, there were 54,900 or (59.6%) of households in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region that did not use any energy efficient lighting, followed by 29,800 (54.5%) in the Northern Region and 24,900 (57.8%) in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Around a quarter of households in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region and Mersey-Lyell Region had one room lit by fluorescent lighting, 25.1% and 26.0% respectively. The Northern Region had the largest proportion of households with two (13.6%) and three or more (9.1%) rooms lit by fluorescent lighting. However, there were no homes in Tasmania lit entirely by fluorescent lights.

HOUSEHOLD ROOMS LIT PRIMARILY BY FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, Tasmanian regions

	Greater Hobart-	Southern	1	Northern	Mersey-Lyell		Tasmania	
Number of rooms	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
None								
1999	47.1	52.0	25.4	48.2	22.5	52.3	95.0	51.0
2002	54.9	59.6	29.8	54.5	24.9	57.8	109.7	57.7

2002	92.2	100.0	54.6	100.0	43.1	100.0	190.0	100.0
1999	90.6	100.0	52.8	100.0	43.1	100.0	186.4	100.0
Total								
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole house(a)								
2002	5.6	6.1	5.0	9.1	2.9	6.8	13.6	7.1
1999	10.5	11.5	4.6	8.8	5.6	13.0	20.6	11.0
Three or more								
2002	7.6	8.3	7.4	13.6	4.4	10.3	19.5	10.3
1999	9.7	10.7	7.3	13.7	4.6	10.6	21.6	11.6
Two								
2002	24.0	26.0	12.4	22.8	10.8	25.1	47.2	24.9
1999	23.3	25.8	15.5	29.3	10.4	24.1	49.2	26.4
One								

⁻ nil or rounded to zero.

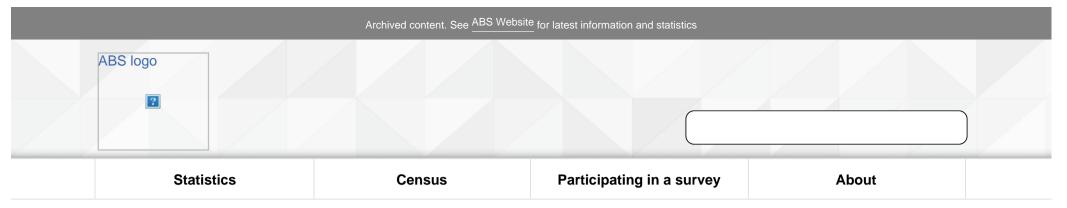
Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues); Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices (cat. no. 4602.0).

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⁽a) Whole house is a new category presented in 2002. Results reveal that no dwellings in Tasmania were found to be lit entirely by fluorescent lights.



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Contents >> Environment >> Waste recycling

Most Tasmanian households were involved in recycling at least some items in March 2000, with only 4.7% not recycling, and 7.2% recycling all items surveyed.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of households that recycled all items surveyed (7.5%) and the lowest proportion of households that recycled nothing (3.0%). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of household recycling of all individual items except food waste.

The Northern Region had the highest proportion of households undertaking no recycling (7.7%).

The Mersey-Lyell Region had the lowest proportion of households in which all items surveyed were recycled (6.8%). However, this region had the highest portion of households recycling food waste (61.1%).

HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN RECYCLING, Tasmanian regions - March 2000

Greater Hobart-Southern Northern Mersey-Lyell Tasmania

'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
79.2	87.0	37.5	72.2	33.2	73.6	149.9	79.7
80.5	88.4	27.9	53.7	35.4	78.4	143.8	76.4
74.3	81.5	19.4	37.4	32.1	71.0	125.8	66.9
77.5	85.1	24.9	48.0	34.3	75.9	136.7	72.7
77.8	85.4	40.2	77.5	37.5	83.0	155.5	82.7
54.5	59.9	30.9	59.5	27.6	61.1	113.0	60.1
61.0	67.0	31.3	60.3	27.0	59.7	119.3	63.4
80.3	88.1	44.2	85.2	38.5	85.3	163.0	86.6
*2.8	*3.0	*4.0	*7.7	*2.1	*4.7	*8.9	*4.7
*6.8	7.5	*3.6	*7.0	*3.1	*6.8	13.5	7.2
91.1	100.0	51.9	100.0	45.2	100.0	188.1	100.0
	79.2 80.5 74.3 77.5 77.8 54.5 61.0 80.3 *2.8	79.2 87.0 80.5 88.4 74.3 81.5 77.5 85.1 77.8 85.4 54.5 59.9 61.0 67.0 80.3 88.1 *2.8 *3.0 *6.8 7.5	79.2 87.0 37.5 80.5 88.4 27.9 74.3 81.5 19.4 77.5 85.1 24.9 77.8 85.4 40.2 54.5 59.9 30.9 61.0 67.0 31.3 80.3 88.1 44.2 *2.8 *3.0 *4.0 *6.8 7.5 *3.6	79.2 87.0 37.5 72.2 80.5 88.4 27.9 53.7 74.3 81.5 19.4 37.4 77.5 85.1 24.9 48.0 77.8 85.4 40.2 77.5 54.5 59.9 30.9 59.5 61.0 67.0 31.3 60.3 80.3 88.1 44.2 85.2 *2.8 *3.0 *4.0 *7.7 *6.8 7.5 *3.6 *7.0	79.2 87.0 37.5 72.2 33.2 80.5 88.4 27.9 53.7 35.4 74.3 81.5 19.4 37.4 32.1 77.5 85.1 24.9 48.0 34.3 77.8 85.4 40.2 77.5 37.5 54.5 59.9 30.9 59.5 27.6 61.0 67.0 31.3 60.3 27.0 80.3 88.1 44.2 85.2 38.5 *2.8 *3.0 *4.0 *7.7 *2.1 *6.8 7.5 *3.6 *7.0 *3.1	79.2 87.0 37.5 72.2 33.2 73.6 80.5 88.4 27.9 53.7 35.4 78.4 74.3 81.5 19.4 37.4 32.1 71.0 77.5 85.1 24.9 48.0 34.3 75.9 77.8 85.4 40.2 77.5 37.5 83.0 54.5 59.9 30.9 59.5 27.6 61.1 61.0 67.0 31.3 60.3 27.0 59.7 80.3 88.1 44.2 85.2 38.5 85.3 *2.8 *3.0 *4.0 *7.7 *2.1 *4.7 *6.8 7.5 *3.6 *7.0 *3.1 *6.8	79.2 87.0 37.5 72.2 33.2 73.6 149.9 80.5 88.4 27.9 53.7 35.4 78.4 143.8 74.3 81.5 19.4 37.4 32.1 71.0 125.8 77.5 85.1 24.9 48.0 34.3 75.9 136.7 77.8 85.4 40.2 77.5 37.5 83.0 155.5 54.5 59.9 30.9 59.5 27.6 61.1 113.0 61.0 67.0 31.3 60.3 27.0 59.7 119.3 80.3 88.1 44.2 85.2 38.5 85.3 163.0 *2.8 *3.0 *4.0 *7.7 *2.1 *4.7 *8.9 *6.8 7.5 *3.6 *7.0 *3.1 *6.8 13.5

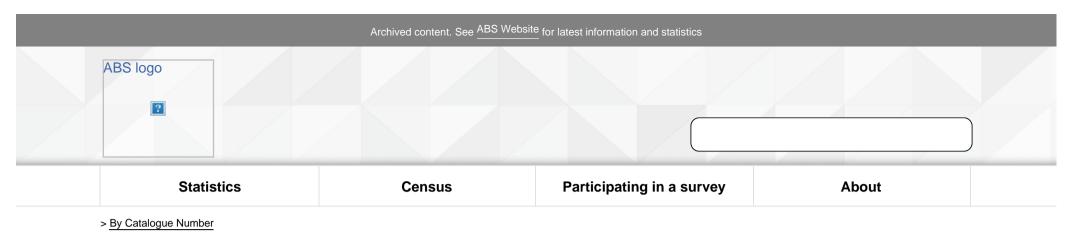
^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Survey Monitor (Environmental Issues).

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⁽a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one item may be specified.



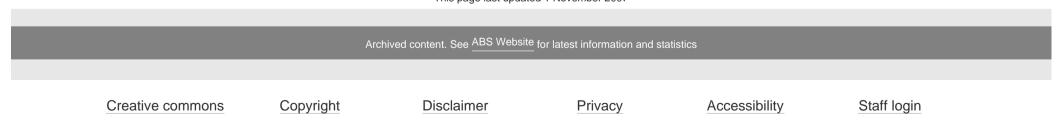
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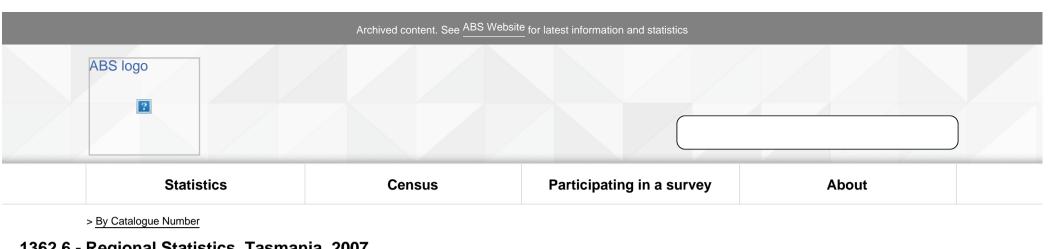
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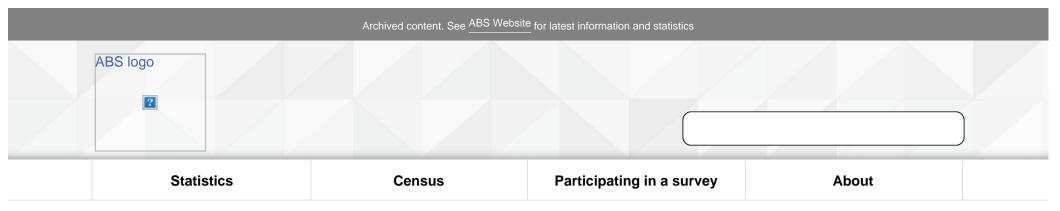


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(source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2001-02).

State Forest is forest managed pursuant to the **Forestry Act 1920**. State Forest covers 1,502,000 hectares of Tasmania (source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2001-02).

Forest Reserve is a category of State Forest, dedicated under the **Forestry Act**, which is mainly managed for recreation, conservation of natural and cultural resources or nature protection. Timber production is not permitted on Forest Reserves. Forest Reserves cover 175,000 hectares of Tasmania (source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 2001-02).

State Forest differs from privately owned forest in that its land and timber is publicly owned, and its management objectives are prescribed by the **Forestry Act**, and include a balance of economic returns from timber production and benefits from non-wood values. It is Forestry Tasmania's policy to allow public access across most State Forest for recreational purposes.

State Forest differs from National Parks and other categories of publicly owned reserve managed by the

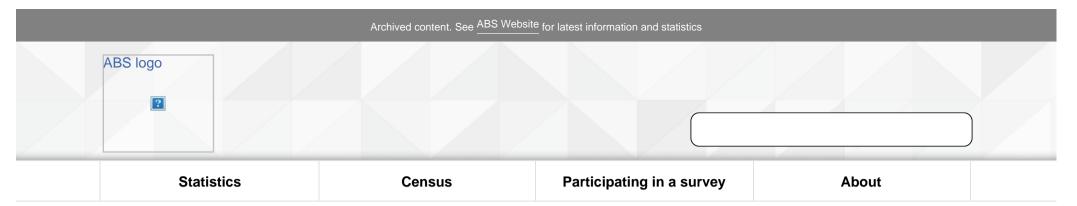
Parks and Wildlife Service in that parks and reserves are managed for conservation and recreation purposes, and not for timber production and other resource use.
FURTHER INFORMATION
Map of Publicly owned forests

Map of **Privately owned forests**

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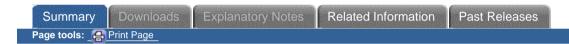
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As at 30 June 2002, there was a total area of 1,303,000 ha of forested land on State Forest in Tasmania. Of this area, 537,000 ha (41.2%) were tall native eucalypt forest and 403,000 ha (31.0%) were low native eucalypt forest.

In the Bass and Mersey forestry districts, low native eucalypt forest made up the largest proportion of forest, followed by tall native eucalypt forest. In the Huon and Derwent forestry districts, however, tall native eucalypt forest was most common, while in the Murchison district, subtemperate (myrtle) rainforest made up the largest proportion of forest in that district. The Murchison, Bass and Derwent forestry districts contained the largest areas of total forest.

LAND ON STATE FOREST - as at 30 June 2002 (a)(b)(c)(d)

Forest type	Bass	Derwent	Huon '000 ha	Mersey	Murchison	Total(d)
	'000 ha					
Tall native eucalypt forest(e) Low native eucalypt forest (f)	117 165	147 135	88 7	58 59	127 37	537 403

390	343	147	103	702	1,302
200	3/10	12/	169	462	1,502
35	36	17	21	91	199
363	313	107	149	372	1,303
10	5	4	4	6	29
29	9	-	10	5	54
19	5	4	11	27	66
23	11	3	7	169	214
	19 29 10 363 35	19 5 29 9 10 5 363 313 35 36	19 5 4 29 9 - 10 5 4 363 313 107	19 5 4 11 29 9 - 10 10 5 4 4 363 313 107 149 35 36 17 21	19 5 4 11 27 29 9 - 10 5 10 5 4 4 6 363 313 107 149 372 35 36 17 21 91

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Refer to the Map of Tasmanian Forestry Districts that relate to these data.
- (b) The areas for forest are derived from detailed forest type mapping. Generally, State forest mapping is updated annually.
- (c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.
- (d) Tenure includes State Forest and Forest Reserves.
- (e) Eucalypt forest with current or potential height of 34 metres or more.
- (f) Eucalypt forest with current or potential height of less than 34 metres.
- (g) Subtemperate myrtle rainforest with no significant eucalypt or acacia.
- (h) Including acacia and melaleuca.
- (i) Including scrub, moorland, farmland, rock and lakes.

Source: Forestry Tasmania.

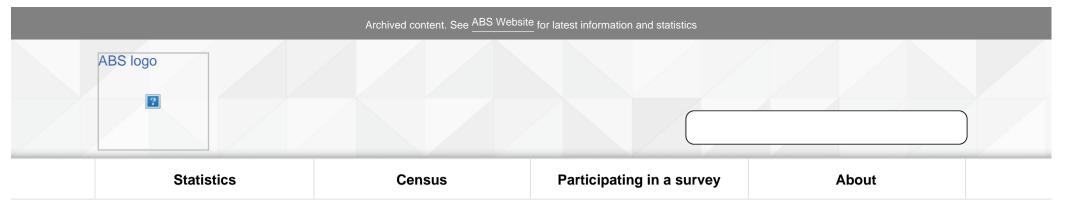
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Forestry Tasmania Annual Report 2001-2002

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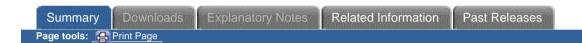
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Contents >> Forestry >> Activity on State Forests

Data relating to forestry activity are available for State Forest only, which accounts for about 40% of total forestry operations. The areas of total State Forest and total Forest Reserves in Tasmania remained stable between 2000-01 and 2001-02 at 1,502,000 ha, which included an unchanged Forest Reserve area of 175,000 ha. Total plantations stocked increased from 77,000 ha to 83,000 ha over the period 2000-01 to 2001-02. The area of native forest harvested decreased from 15,000 ha in 2000-01 to 14,900 ha in 2001-02.

On Tasmania's State Forests, there were 6,300 ha of native forest regenerated in 2000-2001 and this increased to an area of 7,400 ha regenerated in 2001-02. The area of hardwood plantations established on State Forests increased from 4,300 ha in 2000-01 to 4,500 ha in 2001-02. Bass, Derwent and Murchison forestry districts remain the major centres of plantation activity. The area of softwood plantations established increased from 2,700 ha to 3,500 ha over the same period.

ACTIVITY ON STATE FORESTS(a)(b)

Bass Derwent Huon Mersey Murchison Tasmania

	'000 ha					
		2000-01				
Forest estate						
Total State Forest (including	398	349	124	170	462	1,502
forest reserves)						
Total forest reserves	58	36	5	23	54	175
Total plantations (stocked area)	36	14	4	13	10	77
(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)						
Native forest area harvested						
Clearfell, selective harvesting	6.3	4.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	15.0
and thinning						
Forest areas established						
Native forest regenerated	0.7	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.4	6.3
Hardwood plantations	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	1	4.3
established(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)						
Softwood plantations	2	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	2.7
established(d)(e)(g)(h)						
		2001-02				
Forest estate						
Total State Forest (including	398	349	124	169	462	1,502
forest reserves)						
Total forest reserves	57	36	5	23	54	175
Total plantations (stocked area)	40	15	4	14	11	83
(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)						
Native forest area harvested						
Clearfell, selective harvesting	4.7	4.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	14.9
and thinning						
Forest areas established						
Native forest regenerated	2.2	3	0.7	0.9	0.7	7.4
Hardwood plantations	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	4.5
established(d)(f)(g)(h)						
Softwood plantations	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.5
established(d)(e)(g)(h)						

- nil or rounded to zero
- (a) Refer to the Map of Tasmanian Forestry Districts that relate to these data.
- (b) Land tenure data in this table may differ from data in other tables because of the date it was accessed: the constant refinement of Geographic Information System (GIS) processes results in frequent, minor changes to land tenure data.
- (c) Figure excludes plantation areas clearfelled but not yet replanted.
- (d) Planting period for mapping and reporting purposes is from 1 July to 30 June.
- (e) Includes softwood plantations, 50% of which are now owned by GMO Renewable Resources, for which data are supplied by Rayonier Australia.
- (f) The majority of mixed hardwood/softwood plantations are reported as hardwood.
- (g) Includes Tassie Trees Trust plantations which are mainly jointly-owned with private growers, but include small proportions owned solely by Forestry Tasmania.
- (h) Includes replanting.

Source: Forestry Tasmania Annual Reports.

FURTHER INFORMATION

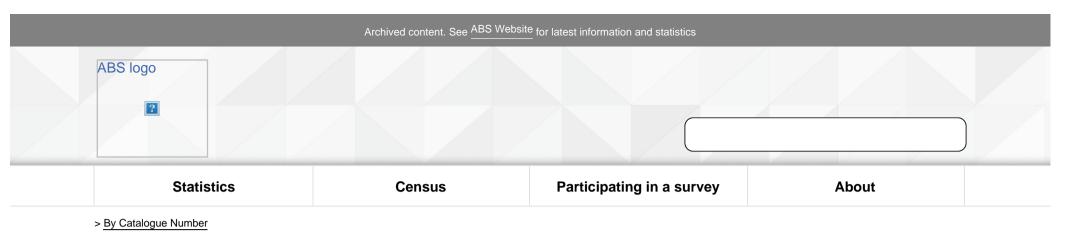
Forestry Tasmania Annual Report 2001-2002

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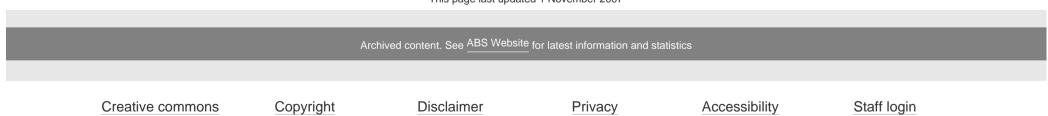
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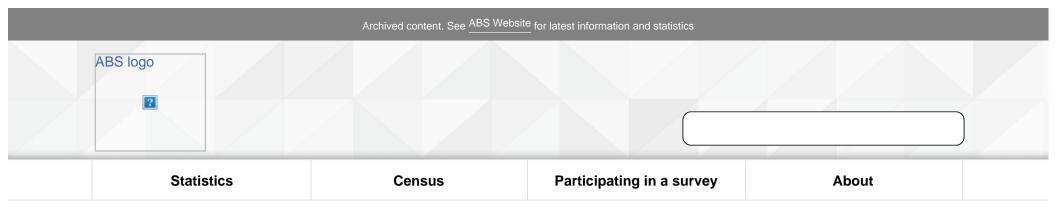
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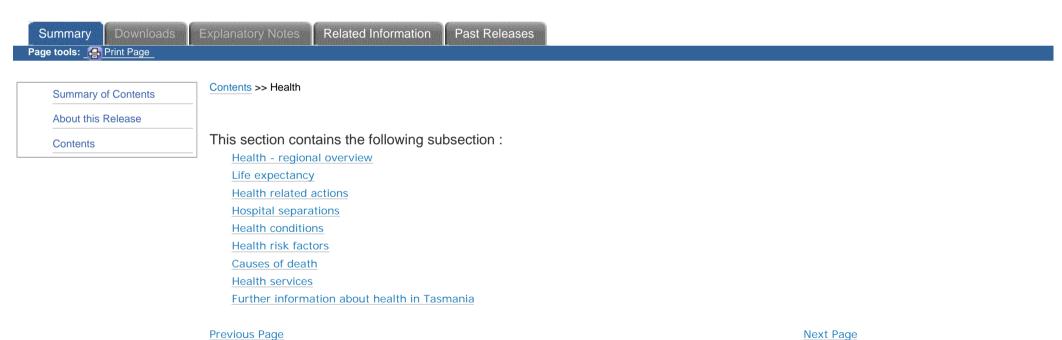
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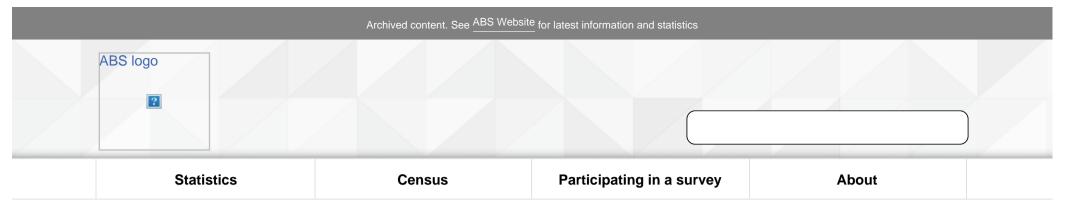
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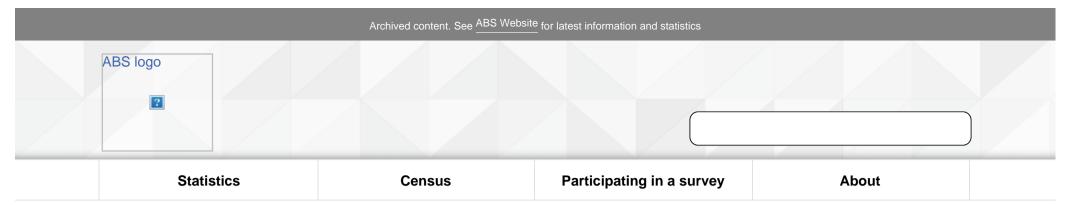
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Contents >> Health >> Health - regional overview

- Long-term health conditions People living in the Greater Hobart area were more likely to have a long term condition, for most types of conditions, than the rest of the state.
- Cancer For the period January 2001 to December 2003, lung and colo-rectal cancer killed more Tasmanians than any other types of cancer.
- Risk factors Results from the National Health Survey indicate that in 2004-05 persons living in Greater Hobart were, in general, less likely to engage in behaviour risky to their health. They were less likely to smoke, be overweight or obese, and more likely to exercise, compared to the rest of Tasmania. However, persons in Greater Hobart were more likely to consume risky levels of alcohol than those living elsewhere in Tasmania.

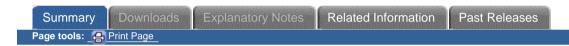
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Life expectancy refers to the average number of years a person can expect to live if current age-specific mortality rates do not change during the person's lifetime.

For each region in Tasmania in 2005, life expectancy at birth was greater for females than for males. For females, the regions with the highest life expectancy at birth were Greater Hobart and Mersey-Lyell, with an expectation of 82.2 years. For males, the region with the highest life expectancy at birth was Greater Hobart, with an expectation of 77.5 years.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Tasmanian regions - 2005

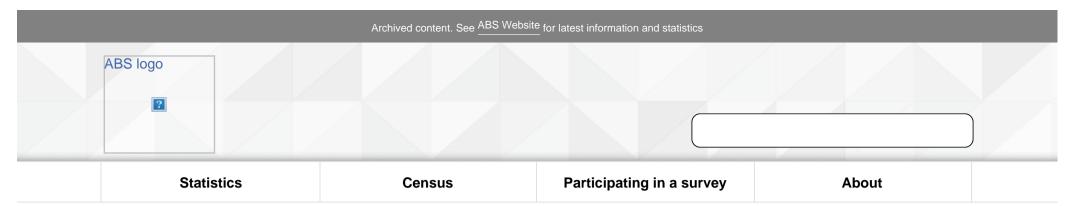
	Males	Females
Statistical Division	years	years
Greater Hobart	77.5	82.2
Southern	76.8	81.6
Northern	76.9	81.4
Mersey-Lyell	76.3	82.2
Tasmania	77.2	82.1

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

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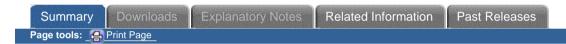
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In the two weeks prior to being interviewed for the 2004-05 National Health Survey, an estimated 41.6% of Tasmanians took at least one health related action. Some 24.1% consulted a doctor, the most common action reported, while 12.1% consulted a health professional other than a doctor or dentist.

Health problems were responsible for 6.9% of Tasmanians being away from work or study. Health problems also caused other days of reduced activity for 12.2% of people in the state.

ACTIONS TAKEN FOR HEALTH, Tasmania(a), 2004-05

,	Greater Hobart	Greater Hobart Rest of state		Tasmania
Type of action	%	%	'000	%
Hospital inpatient episode(b)	*0.7	2.1	7.1	1.5
Visited casualty/emergency	*1.2	*1.1	5.4	1.1
Visited outpatients	*1.1	3.1	10.6	2.2
Visited day clinic	3.8	2.0	13.1	2.8
Consulted doctor(c)	23.3	24.6	114.0	24.1
Consulted dentist	5.6	5.3	25.8	5.4

Consulted other health professional	14.6	10.4	57.6	12.1
Days away from work or study	7.9	6.1	32.5	6.9
Other days of reduced activity	12.8	11.8	57.8	12.2
None of the above	56.9	59.6	277.0	58.4
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	473.9	100.0

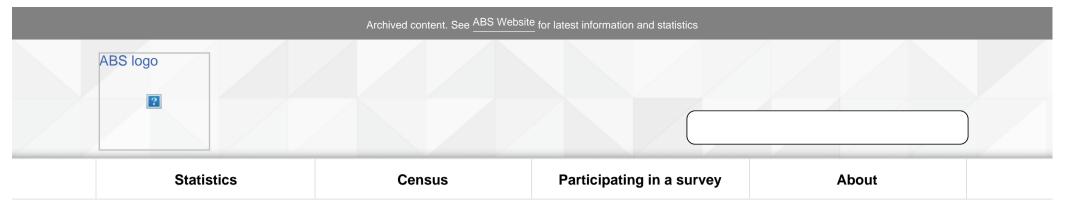
^{*}estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

- (a) Actions taken in the two weeks prior to interview.
- (b) Persons discharged from hospital in the two weeks prior to the interview.
- (c) Includes general practitioners and specialists.
- (d) Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add up to totals. Source: ABS data available on request, 2004-05 National Health Survey.

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There were 86,696 separations (a hospital transfer, discharge or death) from Tasmanian public hospitals in 2004-05. In 2004-05, people living in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 42.2% of public hospital separations, while people in the Northern Region accounted for 32.8%, and people in the Mersey-Lyell Region accounted for 23.9%.

Some 16.8% of separations from Tasmanian public hospitals occurred among people diagnosed with diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract, the most common diagnostic category in the state. It was also the most common public hospital diagnostic category for each Region, accounting for 8.1% of separations for residents in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 22.6% for residents in the Northern Region, and 24.2% of separations in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

There were 63,966 separations from Tasmanian private hospitals in 2004-05. Diseases and disorders of the digestive system accounted for 13.1% of private hospital separations, making it the most common diagnostic category for private hospitals in the state.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, Tasmanian regions(a), 2004-05

	Greater				
	Hobart-		Mersey-		
	Southern	Northern	Lyell	Tasmania(b)	Tasmania(b)
Major diagnostic category	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Burns	88	29	21	141	3
Diseases and disorders					
Of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	3,639	2,316	1,890	8,002	8,091
Of the circulatory system	2,981	2,385	1,962	7,439	3,145
Of the digestive system	2,553	3,301	2,409	8,377	8,406
Of the ear, nose and throat	1,055	947	643	2,682	4,425
Of the eye	154	157	300	615	5,298
Of the female reproductive system	498	719	655	1,879	3,580
Of the hepatobiliary system	688	690	523	1,922	904
Of the kidney and urinary tract	2,976	6,439	5,009	14,557	2,645
Of the male reproductive system	392	312	198	905	1,577
Of the nervous system	2,263	1,504	1,107	4,951	1,682
Of the respiratory system	2,007	1,617	1,088	4,801	2,182
Of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	1,388	948	1,051	3,419	3,363
Of the blood, blood forming organs and immune system	1,046	290	183	1,524	647
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	860	417	277	1,567	914
Factors influencing health status & other contact with health services	2,340	1,184	848	4,397	3,696
Infections and parasitic diseases (systemic or unspecified site)	449	306	224	991	352
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effect of drugs	1'484	746	459	2,764	589
Mental diseases and disorders	2,282	772	558	3,641	4,002
Newborns/neonates with conditions originating in the perinatal period	556	443	114	1,115	2,139
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2,852	2,402	744	6,025	3,393
Substance use and substance induced organic mental disorders	494	172	116	791	351
Total	36,544	28,460	20,702	86,696	63,966

⁽a) By region of residence.

⁽b) Includes other, unknown and persons living interstate.

Source: Tasmanian Hospitals Morbidity Data Collection, Clinical Data Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

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At the time of the 2004-05 National Health Survey, long sightedness and arthritis were the most common long term conditions in Tasmania, afflicting 29.1% and 20.4% of people respectively.

Back pain/problems & disc disorders affected 19.5% of people living in the Greater Hobart area, but only 13.3% of people living in the rest of the state.

LONG TERM CONDITIONS, Tasmania(a) - 2004-05

	Greater Hobart	Rest of state	Tasmar	
Long term conditions	%	%	'000	%
Neoplasms	2.1	1.6	8.5	1.8
Diabetes mellitus	2.9	3.2	14.7	3.1
Mental & behavioural problems	13.0	10.8	55.5	11.7
Short sightedness	20.3	18.3	90.7	19.1
Long sightedness	29.5	28.9	138.0	29.1
Deafness (complete/partial)	13.1	9.8	53.0	11.2
Hypertensive disease	12.8	13.3	62.1	13.1

Heart, stroke and vascular condition (b)	5.3	5.6	25.9	5.5
Other diseases of the circulatory system	9.3	10.5	47.3	10.0
(c)				
Asthma	13.8	12.7	62.5	13.2
Hayfever & allergic rhinitis	18.0	12.4	69.8	14.7
Arthritis	21.1	19.9	96.6	20.4
Back pain/problems & disc disorders nec	19.5	13.3	75.4	15.9
(d)				

⁽a) Conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more.

- (b) Includes ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, oedema and heart failure, and diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries.
- (c) In previous editions of this chapter, 'heart, stroke and vascular conditions' were included in this category, consequently 'Other diseases of the circulatory system' is not comparable to previous editions.
- (d) Not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2004-05 National Health Survey.

This section contains the following subsection:

Cancer

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INCIDENCE OF CANCER

In terms of incidence, colorectal cancer was the most common cancer in Tasmania from January 2001 to December 2003, with 1,039 incidences reported. It was also the most common cancer in the Mersey-Lyell region and the second most common cancer in the Northern and Greater Hobart-Southern Regions.

Prostate cancer was the next most common cancer in Tasmania with 1,017 incidences reported, followed by breast cancer with 896 incidences reported.

INCIDENCE OF MOST FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED CANCERS, Tasmanian regions - January 2001-December 2003

	Greater Hobart-			
Cancer site	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Number (3 year total)				
Colorectal	503	280	256	1,039
Prostate	519	285	213	1,017

Breast	445	271	180	896
Lung	389	227	185	801
Melanoma of skin(a)	341	168	135	644
All lymphomas	140	87	61	288
Kidney	98	59	44	201
Bladder	108	52	35	195
All leukaemia	83	53	39	175
Pancreas	81	53	37	171

⁽a) Refers to invasive melanoma of skin only. Excludes in situ melanoma of skin.

Source: Tasmanian Cancer Registry, Menzies Research Institute, University of Tasmania.

MORTALITY DUE TO CANCER

During the period from January 2001 to December 2003, the most common cause of cancer death was lung cancer with 690 deaths in the state. Lung cancer was also the most common cancer death in each Region with 312 deaths in the Greater Hobart-Southern region, 215 deaths in the Northern region, and 163 deaths in the Mersey-Lyell region.

MORTALITY OF MOST FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED CANCERS, Tasmanian regions - January 2001-December 2003

	Greater Hobart-			
Cancer site	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Number (3 year total)				
Lung	312	215	163	690
Colorectal	223	115	125	463
Prostate	122	65	60	247
Breast	94	57	39	190
Pancreas	80	48	39	167
All lymphomas	67	38	34	139
Stomach	46	29	38	113
All leukaemia	61	22	27	110
Oesophagus	49	19	28	96
Brain	42	28	17	87

Source Tasmanian Cancer Registry, Menzies Research Institute, University of Tasmania.

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At the time of the 2004-05 National Health Survey, an estimated 70.4% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over were engaging in low level exercise or were sedentary. Being overweight or obese was another commonly reported health risk factor, with 48.8% of Tasmanians represented in this category.

Persons in Greater Hobart were less likely to have sedentary/low exercise levels and were less likely to be overweight or obese than the rest of the state.

HEALTH RISK FACTORS, Tasmania(a) - 2004-05

	Greater Hobart	Rest of state	Т	Tasmania	
Risk status	%	%	'000	%	
Current smoker(b)	24.4	26.3	91.2	25.5	
Risky/high alcohol risk(c)	13.1	10.2	40.9	11.4	
Sedentary/low exercise level	67.6	72.4	251.9	70.4	
Overweight/obese(d)	43.0	53.1	174.8	48.8	

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

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(b) Includes both regular (i.e. daily) and non-regular smokers.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2004-05 National Health Survey.

(d) Has a body mass index of 25 and over.

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(c) Average daily consumption of more than 50ml for males or more than 25ml for females.

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Contents >> Health >> Causes of death

There were 3,892 deaths recorded in Tasmania in 2004. The greatest proportion of these, 48.7%, occurred among residents of the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In each Region, Malignant neoplasms and Ischaemic heart diseases were the most common single causes of death.

CAUSES OF DEATH, Tasmanian regions - 2004(a)

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(d)
Cause of death(b)	no.	no.	no.	no.
Malignant neoplasms	594	309	263	1,171
Diseases of the circulatory system				
Ischaemic heart disease	316	216	133	667
Cerebrovascular disease	131	83	48	263
Total(c)	625	398	267	1,293
Diseases of the respiratory system	146	92	77	317
Diseases of the digestive system	54	25	20	100
All other diseases	352	225	151	734
External causes	123	90	60	277
All causes	1,894	1,139	838	3,892

(c) Includes	other diseases of the c	irculatory system.				
(d) Includes	Tasmania undefined.					
Source: Ca	uses of Death, Australia	(Cat. No. 3303.0).				
	ion contains the foll	owing subsection:				
Crude	e death rate					
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(b) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(a) Data relates to usual residence deaths registered in year of registration.

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The Northern Region of Tasmania recorded the highest crude death rate in 2004, at 833 per 100,000 persons, followed by the Greater Hobart-Southern Region at 797 per 100,000 persons, and the Mersey-Lyell Region with 777 per 100,000 persons.

CAUSES OF DEATH, Tasmanian regions - Crude death rates in 2004(a)(b)

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(e)
Cause of death(c)	rate(b)	rate(b)	rate(b)	rate(b)
Malignant neoplasms	250	226	244	243
Diseases of the circulatory system				
Ischaemic heart disease	133	158	123	138
Cerebrovascular disease	55	61	44	55
Total(d)	263	291	247	268
Diseases of the respiratory system	61	67	71	66
Diseases of the digestive system	23	18	19	21
All other diseases	148	165	140	152
External causes	52	66	56	57
All causes	797	833	777	807

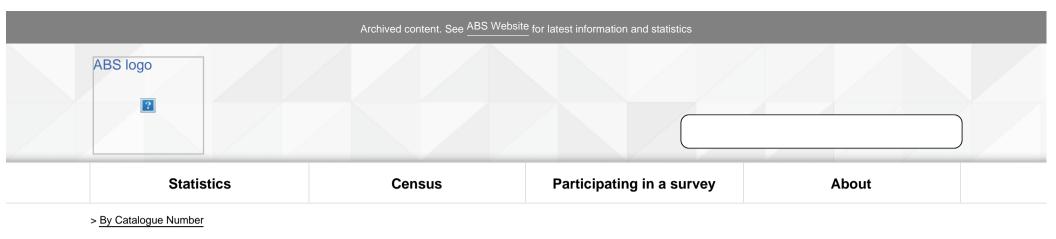
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(c) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(a) Data relates to usual residence deaths registered in year of registration.(b) Per 100,000 persons per year (using mid-year estimated resident population).

(d) Includes other diseases of the circulatory system.

(e) Includes Tasmania undefined.



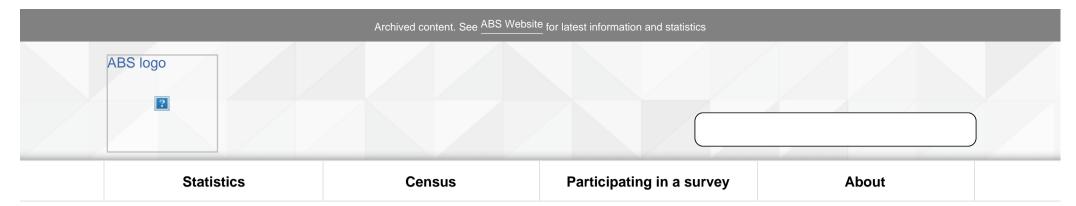
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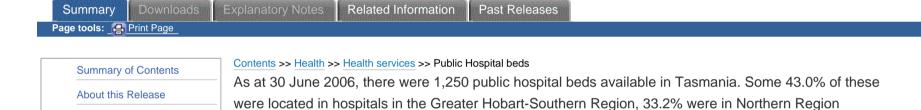
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hospitals, and 23.8% were in hospitals in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Of the 1,250 public hospital beds in Tasmania, 97.2% were used for acute purposes.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL BEDS, Tasmanian regions - 30 June 2006

			Bed	s available
		Acute	Other	Total
Hospital	Hospital type	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Royal Hobart	Tertiary referral	496	-	496
New Norfolk	District	10	-	10
Ouse	District	5	-	5
Huon District	District	6	-	6
Esperance MPC(a)	District	2	-	2

	Midlands MPC(a)	District	4	-	4
	Tasman Nursing Home	District	2	-	2
	May Shaw Nursing Centre	District	2	-	2
	Repatriation Centre	Palliative care	-	10	10
	Total		527	10	537
Northern					
Northern	Launceston General	General	308		308
	Beaconsfield	District	4	-	4
	Campbell Town	District	6	20	26
	Deloraine	District	20	20	20
				-	
	Flinders Island MPC(a)	District	3	-	3
	George Town	District	15	-	15
	North East Soldier's Memorial	District	23	-	23
	St Marys	District	4	-	4
	St Helens	District	10	-	10
	Toosey Memorial	District	2	-	2
	Total		395	20	415
Mersey-Lye	ell				
	North West Regional Hospital - Burnie	General	131	-	131
	North West Regional Hospital -	General	110	-	110
	Mersey				
	North West Private (contracted for	General	14	-	14
	public beds)				
	Smithton	District	16	-	16
	King Island MPC(a)	District	6	-	6
	West Coast	District	10	5	15
	Rosebery	District	6		6
	Total		293	5	298
Tasmania			1,215	35	1,250

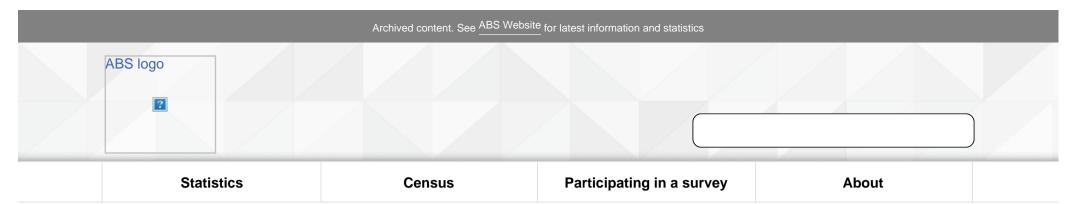
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Health and Human Services web site, http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au.

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^{. .} not applicable

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At 30 June 2006, there were 948 private hospital beds in Tasmania. The majority of these beds, 65.5%, were located in hospitals in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, while 28.2% were in Northern Region hospitals, and 6.3% were in hospitals in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEDS, Tasmanian regions - 30 June 2006

				Beds a	available
	_	Overnight acute	Day acute	Other	Total
Hospital	Hospital type	no.	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Calvary - South	General	269	48	-	317
Hobart Private	General	142	15	-	157
St Helens	General	100	10	-	110
Hobart Day Surgery	Day surgery	-	7	-	7
Hobart Clinic	Acute psychiatric	-	-	30	30
Total		511	80	30	621

Tasmania		795	117	36	948
Total	••	56	4	-	60
North West Private	General	56	4	-	60
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	••	228	33	6	267
Oaken House	Palliative Care	-	-	6	6
The Eye Hospital	Day Surgery	-	2	-	2
Calvary - North	General	228	31		259
Northern					

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Health and Human Services web site, http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au.

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^{..} not applicable

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In 2005-06, a total of 424,819 occupied bed days were spent in Tasmanian public hospitals. Almost half (47.2%) of these bed days were occupied by patients in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 35.6% were occupied by patients in the Northern Region, and the remaining 17.2% were occupied by patients in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Females accounted for 53.7% of occupied bed days in Tasmanian public hospitals.

OCCUPIED BED DAYS, public hospitals, Tasmanian regions - 2005-06

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyell	Tasmania	
Age group (years)	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Males					
0-4	9,141	5,283	1,692	16,116	
5-14	1,995	1,393	667	4,055	
15-24	4,893	2,219	1,572	8,684	

	25-34	9.052	3,944	1,498	14,494
	35-44	7,113	4,040	2,967	14,120
	45-54	9.483	6,411	3,043	18,937
	55-64	12,317	9,138	4,248	25,703
	65-74	19,637	12,918	7,134	39,689
	75-84	16,970	13,163	7,358	37,491
	85+	6,572	7,348	3,312	17,232
	Total	97,173	65,857	33,491	196,521
Females					
	0-4	6,738	4,401	1,374	12,513
	5-14	1,953	1,161	542	3,656
	15-24	6,311	4,520	2,440	13,271
	25-34	11,475	7,468	3,733	22,676
	35-44	11,147	5,496	3,765	20,408
	45-54	8,567	6,273	2,935	17,775
	55-64	11,688	7,547	4,306	23,541
	65-74	12,312	11,197	5,661	29,170
	75-84	20,401	21,386	8,898	50,685
	85+	12,741	15,893	5,969	34,603
	Total	103,333	85,342	39,623	228,298
Persons(a)					
	0-4	15,879	9,684	3,066	28,629
	5-14	3,948	2,554	1,209	7,711
	15-24	11,204	6,739	4,012	21,955
	25-34	20,527	11,412	5,231	37,170
	35-44	18,260	9,536	6,732	34,528
	45-54	18,050	12,684	5,978	36,712
	55-64	24,005	16,685	8,554	49,244
	65-74	31,949	24,115	12,795	68,859
	75-84	37,371	34,549	16,256	88,176
	85+	19,313	23,241	9,281	51,835
	Total	200,506	151,199	73,114	424,819

⁽a) Includes occupied bed days of patients whose sex was not recorded.

Source: Tasmanian Hospitals Morbidity Data Collection, Hospital and Ambulance Services Division, Department of Health and Human Services.

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During 2004-05, the Tasmanian Ambulance Service responded to 56,066 separate incidents in Tasmania. The majority of ambulance activity in Tasmania occurred in response to emergencies. This was also true for all regions, with emergencies accounting for 53.9% of all activity in the South region, 46.8% in the North region, and 53.2% in the North West region.

AMBULANCE ACTIVITY, Tasmanian regions - 2004-05

Ambulance incident	South	North	North West	Tasmania(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Emergency	15,371	7,032	6,561	29,144
Urgent	8,837	4,419	3,775	17,032
Non-emergency	4,297	3,581	2,006	9,890
Total	28,505	15,032	12,342	56,066

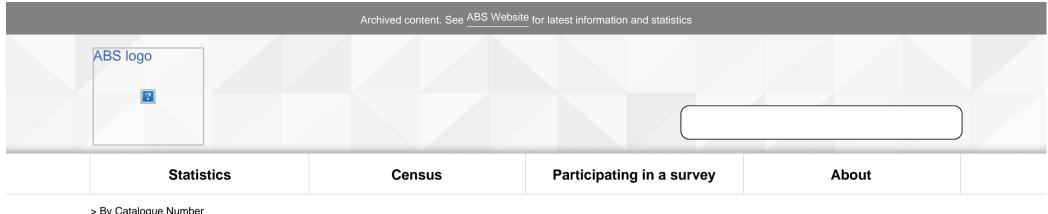
 $[\]hbox{(a) Tasmania figures include ambulance incidents where the Region of residence is unknown.}\\$

Source: Tasmanian Ambulance Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

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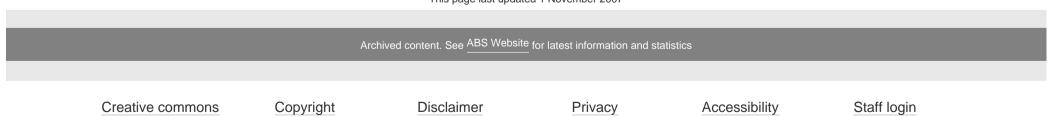
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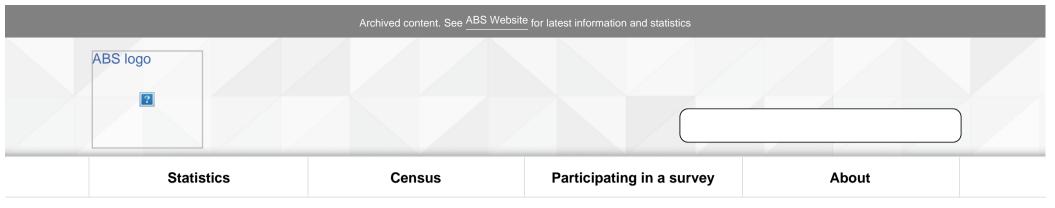
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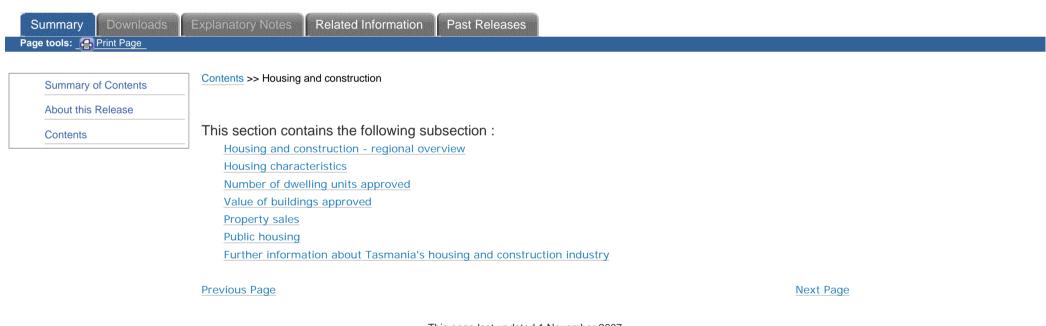
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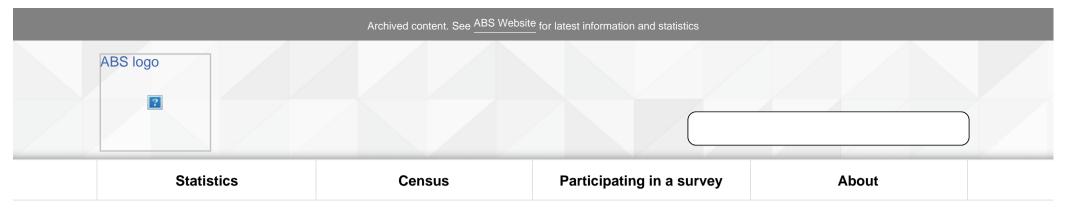
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RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, strong growth continued in the residential building sector in Tasmania and its regions. During the same period, the property sector recorded a decrease in the number of residential sales.

The number of new house building approvals increased by 29.6% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 32.4% in the Northern Region and 69.1% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. The value of new house building approvals increased by 46.3% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 51.3% in the Northern Region, and 99.2% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Property sales data shows a different trend, with the number of residential property sales decreasing by 18.3% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 16.8% in the Northern Region, and 17.6% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

NON-RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the non-residential building and property sector experienced mixed outcomes. Over this period, the value of non-residential building approvals increased by 7.0% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 17.2% in the Northern Region and decreased by 35.8% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of non-residential property sales increased by 5.0% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 2.3% in the Northern Region and 30.8% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

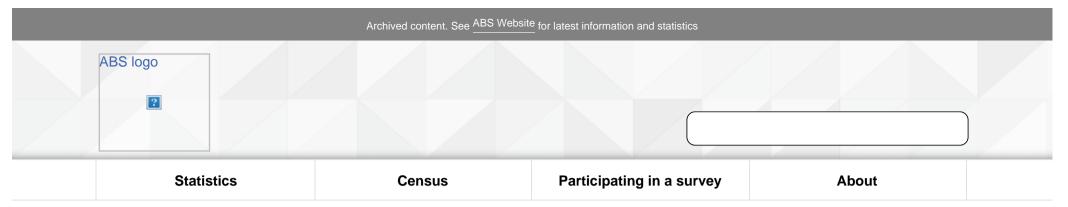
HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION, Regional overview - change 2002-03 to 2003-04

	Greater Hobart-		Mersey-Lyell	
	Southern Region	Northern Region	Region	Tasmania
	%	%	%	%
Dwelling approvals - number				
New houses	29.6	32.4	69.1	36.8
New other residential building	243.1	-4.1	955.6	136.0
Total dwellings	43.2	27.7	90.8	46.4
Buildings approvals - value				
New houses	46.3	51.3	99.2	56.3
Non-residential building	7.0	17.2	-35.8	-7.2
Total building	44.3	37.0	35.9	40.8
Property sales - number				
Residential	-18.3	-16.8	-17.6	-17.7
Other	5.0	2.3	30.8	9.4
Total	-12.5	-12.4	-7.5	-11.4

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection; Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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A range of housing and construction data are available at the regional and Local Government Area (LGA) levels from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Data include characteristics of housing in Tasmania (number of houses owned and rented), rent paid and dwelling characteristics (number of bedrooms).

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

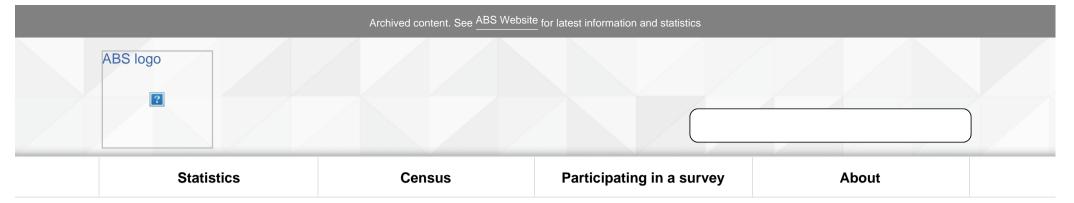
Dwellings

Rent paid

Number of bedrooms

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Contents >> Housing and construction >> Housing characteristics >> Dwellings

At the 2001 Census, there were 208,704 dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 36.1% were fully owned, 24.5% were being purchased, 22.5% were being rented.

For the following types of dwellings:

- Fully owned Central Coast local government area had the highest proportion of its dwellings that were fully owned (42.2%). The lowest proportion was recorded for Central Highlands local government area with 18.9% of its dwellings being fully owned.
- **Being purchased** Brighton local government area had the highest proportion of its dwellings being purchased (33.2%). Central Highlands had the lowest proportion with 6.2% of its dwellings being purchased.
- **Rented** Brighton local government area had the highest proportion of its dwellings being rented (36.9%). Tasman local government area had the lowest proportion of rented properties with 7.8% of its dwellings being rented.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)

Occupied private dwellings

	Fully owned	Being purchased(b)	Rented(c)	Total occupied private dwellings(d)	Other(e)	Total dwellings
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern						
Brighton	21.7	33.2	36.9	94.5	5.5	4,598
Central Highlands	18.9	6.2	10.9	39.2	60.8	2,430
Clarence	39.5	30.1	20.2	92.8	7.2	19,879
Derwent Valley	37.3	29.5	19.2	90.0	10.0	3,766
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	27.8	9.3	11.9	53.2	46.8	3,328
Glenorchy	36.2	26.3	27.2	93.7	6.3	18,896
Hobart	33.2	21.5	31.5	90.4	9.6	21,972
Huon Valley	37.9	23.5	15.3	81.3	18.7	6,070
Kingborough	38.9	31.0	15.7	88.4	11.6	11,917
Sorell	30.0	29.8	14.1	77.3	22.7	5,429
Southern Midlands	40.3	27.7	17.1	88.6	11.4	2,345
Tasman	25.1	9.4	7.8	45.7	54.3	2,029
Total	34.9	25.7	22.7	86.8	13.2	102,659
Northern						
Break O'Day	32.7	11.2	12.4	59.3	40.7	4,039
Dorset	36.0	19.8	18.1	78.0	22.0	3,605
Flinders	25.3	9.5	21.2	58.9	41.1	609
George Town	30.5	21.1	21.5	77.9	22.1	3,213
Launceston	34.3	24.5	28.9	91.4	8.6	27,103
Meander Valley	40.6	28.1	18.2	90.9	9.1	7,375
Northern Midlands	38.7	24.4	19.3	86.0	14.0	5,127
West Tamar	42.0	27.3	14.1	86.4	13.6	8,439
Total	36.2	23.8	22.4	86.1	13.9	59,510
Mersey-Lyell						
Burnie	37.0	24.2	24.8	89.6	10.4	8,211
Central Coast	42.2	25.3	20.2	91.9	8.1	8,583
Circular Head	33.8	21.4	21.6	80.3	19.7	3,658
Devonport	38.1	24.1	26.5	92.4	7.6	10,259
Kentish	41.4	25.6	14.6	87.2	12.8	2,265
King Island	31.8	14.9	24.8	74.9	25.1	929
Latrobe	39.0	23.9	18.9	84.6	15.4	3,643
Waratah/Wynyard	39.7	22.3	21.3	86.4	13.6	5,873

West Coast	38.6	10.6	20.4	73.4	26.6	3,107
Total	38.7	22.9	22.4	87.6	12.4	46,528
Tasmania	36.1	24.5	22.5	86.8	13.2	208,704(f)

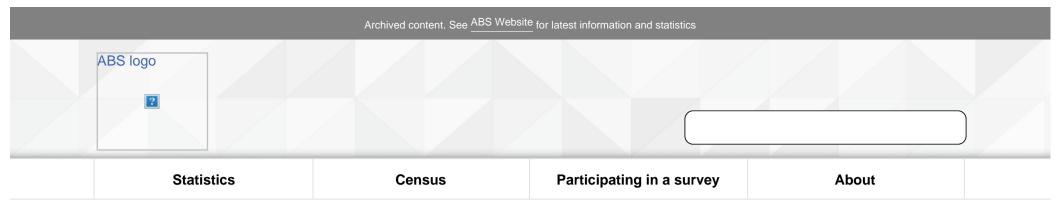
- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (b) Includes private dwellings being purchased through rent/buy schemes.
- (c) Includes private dwellings that are rent free and being occupied under a life tenure. As a result totals may vary slightly with other tables.
- (d) Includes other private dwellings and not stated.
- (e) Includes unoccupied private dwellings and non-private dwellings.
- (f) Total includes offshore areas and migratory statistical division.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

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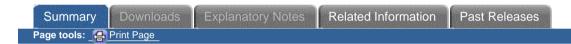
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At August 2001, there were 46,197 rented dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 22,880 (49.5%) were in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 13,080 (28.3%) were in the Northern Region and 10,237 (22.2%) were in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Of the following weekly rents paid:

- Rentals between \$0 and \$99 Flinders was the local government area with the highest proportion (90.5%) of its rental properties for which weekly rental was between \$0 and \$99.
- Rentals between \$100 and \$199 Kingborough was the local government area with the highest proportion (62.1%) of its rental properties for which weekly rental was between \$100 and \$199.
- Rentals \$200 and over Hobart was the local government area with the highest proportion (14.0%) of its rental properties for which weekly rental was \$200 and over.

WEEKLY RENT PAID, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)

	\$0-\$99	% of total rented	\$100-\$199	% of total rented	\$200+	% of total rented	Not stated	Total rented
Local government area	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.

Tasmania(b)	20,488	44.3	22,152	48.0	1,929	4.2	1,628	46,197(c)
Total	5,338	52.1	4,333	42.3	175	1.7	391	10,237
West Coast	445	70.6	144	22.9	15	2.4	26	630
Waratah/Wynyard	678	54.8	491	39.7	18	1.5	50	1,237
Latrobe	266	40.4	364	55.2	10	1.5	19	659
King Island	139	62.1	70	31.3	3	1.3	12	224
Kentish	179	55.8	124	38.6	6	1.9	12	321
Devonport	1,210	45.4	1,309	49.1	47	1.8	100	2,666
Circular Head	499	64.7	231	30.0	13	1.7	28	771
Central Coast	802	47.3	804	47.4	27	1.6	64	1,697
Burnie	1,120	55.1	796	39.2	36	1.8	80	2,032
Mersey-Lyell								
Total	5,938	45.4	6,356	48.6	344	2.6	442	13,080
West Tamar	387	33.2	715	61.4	35	3.0	27	1,164
Northern Midlands	527	54.7	362	37.6	28	2.9	46	963
Meander Valley	573	43.4	670	50.8	39	3.0	38	1,320
Launceston	3,214	41.7	4,008	52.0	216	2.8	264	7,702
George Town	428	63.0	216	31.8	12	1.8	23	679
Flinders	114	90.5	9	7.1	-	-	3	126
Dorset	413	65.7	193	30.7	5	0.8	18	629
Northern Break O'Day	282	56.7	183	36.8	9	1.8	23	497
	-,		, • • •		-,			,,
Total	9,212	40.3	11,463	50.1	1,410	6.2	795	22,880
Tasman	97	62.6	53	34.2	-	-	5	155
Southern Midlands	240	61.9	121	31.2	11	2.8	16	388
Sorell	257	34.4	456	61.0	9	1.2	26	748
Kingborough	552	30.1	1,137	62.1	92	5.0	50	1,831
Huon Valley	397	43.7	475	52.3	7	0.8	30	909
Hobart	2,150	31.8	3,491	51.6	946	14.0	184	6,771
Glenorchy	2,111	41.5	2,694	52.9	110	2.2	174	5,089
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	209	53.6	149	38.2	12	3.1	20	390
Derwent Valley	381	53.4	289	40.5	11	1.5	33	714
Central Highlands Clarence	1,561	78.9 39.7	32 2,045	12.3 52.0	7 176	2.7 4.5	16 154	261 3,936
	206							

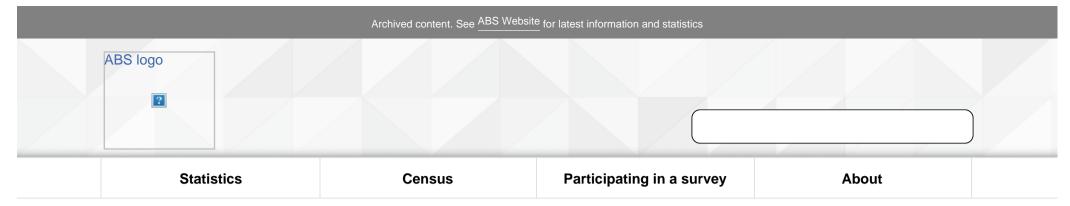
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

⁽a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: AB	S data available on reque	est, Census of Population a	nd Housing.			
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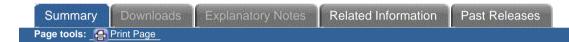
(c) Totals may vary slightly with other tables due to the exclusion of dwellings being occupied under a life tenure system.

(b) Total includes offshore areas and migratory statistical division.



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At August 2001, there were 208,704 dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 920 (0.4%) had no bedrooms (including bedsitters), 9,317 (4.5%) were single-room dwellings, 37,407 (17.9%) had two bedrooms, 95,364 (45.7%) had three bedrooms and 33,111 (15.9%) had 4 or more bedrooms. Of the following dwellings:

- No bedrooms, 1 bedroom and 2 bedrooms Hobart was the local government area with the highest proportion of its dwellings that had no bedrooms (including bedsitters) (1.2%), 1 bedroom (9.4%) and 2 bedrooms (27.2%) dwellings.
- **3 bedrooms** Brighton was the local government area with the highest proportion of its dwellings with 3 bedrooms (68.7%).
- 4 bedrooms and above Kingborough was the local government area with the highest proportion of its dwellings with 4 bedrooms or more (23.7%).

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)

1 2 3 4+ Not

None(b) bedroom bedrooms bedrooms bedrooms applicable(c) Total(d)

no. no. no. no. no. no. no. no.

Local government area	dwellings						
Greater Hobart-Southern							
Brighton	5	99	395	3,160	616	251	4,600
Central Highlands	9	37	167	480	212	1,478	2,430
Clarence	75	636	3,081	10,325	3,947	1,431	19,879
Derwent Valley	4	138	546	2,048	551	378	3,765
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	12	87	400	910	253	1,557	3,328
Glenorchy	94	1,006	4,572	9,325	2,240	1,189	18,896
Hobart	260	2,067	5,974	6,925	3,951	2,101	21,972
Huon Valley	34	219	910	2,624	961	1,135	6,070
Kingborough	41	352	1,827	5,286	2,823	1,380	11,917
Sorell	15	153	978	2,202	743	1,231	5,430
Southern Midlands	4	68	318	1,128	514	268	2,345
Tasman	13	70	260	416	129	1,102	2,027
Total	566	4,932	19,428	44,829	16,940	13,501	102,659
Northern							
Break O'Day	21	135	566	1,212	386	1,643	4,039
Dorset	12	98	447	1,623	546	792	3,605
Flinders	3	22	65	185	77	250	608
George Town	7	102	331	1,575	378	711	3,213
Launceston	108	1,591	5,848	12,881	3,634	2,328	27,103
Meander Valley	38	215	1,358	3,486	1,435	670	7,375
Northern Midlands	11	166	840	2,365	920	720	5,127
West Tamar	25	274	1,291	3,677	1,873	1,146	8,439
Total	225	2,603	10,746	27,004	9,249	8,260	59,509
Mersey-Lyell							
Burnie	20	277	1,225	4,416	1,213	856	8,211
Central Coast	22	337	1,347	4,555	1,378	696	8,583
Circular Head	12	140	437	1,709	570	719	3,657
Devonport	26	413	1,886	5,452	1,418	782	10,259
Kentish	8	80	284	1,121	406	291	2,267
King Island	5	39	113	371	147	233	929
Latrobe	13	140	554	1,737	565	561	3,643
Waratah/Wynyard	16	245	922	2,840	931	798	5,873
West Coast	7	111	465	1,330	294	826	3,107
Total	129	1,782	7,233	23,531	6,922	5,762	46,529
Tasmania	920	9,317	37,407	95,364	33,111	27,530	208,704

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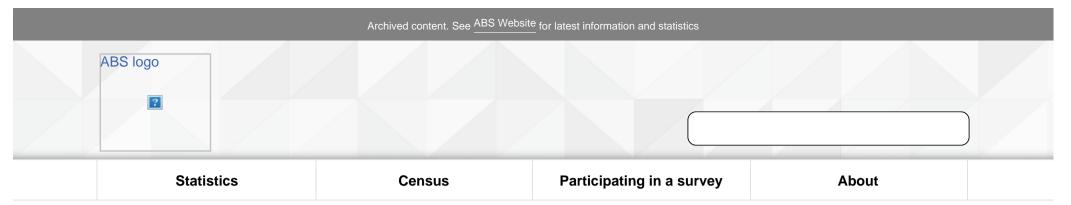
Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Includes 'unoccupied private dwellings', 'non-private dwellings' and 'migratory and off-shore'.

(b) Includes bedsitters.

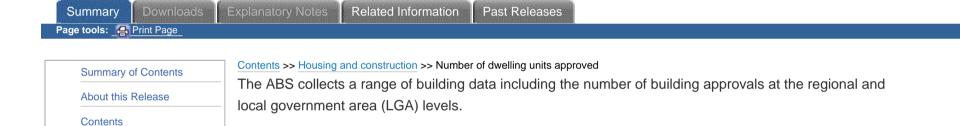
(d) Includes 'not stated'.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

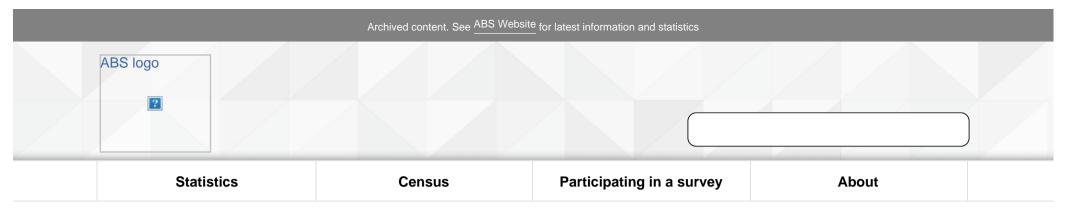
For Tasmanian state level data see Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Housing and construction</u> >> <u>Number of dwelling units approved</u> >> Greater Hobart-Southern Region In 2003-04, there were 1,741 new dwellings approved in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, an increase of 43.2% from 1,216 approvals in 2002-03. The increase over the period comprised:

- an increase in the number of new houses approved, up 29.6% from 1,150 approvals to 1,490 approvals
- an increase in the number of new other residential building approvals, up 243.1% from 58 approvals to 199 approvals.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Greater Hobart-Southern Region

	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwellings(a)
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
2002-03			
Brighton	66	-	66
Central Highlands	18	-	18
Clarence	239	16	255

Tasmania	2,687	387	3,141
Townsels	0.007	007	0.444
Total	1,490	199	1,741
Tasman	15	-	15
Southern Midlands	23	-	23
Sorell	140	8	148
Kingborough	302	6	308
Huon Valley	130	- -	133
Hobart	134	137	318
Glenorchy	167	16	183
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	56	-	56
Derwent Valley	35	-	36
Clarence	314	30	345
Central Highlands	29	-	29
Brighton	145	2	147
2003-04			
Tasmania	1,964	164	2,145
Total	1,150	58	1,216
Tasman	25	-	25
Southern Midlands	11	2	13
Sorell	83	-	83
Kingborough	297	11	308
Huon Valley	82	-	84
Hobart	135	21	160
Glenorchy	124	8	134
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	58	-	58
Derwent Valley	12	-	12

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Building Approvals, Australia, Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania (cat. no. 8731.0).

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⁽a) Includes conversions and dwellings units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.

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In 2003-04, there were 755 new dwellings approved in the Northern Region, up 27.7% from the 591 approvals in 2002-03. The increase over the period comprised:

- an increase in the number of new houses approved, up 32.4% from 490 approvals to 649 approvals
- a decrease in the number of new other residential approvals, down 4.1% from 97 approvals to 93 approvals.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Northern Region

	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwellings(a)
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
2002-03			
Break O'Day	50	-	50
Dorset	27	-	27
Flinders	11	-	11
George Town	24	-	24

Tasmania	2,687	387	3,141
Total	649	93	755
West Tamar	148	14	162
Northern Midlands	95	2	97
Meander Valley	113	-	113
Launceston	150	63	225
George Town	39	-	39
Flinders	16	-	16
Dorset	25	4	29
Break O'Day	63	10	74
2003-04			
Tasmania	1,964	164	2,145
Total	490	97	591
West Tamar	114	-	114
Northern Midlands	32	-	32
Meander Valley	101	-	101
Launceston	131	97	232

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Building Approvals, Australia, Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania (cat. no. 8731.0).

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⁽a) Includes conversions and dwellings units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.

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In 2003-04, there were 645 new dwellings approved in the Mersey-Lyell Region, up 90.8% from 338 approvals in 2002-03. The increase over the period comprised:

- an increase in the number of new houses approved, up 69.1% from 324 approvals to 548 approvals.
- an increase in the number of new other residential buildings approved, up 955.6% from 9 approvals to 95 approvals.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, Mersey-Lyell Region

	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwellings(a)
Local government area	no.	no.	no.
2002-03			
Burnie	36	-	37
Central Coast	60	-	61
Circular Head	23	-	24

Tasmania	2,687	387	3,141
Total	548	95	645
West Coast	4	-	4
Waratah/Wynyard	60	2	62
Latrobe	105	10	115
King Island	4	-	4
Kentish	56	6	62
Devonport	121	64	186
Circular Head	35	2	38
Central Coast	106	11	117
Burnie	57	-	57
2003-04			
Tasmania	1,964	164	2,145
Total	324	9	338
West Coast	6	-	6
Waratah/Wynyard	39	-	39
Latrobe	68	2	70
King Island	5	-	5
Kentish	21	-	21
Devonport	66	7	75

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

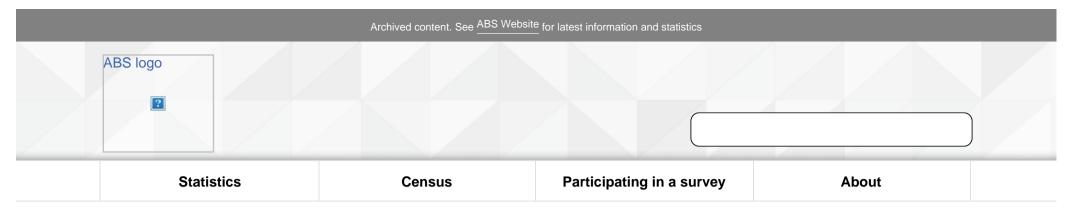
Source: Building Approvals, Australia, Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania (cat. no. 8731.0).

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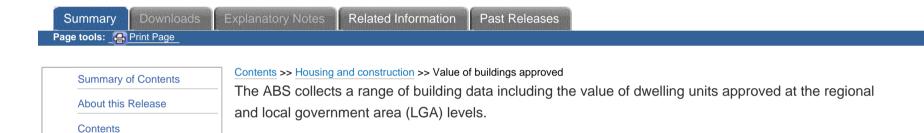
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⁽a) Includes conversions and dwellings units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.



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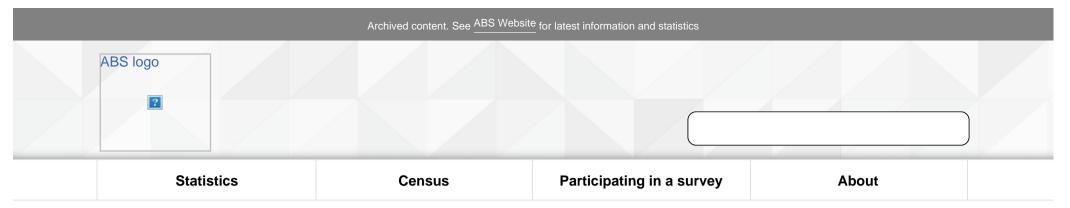
For Tasmanian state level data see Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection :

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the total value of building approvals increased in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region by 44.3%, from \$289.5 million to \$417.7 million. This increase comprised a:

- 46.3% increase in the value of new houses approved (from \$144.5 million to \$211.5 million)
- 715.2% increase in the value of new other residential buildings approved (from \$6.7 million to \$54.7 million)
- 55.6% increase in the value of alterations and additions to residential buildings approved (\$36.7 million to \$57.1 million)
- 7.0% decrease in the value of non-residential buildings approved (from \$101.6 million to \$94.5 million).

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, Greater Hobart-Southern Region

			Alterations/		
	Non-	Total	additions to	New other	
Total	residential	residential	residential	residential	
building	building	building	building(a)	building	New houses

Local government area	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2002-03						
Brighton	7,721	-	457	8,178	1,589	9,767
Central Highlands	1,109	-	263	1,373	777	2,149
Clarence	35,468	1,999	7,689	45,156	20,015	65,171
Derwent Valley	1,457	-	626	2,084	4,651	6,734
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	6,068	-	572	6,640	3,105	9,745
Glenorchy	15,677	1,400	2,583	19,660	11,626	31,286
Hobart	21,344	2,350	16,471	40,165	32,076	72,241
Huon Valley	8,844	-	1,795	10,639	3,039	13,678
Kingborough	35,549	890	4,373	40,813	16,578	57,391
Sorell	8,344	-	1,230	9,573	7,177	16,750
Southern Midlands	1,114	70	392	1,576	100	1,676
Tasman	1,833	-	226	2,059	893	2,952
Total	144,528	6,709	36,679	187,915	101,625	289,540
Tasmania	247,706	14,231	62,810	324,746	201,475	526,221
2003-04						
Brighton	18,386	170	1,709	20,265	930	21,195
Central Highlands	1,734	-	440	2,174	771	2,945
Clarence	55,071	3,287	10,481	68,839	17,580	86,419
Derwent Valley	4,135	-	877	5,012	1,427	6,439
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	6,437	-	1,276	7,713	500	8,213
Glenorchy	22,440	1,380	2,715	26,535	14,992	41,527
Hobart	24,115	48,521	26,469	99,105	41,053	140,158
Huon Valley	14,174	-	2,157	16,331	3,325	19,656
Kingborough	44,969	536	7,560	53,065	10,943	64,008
Sorell	16,475	800	2,509	19,784	1,041	20,825
Southern Midlands	2,389	-	661	3,050	637	3,687
Tasman	1,168	-	206	1,374	1,279	2,653
Total	211,493	54,694	57,060	323,247	94,478	417,725
Tasmania	387,132	71,182	95,572	553,886	187,023	740,909

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

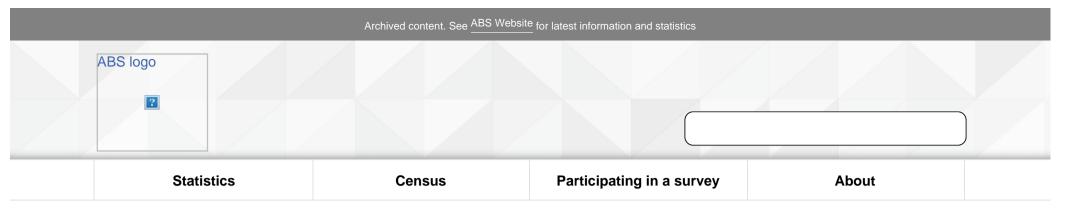
Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

⁽a) Includes conversions.

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From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the total value of building approvals increased in the Northern Region by 37.0%, from \$138.6 million to \$189.9 million. This increase comprised a:

- 51.3% increase in the value of new houses approved (from \$62.4 million to \$94.4 million)
- 42.4% increase in the value of new other residential building approvals (from \$6.8 million to \$9.6 million)
- 45.0% increase in the value of alterations and additions to total residential buildings approved (from \$15.8 million to \$23.0 million)
- 17.2% increase in the value of non-residential buildings approved (from \$53.6 million to \$62.9 million).

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, Northern Region

			Alterations/		
	Non-	Total	additions to	New other	
Total	residential	residential	residential	residential	
building	building	building	building(a)	building	New houses

Local government						
area	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2002-03						
Break O'Day	4,734	-	1,359	6,093	4,285	10,378
Dorset	2,465	-	1,100	3,565	545	4,110
Flinders	1,587	-	192	1,779	269	2,048
George Town	3,049	-	545	3,594	1,542	5,137
Launceston	18,842	6,762	6,823	32,427	38,067	70,493
Meander Valley	12,545	-	1,372	13,918	5,565	19,482
Northern Midlands	4,152	-	1,686	5,837	1,731	7,568
West Tamar	15,043	-	2,758	17,801	1,622	19,423
Total	62,417	6,762	15,835	85,014	53,625	138,639
Tasmania	247,706	14,231	62,810	324,746	201,475	526,221
2003-04						
Break O'Day	6,479	584	1,612	8,675	1,950	10,625
Dorset	3,298	500	898	4,696	1,201	5,897
Flinders	1,934	-	526	2,460	85	2,545
George Town	5,899	-	1,900	7,799	18,867	26,666
Launceston	26,114	7,104	10,392	43,610	33,840	77,450
Meander Valley	17,460	-	1,533	18,993	4,492	23,485
Northern Midlands	12,135	214	2,817	15,166	1,831	16,997
West Tamar	21,129	1,225	3,277	25,631	600	26,231
Total	94,448	9,627	22,955	127,030	62,866	189,896
Tasmania	387,132	71,182	95,572	553,886	187,023	740,909

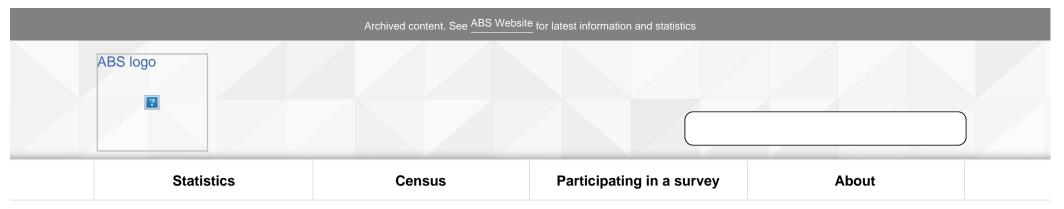
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

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⁽a) Includes conversions.

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From 2002-03 to 2003-04 the total value of building approvals in Mersey-Lyell increased by 35.9%, from \$98.0 million to \$133.3 million. This increase comprised a:

- 99.2% increase in the value of new houses approved (from \$40.8 million to \$81.2 million)
- 802.8% increase in the value of new other residential building approvals (from \$0.8 million to \$6.9 million)
- 51.1% increase in the value of alterations and additions to total residential building approvals (from \$10.3 million to \$15.6 million)
- 35.8% decrease in the value of non-residential building approvals (from \$46.2 million to \$29.7 million).

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, Mersey-Lyell Region

			Alterations		
	Non-	Total	/ additions to	New other	
Total	residential	residential	residential	residential	
building	building	building	building(a)	building	New houses

Local government area	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2002-03						
Burnie	4,899	-	1,245	6,145	8,011	14,155
Central Coast	8,110	-	2,459	10,569	3,799	14,367
Circular Head	2,872	-	659	3,531	1,467	4,998
Devonport	9,030	610	1,915	11,555	17,281	28,837
Kentish	1,877	-	499	2,376	1,951	4,326
King Island	623	-	315	938	540	1,478
Latrobe	8,282	150	1,642	10,074	1,100	11,173
Waratah/Wynyard	4,711	-	1,440	6,151	9,012	15,163
West Coast	357	-	122	479	3,065	3,544
Total	40,761	760	10,296	51,817	46,224	98,042
Tasmania	247,706	14,231	62,810	324,746	201,475	526,221
2003-04						
Burnie	10,518	-	2,762	13,280	6,708	19,988
Central Coast	16,257	1,044	2,645	19,946	2,244	22,190
Circular Head	3,934	90	1,275	5,299	4,186	9,485
Devonport	18,688	3,886	3,862	26,436	9,928	36,364
Kentish	7,081	886	465	8,432	452	8,884
King Island	675	-	287	962	610	1,572
Latrobe	14,273	755	2,132	17,160	3,078	20,238
Waratah/Wynyard	9,388	200	2,011	11,599	1,168	12,767
West Coast	377	-	118	495	1,305	1,800
Total	81,191	6,861	15,557	103,609	29,679	133,288
Tasmania	387,132	71,182	95,572	553,886	187,023	740,909

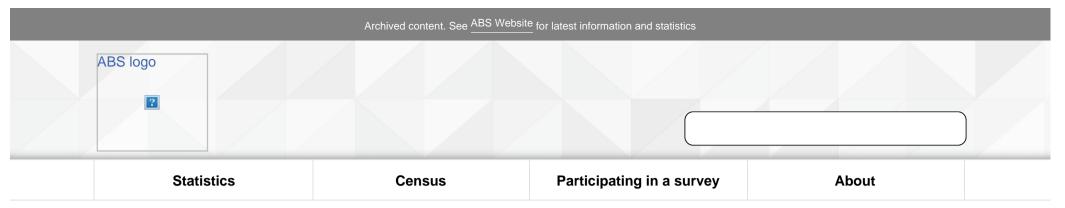
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

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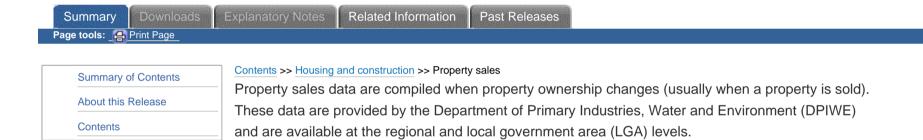
⁽a) Includes conversions.

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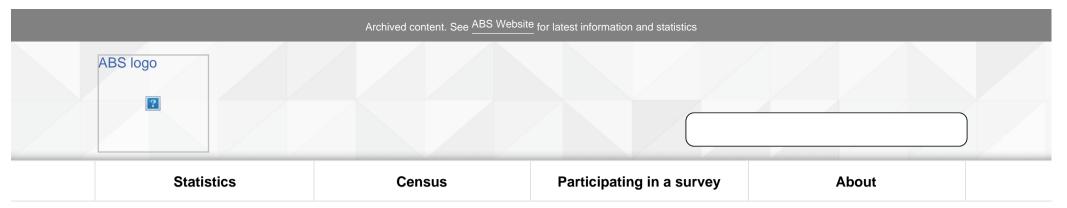
For Tasmanian state level data see Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection:

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From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of property sales in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region decreased by 12.5%, from 12,514 sales to 10,950 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 42.1%, from \$133,740 to \$190,052.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of residential property sales in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region decreased by 18.3%, from 9,406 sales to 7,688 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 44.8%, from \$144,632 to \$209,382. All local government areas except Central Highlands recorded a drop in the sales of residential property from 2002-03 to 2003-04.

Over the same period and for the following local government areas:

- Clarence recorded a 23.8% decrease in the number of sales of residential property
- Hobart recorded a 14.6% decrease in the number of sales of residential property
- **Central Highlands** recorded a 15.8% increase in the number of residential property sales, the only local government area to record an increase.

PROPERTY SALES, Number and mean value - Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)(b)

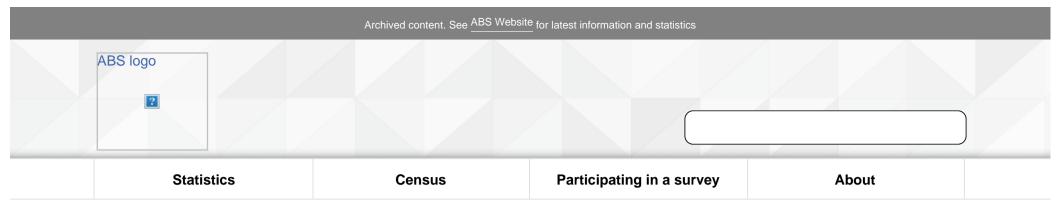
			Residential		Other		Total	
		Mean sales	Change in no. of sales, 2002-03 to 2003-04	Mean sales		Mean sales		
Local government area	no.	\$	%	no.	\$	no.	\$	
2002-03								
Brighton	560	93,485		184	50,734	744	62,749	
Central Highlands	133	55,840		92	85,348	225	67,906	
Clarence	1,734	152,361		401	105,256	2,135	143,514	
Derwent Valley	399	86,189		119	81,029	518	85,003	
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	311	132,106		310	73,209	621	102,705	
Glenorchy	1,802	106,181		227	129,574	2,029	108,798	
Hobart	1,696	239,561		332	284,780	2,028	246,964	
Huon Valley	640	111,836		353	66,066	993	95,565	
Kingborough	1,095	169,020		437	85,958	1,532	145,327	
Sorell	686	101,282		390	48,847	1,076	82,27	
Southern Midlands	189	115,218		85	129,284	274	119,582	
Tasman	161	95,771		178	37,769	339	65,315	
Total	9,406	144,632		3,108	100,778	12,514	133,740	
Tasmania	19,842	124,179		6,051	103,030	25,893	119,237	
2003-04								
Brighton	477	145,973	-14.8	303	100,100	780	128,153	
Central Highlands	154	63,161	15.8	169	77,867	323	70,855	
Clarence	1,321	219,988	-23.8	330	147,081	1,651	205,415	
Derwent Valley	378	122,593	-5.3	153	70,529	531	107,592	
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	211	226,195	-32.2	186	137,474	397	184,628	
Glenorchy	1,537	162,617	-14.7	318	154,757	1,855	161,270	
Hobart	1,449	329,515	-14.6	247	545,424	1,696	360,959	
Huon Valley	506	169,133	-20.9	422	82,350	928	129,669	
Kingborough	830	258,260	-24.2	353	195,356	1,183	239,325	
Sorell	524	157,497	-23.6	434	53,622	958	110,439	
Southern Midlands	161	133,185	-14.8	157	84,659	318	109,227	
Tasman	140	127,459	-13.0	190	81,452	330	100,970	
Total	7,688	209,382	-18.3	3,262	143,433	10,950	190,052	
Tasmania	16,334	178,615	-17.7	6,620	146,877	22,954	169,462	

	not applicable
	(a) May include sales from previous period and exclude sales from current period due to lags in processing.
	(b) Excludes details of property splits due to subdivision and strata titling.
;	Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of property sales in the Northern Region decreased by 12.4%, from 7,531 sales to 6,594 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 45.9%, from \$113,687 to \$165,896.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of residential property sales in the Northern Region decreased by 16.8%, from 5,805 sales to 4,828 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 41.7%, from \$115,011 to \$163,001. All local government areas except Dorset recorded a drop in the sales of residential property from 2002-03 to 2003-04.

Over the same period and for the following local government areas:

- Launceston recorded a 17.0% decrease in the sale of residential properties
- Break O'Day recorded a 28.6% decrease in the sale of residential properties
- **Dorset** recorded a 9.6% increase in the number of residential property sales, the only local government area to record an increase.

PROPERTY SALES, Number and mean value - Northern Region(a)(b)

	Residential				Other	Total	
	N	lean sales price	Change in no. of sales, 2002-03 to 2003-04	N	lean sales price		Mean sales price
Local government area	no.	\$	%	no.	\$	no.	\$
2002-03	440	404.075		225	E4.40E	7.47	04 700
Break O'Day	412	104,275		335	54,135	747	81,789
Dorset	239	96,845		98	89,137	337	94,604
Flinders	20	85,687		54	74,550	74	76,402
George Town	310	76,412		115	75,359	425	76,127
Launceston	2,730	118,697		441	193,449	3,171	129,093
Meander Valley	745	121,547		238	106,843	983	117,987
Northern Midlands	453	100,429		127	150,267	580	111,342
West Tamar	896 5.005	129,511		318	60,500	1,214	111,434
Total	5,805	115,011	••	1,726	109,235	7,531	113,687
Tasmania	19,842	124,179		6,051	103,030	25,893	119,237
2003-04							
Break O'Day	294	146,365	-28.6	276	97,628	569	122,982
Dorset	262	122,522	9.6	136	152,069	398	132,619
Flinders	18	105,138	-10.0	68	108,099	86	107,479
George Town	298	118,356	-3.9	148	86,921	446	107,925
Launceston	2,265	164,253	-17.0	443	350,093	2,708	194,654
Meander Valley	623	180,539	-16.4	245	113,669	868	161,665
Northern Midlands	413	146,367	-8.8	197	135,526	610	142,644
West Tamar	655	198,042	-26.9	253	116,554	909	175,272
Total	4,828	163,001	-16.8	1,766	173,811	6,594	165,896
Tasmania	16,334	178,615	-17.7	6,620	146,877	22,954	169,462

^{..} not applicable

Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

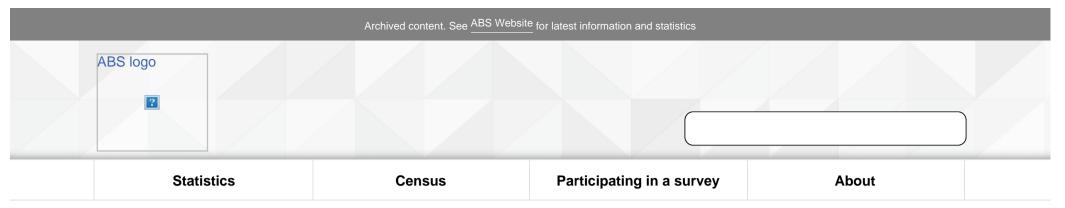
⁽a) May include sales from previous period and exclude sales from current period due to lags in processing.

⁽b) Excludes details of property splits due to subdivision and strata titling.

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Contents >> Housing and construction >> Property sales >> Mersey-Lyell Region

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of property sales in the Mersey-Lyell Region decreased by 7.5%, from 5,848 sales to 5,410 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 38.6% from \$95,348 to \$132,134.

From 2002-03 to 2003-04, the number of residential property sales in the Mersey-Lyell Region decreased by 17.6%, from 4,631 sales to 3,818 sales. Over the same period, the mean sales price increased by 43.9%, from \$94,131 to \$135,501. All local government areas recorded a drop in the sales of residential property from 2002-03 to 2003-04, except West Coast and King Island, with increases in the number of residential property sales of 36.8% and 34.8% respectively.

Over the same period and for the following local government areas:

- Burnie recorded a 17.7% decrease in the number of residential property sales
- **Devonport** recorded a 26.8% decrease in the number of residential property sales
- Kentish recorded a 4.3% decrease in the number of residential property sales.

PROPERTY SALES, Number and mean value - Mersey-Lyell Region(a) (b)

	Residential				Other	Total		
	Mean sales price		Change in no. of sales, 2002-03 to 2003-04	Mean sales price		Mean sale pric		
Local government area	no.	\$	%	no.	\$	no.	\$	
2002-03								
Burnie	951	84,821		128	115,779	1,079	88,493	
Central Coast	843	110,456		237	84,536	1,080	104,768	
Circular Head	348	87,090		122	193,381	470	114,680	
Devonport	1,008	106,278		196	98,950	1,204	105,085	
Kentish	186	93,298		98	68,744	284	84,825	
King Island	46	65,880		37	105,223	83	83,418	
Latrobe	332	112,942		195	77,846	527	99,955	
Waratah/Wynyard	613	92,122		161	99,991	774	93,758	
West Coast	304	34,066		43	44,776	347	35,393	
Total	4,631	94,131		1,217	99,978	5,848	95,348	
Tasmania	19,842	124,179		6,051	103,030	25,893	119,237	
2003-04								
Burnie	783	132,889	-17.7	205	154,050	988	137,279	
Central Coast	592	157,889	-29.8	283	118,039	875	145,007	
Circular Head	330	127,563	-5.2	140	145,880	470	133,019	
Devonport	738	163,707	-26.8	246	149,742	984	160,216	
Kentish	178	131,942	-4.3	200	64,303	378	96,154	
King Island	62	92,223	34.8	67	233,112	129	165,398	
Latrobe	275	166,488	-17.2	204	114,292	479	144,259	
Waratah/Wynyard	444	138,704	-27.6	170	95,168	614	126,650	
West Coast	416	48,875	36.8	77	94,544	493	56,008	
Total	3,818	135,501	-17.6	1,592	124,057	5,410	132,134	
Tasmania	16,334	178,615	-17.7	6,620	146,877	22,954	169,462	

^{..} not applicable

Source: Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

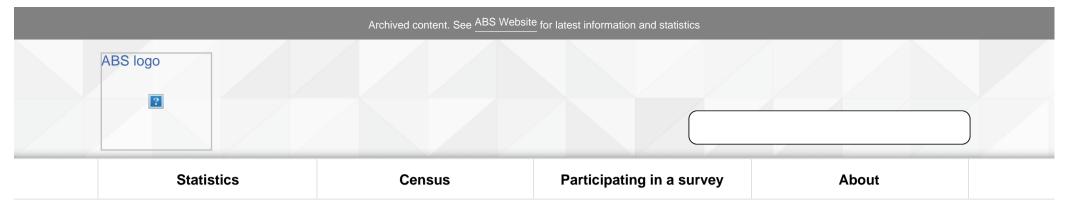
⁽a) May include sales from previous period and exclude sales from current period due to lags in processing.

⁽b) Excludes details of property splits due to subdivision and strata titling.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

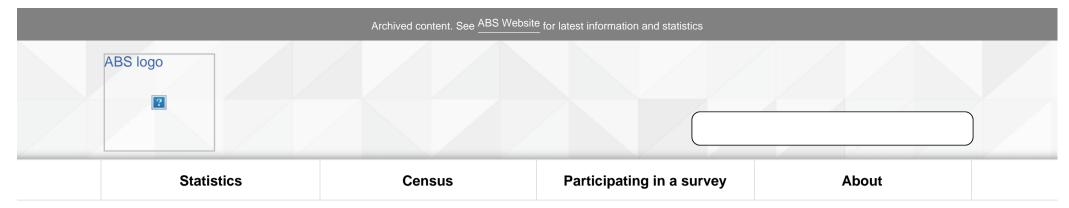
Rental stock

Rental occupants by age

People waiting for public housing

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As at 30 June 2004, there were 11,679 public housing rental properties in Tasmania. Of these, 2,622 (22.5%) were 1-bedroom properties, 3,397 (29.1%) were 2-bedroom properties, 5,373 (46.0%) were 3-bedroom properties and 287 (2.5%) had 4 or more bedrooms.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the most properties (5,828 properties or 49.9% of all properties), followed by the Northern Region with 2,933 properties (25.1% of all properties) and the Mersey-Lyell Region with 2,918 properties (25.0%).

Of all Tasmanian local government areas, Launceston had the most properties with 2,030 properties (17.4% of all public rental properties in the state).

PUBLIC HOUSING RENTAL PROPERTIES, Tasmanian local government areas - as at 30 June 2004

	1 bedroom	om 2 bedroom 3 bedroon		4+ bedroom Total properties		
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no. no).	

Tasmania	2,622	3,397	5,373	287	11,679
Total	644	826	1,383	65	2,918
West Coast	10	11	17	1	39
Waratah/Wynyard	100	94	145	8	347
Latrobe	27	13	57	-	97
King Island	3	-	8	-	11
Kentish	6	2	25	-	33
Devonport	246	325	468	30	1,069
Circular Head	3	38	77	5	123
Central Coast	117	141	211	9	478
Burnie	132	202	375	12	721
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	648	874	1,347	64	2,933
West Tamar	18	50	53	2	123
Northern Midlands	20	44	78	5	147
Meander Valley	27	74	89	2	192
Launceston	482	621	881	46	2,030
George Town	39	55	163	5	262
Flinders	12	1	7	_	20
Dorset	20	10	47	-	77
Northern Break O'Day	30	19	29	4	82
Total	1,330	1,697	2,643	130	5,828
Tasman Total	- 4 220	4 607	-	158	E 020
Southern Midlands	10	8	11	1	30
Sorell	12	35	34	1	82
Kingborough	52	105	141	22	320
Huon Valley	16	15	52	1	84
Hobart	337	279	112	12	740
Glenorchy	464	655	526	48	1,693
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	-	7	24	-	31
Derwent Valley	68	55	115	2	240
Clarence	283	325	753	43	1,404
Central Highlands	8	-	-	-	8
Brighton	80	213	875	28	1,196
Greater Hobart-Southern					

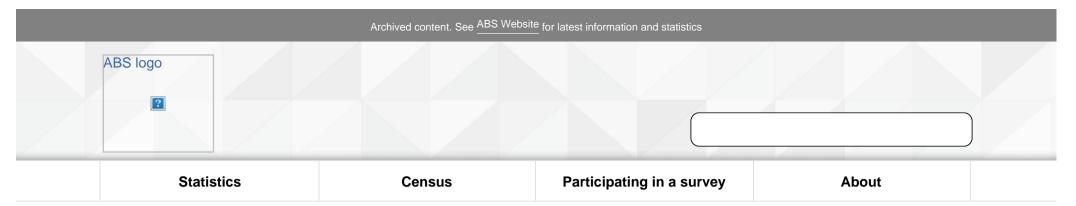
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services.

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Of all people living in public rental housing as at 30 June 2004, 6,238 (27.1%) were between the ages of 0 and 14 years, 5,504 (23.9%) were between the ages of 15 and 34 years, 5,791 (25.1%) were between the ages of 35 and 54 years, 4,085 (17.7%) were between the ages of 55 and 74 years and 1,417 (6.2%) were aged 75 years and above.

At 30 June 2004, there were 11,375 public rental households in Tasmania.

PUBLIC RENTAL OCCUPANTS, Tasmanian local government areas - as at 30 June 2004(a)

					C			
	0-14yrs	15-34yrs	35-54yrs	55-74yrs	75+yrs	Total	Total Households	
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Greater Hobart-Southern								
Brighton	981	792	705	343	49	2,870	1,179	
Central Highlands	-	-	4	6	-	10	8	
Clarence	787	708	724	502	178	2,899	1,361	

Tasmania	6,238	5,504	5,791	4,085	1,417	23,035	11,375
Total	1,565	1,453	1,399	985	345	5,747	2,858
West Coast	18	19	13	14	3	67	35
Waratah/Wynyard	176	159	169	136	45	685	341
Latrobe	59	37	35	42	13	186	95
King Island	12	4	7	-	-	23	10
Kentish	29	19	21	10	4	83	33
Devonport	603	558	518	353	139	2,171	1,055
Circular Head	63	56	68	50	10	247	121
Central Coast	245	239	221	170	66	941	467
Burnie	360	362	347	210	65	1,344	701
Mersey-Lyell							
Total	1,669	1,339	1,432	1,057	336	5,833	2,863
West Tamar	67	53	72	42	12	246	123
Northern Midlands	143	91	83	46	13	376	146
Meander Valley	115	80	109	68	21	393	188
Launceston	1,098	937	964	731	240	3,970	1,986
George Town	149	116	121	97	29	512	251
Flinders	6	-	10	4	7	27	19
Dorset	36	32	37	36	8	149	74
Northern Break O'Day	55	30	36	33	6	160	76
Total	3,004	2,712	2,300	2,043	730	11,433	3,034
Total	3,004	2,712	2,960	2,043	736	- 11,455	5,654
Tasman	-	-	-	-	5 -	- 59	- 29
Sorell Southern Midlands	45 15	37 13	43 12	37 14	13 5	175 59	81 29
Kingborough	184	165	184 43	111	45	689	318
Huon Valley	52	54	50	28	17	201	84
Hobart	149	211	326	224	112	1,022	704
Glenorchy	638	606	767	682	281	2,974	1,622
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	24	19	15	10	7	75	29
	2.4	40					

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services.

⁽a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

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As at 30 June 2004, there were 3,327 households waiting for public housing in Tasmania. Of these, 1,417 (42.6%) had waited for between 0 and 6 months, 1,027 (30.9%) had waited for between 6 months and 2 years, 179 had waited for between 2 and 5 years (5.4%) and 20 (0.6%) had waited for 5 years or longer.

HOUSEHOLDS WAITING FOR PUBLIC HOUSING, Tasmanian local government areas - as at 30 June 2004(a)

			Length of wait			
	0-6mths	6mths-2yrs	2-5yrs	5+yrs	Total	
Local government area(b)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Greater Hobart-Southern						
Brighton	90	66	-	-	156	
Central Highlands	8	3	-	-	11	
Clarence	147	133	34	6	320	
Derwent Valley	33	22	3	-	58	

Glamorgan/Spring Bay	6	6	-	-	12
Glenorchy	215	203	48	5	471
Hobart	143	107	28	3	281
Huon Valley	23	10	3	-	36
Kingborough	51	30	8	-	89
Sorell	28	35	4	-	67
Southern Midlands	10	4	-	-	14
Tasman	3	3	-	-	6
Total	757	622	128	14	1,521
Northern					
Break O'Day	10	7	-	-	17
Dorset	17	5	-	-	22
Flinders	3	-	-	-	3
George Town	23	9	-	-	32
Launceston	251	158	25	3	437
Meander Valley	22	16	5	-	43
Northern Midlands	16	11	-	-	27
West Tamar	25	12	5	-	42
Total	367	218	35	3	623
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	72	37	-	-	109
Central Coast	56	39	3	3	101
Circular Head	12	6	-	-	18
Devonport	96	63	10	-	169
Kentish	8	3	-	-	11
King Island	-	-	-	-	-
Latrobe	14	9	-	-	23
Waratah/Wynyard	30	26	3	-	59
West Coast	5	4	-	-	9
Total	293	187	16	3	499
Tasmania - active waitlist	1,417	1,027	179	20	2,643
Other(c)					684
Tasmania - Total Public Housing waitlist					3,327

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(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: Tasmanian Housing Information System, Department of Health and Human Services.

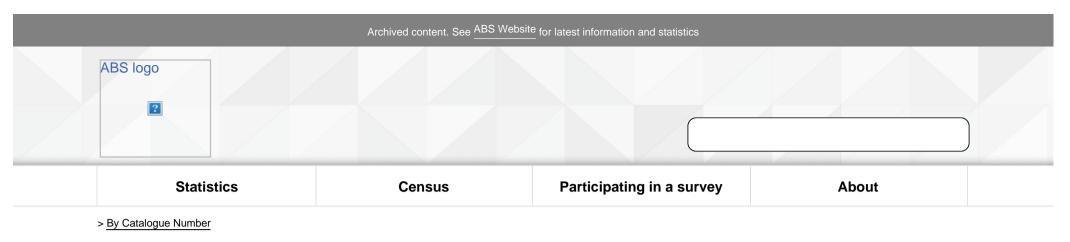
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(b) Refers to current residence at 30 June 2004.

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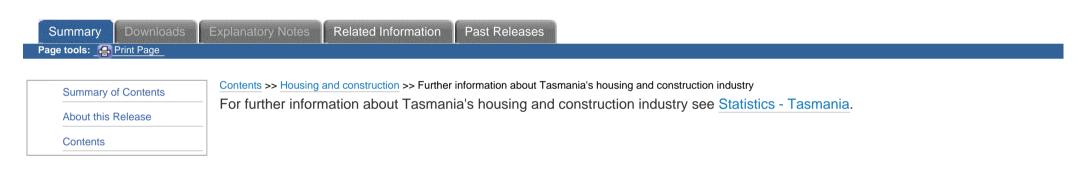
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(c) Applications for which wait time cannot be accurately determined.



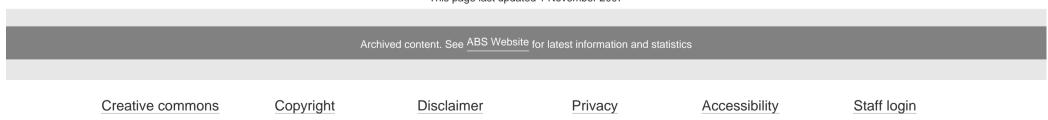
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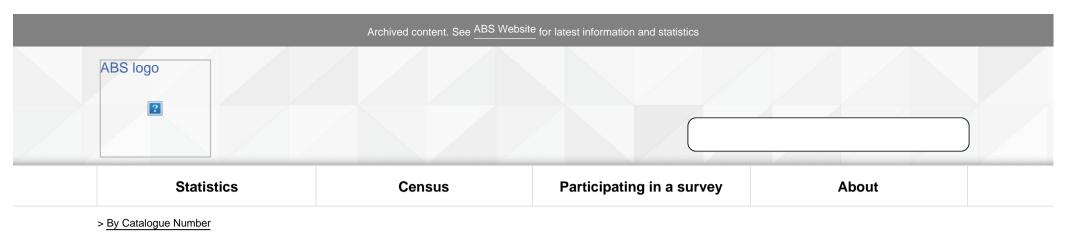
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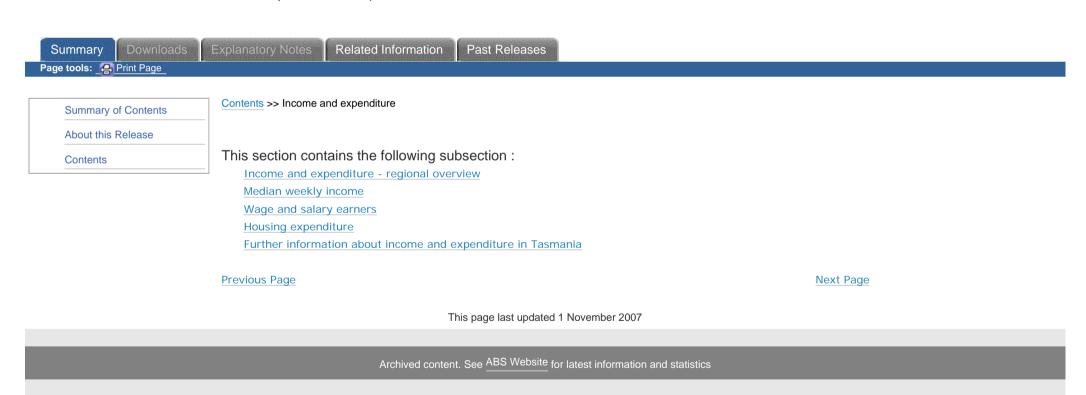


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On average, Tasmanians living in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region have a higher income than those living in other Regions. However, they can expect to face more expensive housing costs, with median rent and home loan repayments being higher than other Regions of the state. Persons living in the Mersey-Lyell Region can expect lower median incomes, but cheaper housing costs, than other Tasmanians.

SELECTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmanian regions

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal median weekly income(a)(b)	332	306	289	314
Household median weekly income(a)(b)	648	601	574	618
Mean wage and salary income per year(c)(d)	31,058	29,716	29,765	30,411
Median weekly rent(a)(b)	109	103	94	104

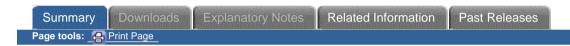
Median monthly housing loan	645	596	555	614
repayments(a)(b)				
(a) Source: 2001 Census.				
(b) Median refers to the middle point when a rar	nge of values is ordered	I from smallest to large	est.	
(c) Mean wage and salary earnings refers to the earners.	e sum of all wage and s	alary earnings divided	by the number of wag	e and salary
(d) For 2000-01 financial year (Source: Australia	an Taxation Office, Inco	me Tax Data).		
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housin	ng; Australian Taxation (Office, Income Tax Da	ta.	
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At the 2001 Census, the local government area of King Island recorded the highest personal median weekly income in Tasmania at \$417. Break O'Day recorded the lowest personal median weekly income (\$239), while Tasmania as a whole recorded \$314.

Kingborough reported the highest household median weekly income with \$790. This compared to \$618 for the state.

Hobart local government area recorded the highest family median weekly income at \$1,055 (\$756 for the state).

MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME(a), Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001

	Personal median weekly income(a)	Household median weekly income(a)	Family median weekly income(a)
Local government area	\$	\$	\$

Greater Hobart-Southern

Tasmania	314	010	
Tasmania	314	618	756
Total	289	574	689
West Coast	319	731	844
Waratah/Wynyard	278	541	668
Latrobe	294	607	695
King Island	417	682	848
Kentish	268	529	623
Devonport	329 292	623 548	735 672
Central Coast Circular Head	280 329	560 623	682
Burnie Control Coast	284	571 560	699
Mersey-Lyell	204	574	600
Moreov Lvoll			
Total	306	601	730
West Tamar	325	686	820
Northern Midlands	310	625	734
Meander Valley	324	639	760
Launceston	307	584	734
George Town	273	527	666
Flinders	327	636	778
Dorset	303	584	691
Break O'Day	239	437	522
Northern			
Total	332	648	807
Tasman	261	463	549
Southern Midlands	279	561	656
Sorell	314	610	722
Kingborough	380	790	939
Huon Valley	285	572	662
Hobart	399	746	1,055
Glenorchy	296	557	705
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	282	510	624
Derwent Valley	285	603	706
Clarence	351	692	860
Central Highlands	274	512	620
Brighton	287	590	668

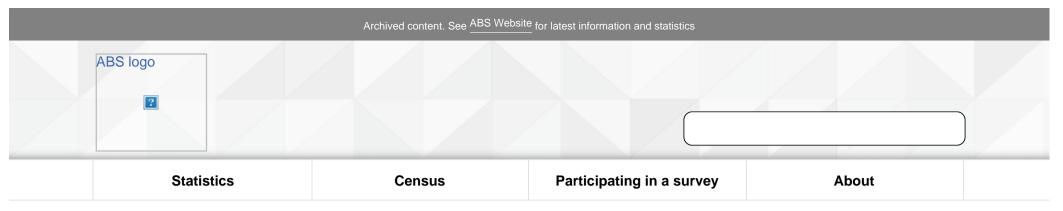
⁽a) Median income refers to the middle value when a range of incomes is ordered from smallest to largest.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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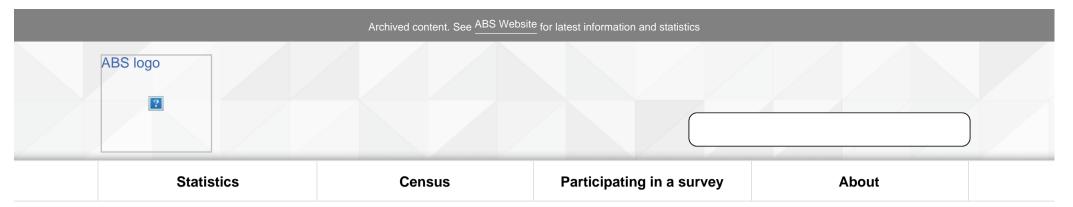
The following link will take you to the Main Features for Tasmania from **Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics**, **Australia** (cat. no. 5673.0.55.001). This page incorporates statistics for Tasmania and includes breakdowns of wage and salary earners and their income by local government area.

5673.0.55.001 Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Electronic Publication (Main Features - Tasmania)

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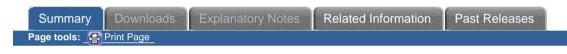
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At the 2001 Census, the local government area of Kingborough recorded the most expensive median weekly rent in Tasmania at \$127. Nearly as expensive was Hobart with a median weekly rent of \$124. The lowest median weekly rent, \$50, was recorded in the Central Highlands local government area.

At the same time, Hobart recorded the highest median monthly housing loan repayments in Tasmania at \$787. West Coast reported the lowest median monthly housing loan repayments with \$415.

HOUSING EXPENDITURE, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001

	Median weekly rent(a)	Median monthly housing loan repayments(a)
Local government area	\$	\$
Greater Hobart-Southern		
Brighton	78	624
Central Highlands	50	443
Clarence	111	654

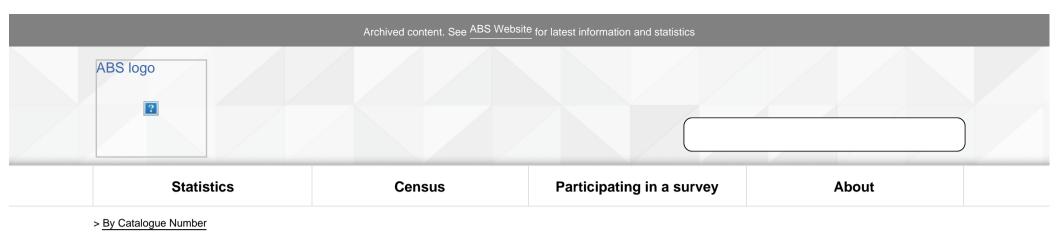
Tasmania	104	614
	404	
Total	94	555
West Coast	67	415
Waratah/Wynyard	91	560
Latrobe	106	610
Kentisn King Island	88 79	541 547
Devonport Kentish	103	562
Circular Head	74	545
Central Coast	101	580
Burnie	91	520
Mersey-Lyell		
Total	103	596
West Tamar	115	645
Northern Midlands	86	579
Meander Valley	105	637
Launceston	107	583
George Town	85	518
Flinders	53	614
Dorset	77	607
Break O'Day	85	515
Northern		
Total	109	645
Tasman	82	492
Southern Midlands	75	591
Sorell	110	601
Kingborough	127	692
Huon Valley	103	570
Hobart	124	787
Glenorchy	107	589
Glamorgan/Spring Bay		332
	91	552

⁽a) Median refers to the middle point when a range of values is ordered from smallest to largest.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

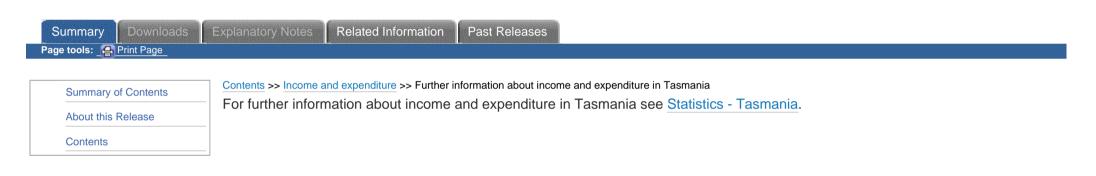
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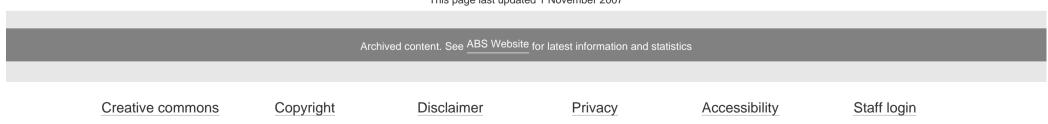
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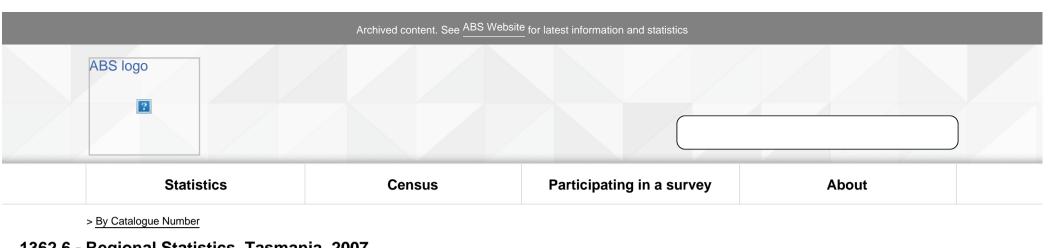
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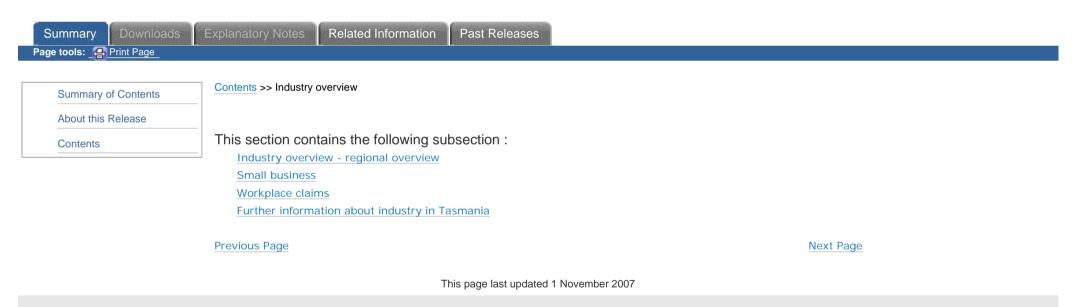
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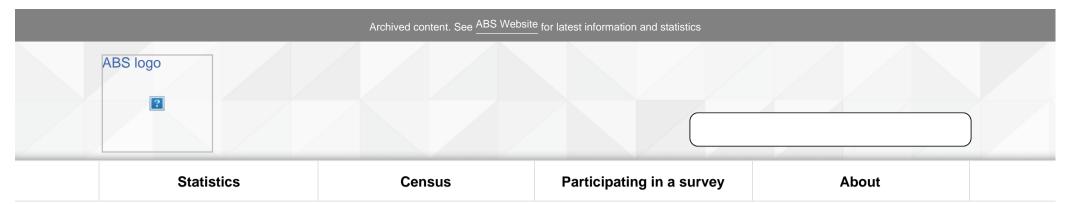
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The following table presents a summary of industry data available at the sub-state level for Tasmania.

Industry Overview, Regional overview

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Small businesses(a)	14,099	10,147	7,524	31,770
Workplace compensation claims(b)	5,028	3,031	2,438	(c)10,532

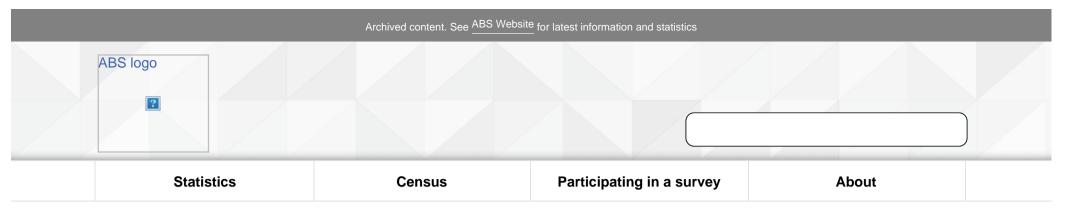
- (a) 2000-01.
- (b) 2001-02.
- (c) Includes accidents that occurred to Tasmanian workers whilst operating interstate or overseas.

Source: Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0); Workplace Standards Tasmania.

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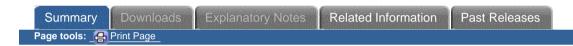
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Contents >> Industry overview >> Small business

In 2000-01, in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region there were 14,099 small businesses, 44.4% of Tasmania's 31,770 small businesses.

The average income of Tasmanian small businesses was \$246,600 in 2000-01. The highest average income was in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, \$251,500, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region, \$246,400, and the Northern Region, \$239,900.

Note: these data are based on experimental estimates and therefore should be used with care. The publication Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0) provides information on data quality and methodology.

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS, Tasmanian Regions(a)(b)(c)(d)

	Number of businesses(e)	Total expenses	Total income	Profit	Average income
Region	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000

Tasmania	31,770	7,001.5	7,834.2	832.7	246.6
Mersey-Lyell	7,524	1,633.2	1,853.9	220.7	246.4
Northern	10,147	2,220.1	2,433.8	213.7	239.9
Greater Hobart-Southern	14,099	3,148.3	3,546.5	398.2	251.5
2000-01					
Tasmania	33,938	6,732.8	7,455.8	722.9	219.7
Mersey-Lyell	8,552	1,539.4	1,730.9	191.5	202.4
Northern	10,552	2,133.8	2,325.4	191.6	220.4
Greater Hobart-Southern	14,834	3,059.6	3,399.5	339.8	229.2

r revised

- (a) 'Small business' refers to those businesses whose total income and/or expenses were \$10,000 or more, up to a limit of \$5 million, in the financial year and operate from a single location. Includes non-employing businesses. Note: this differs from the standard ABS small business definition.
- (b) These estimates are considered experimental and should be used with caution.
- (c) Data are derived using Australian Taxation Office (ATO) files for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals for 1995-96 and 2000-01.
- (d) Differences between Small Business and ABS Business Register data are due to differences in scope, reference period, statistical unit and the definition of data items.
- (e) The decrease in the number of businesses operated by individuals and partnerships and trusts in 2000-01 should be interpreted with care. It could be because of administrative reasons e.g. it may reflect a different focus from the ATO in 2000-01, or a lower number of business tax submissions received by the due date.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Small Business Statistics.

FURTHER INFORMATION

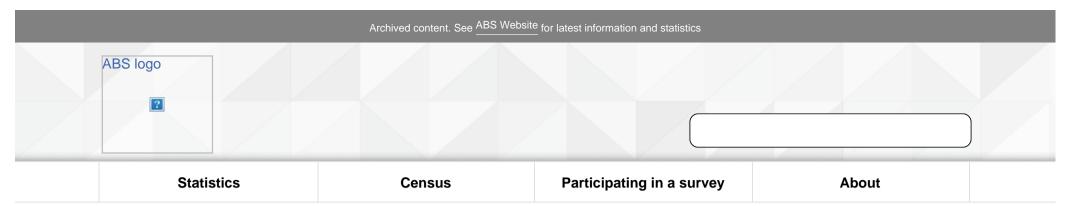
This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart Southern-Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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Between 1995-96 and 2000-01, the number of small businesses in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region decreased by 5.0%. Over the same period, increases occurred in total expenses (2.9%), total income (4.3%), profit (17.2%) and average income (9.7%).

Note: these data are based on experimental estimates and therefore should be used with care. The publication Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0) provides information on data quality and methodology.

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS, Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)(b)(c)(d)

	Number of businesses(e)	Total expenses	Total income	Profit	Average income
Industry	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000
1995-96 r					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,856	255.2	273.5	18.3	147.4
Mining	35	7.3	7.9	0.7	225.7
Manufacturing	980	246.1	268.1	21.8	273.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-

Total	14,099	3,148.3	3,546.5	398.2	251.5
Not described(f)	282	19.7	25.4	5.7	90.1
Personal and other services	810	87.9	103.9	16.0	128.3
Cultural and recreational services	421	43.9	48.5	4.5	115.2
Health and community services	799	147.4	184.4	37.0	230.8
Education	96	4.2	5.6	1.3	58.3
defence					
Government administration and	<u>-, 11 -</u>	-10.5	-77 J. 1	-	
Property and business services	2,174	410.9	479.1	68.1	220.4
Finance and insurance	597	116.7	166.8	50.1	279.4
Communication services	-	-	-		
restaurants Transport and storage	763	139.8	160.9	21.1	210.9
Accommodation, cafes and	568	244.9	254.9	10.0	448.8
Retail trade	1,915	814.8	857.5	42.7	447.8
Wholesale trade	429	208.2	216.7	8.5	505.1
Construction	2,212	329.1	381.3	52.2	172.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	998	259.9	280.3	20.4	280.9
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
2000-01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,837	299.0	356.7	57.7	194.2
	14,034	3,039.0	3,399.3	339.0	223.2
Total	14,834	3,059.6	3,399.5	339.8	229.2
Not described(f)	734 518	71.7 75.9	86.1	10.2	166.2
Personal and other services	734	71.7	84.4	12.7	115.0
Health and community services Cultural and recreational services	373	42.1	44.8	20.4	120.1
Education	74 696	2.4 126.0	3.4 154.4	1.0 28.4	45.9 221.8
defence	7.4	0.4	0.4	4.0	45.0
Government administration and	-	-	-	-	-
Property and business services	1,985	328.8	387.3	58.4	195.1
Finance and insurance	521	72.6	116.6	44.0	223.8
Communication services	-	-	-	-	-
restaurants Transport and storage	713	124.3	140.8	16.5	197.5
Accommodation, cafes and	530	205.9	214.8	9.0	405.3
Retail trade	2,280	890.3	929.1	38.9	407.5
Wholesale trade	515	250.6	262.3	11.6	509.3

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

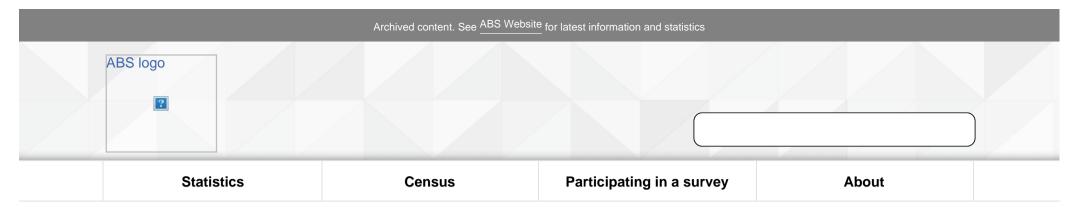
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- (e) The decrease in the number of businesses operated by individuals and partnerships and trusts in 2000-01 should be interpreted with care. It could be because of administrative reasons e.g. it may reflect a different focus from the ATO in 2000-01, or a lower number of business tax submissions received by the due date.
- (f) Includes records that could not be allocated an ANZSIC code.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Small Business Statistics.

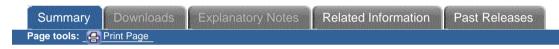
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Contents >> Industry overview >> Small business >> Northern Region

Between 1995-96 and 2000-01, the number of small businesses in the Northern Region decreased by 3.8%. Over the same period, increases occurred in total expenses (4.0%), total income (4.7%), profit (11.5%) and average income (8.8%).

Note: these data are based on experimental estimates and therefore should be used with care. The publication Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0) provides information on data quality and methodology.

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS, Northern Region(a)(b)(c)(d)

	Number of businesses(e)	Total expenses	Total income	Profit	Average income
Industry	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000
1995-96 r Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining	2,441 25	362.5 7.2	383.0 7.0	20.5 -0.2	156.9 280.0

Total	10,147	2,220.1	2,433.8	213.7	239.9
Not described(f)	-	-	-	-	-
Personal and other services	399	47.2	56.5	9.3	141.6
Cultural and recreational services	185	22.5	23.3	0.8	125.9
Health and community services	406	82.8	101.3	18.5	249.5
Education	39	2.8	3.5	0.7	89.7
defence	-	-	-	-	-
Government administration and	1,001	100.0		-U. -	100.0
Property and business services	1,351	189.0	229.4	40.4	169.8
Finance and insurance	477	51.4	78.2	26.8	163.9
Communication services	400	30.1	103.0	12.5	201.0
restaurants Transport and storage	460	96.7	109.0	12.3	237.0
Accommodation, cafes and	373	124.0	130.7	6.7	350.4
	•	124.0			
Retail trade	328 1,374	567.9	597.5	8.3 29.6	410.7
Wholesale trade	1,416 328	227.3 126.3	253.3 134.7	25.9 8.3	178.9 410.7
Electricity, gas and water supply Construction	4 446	-	- 252.2	- 2F 0	170.0
Manufacturing	600	156.5	171.8	15.3	286.3
Mining	25	27.5	21.0	-6.5	840.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,475	454.0	494.6	40.6	199.8
2000-01	0.475	45.4.0	40.4.0	40.0	400.0
Total	10,552	2,133.8	2,325.4	191.6	220.4
Not described(f)	388	73.3	79.7	6.3	205.4
Personal and other services	392	42.6	49.2	6.6	125.5
Cultural and recreational services	176	20.0	21.7	1.8	123.3
Health and community services	365	66.1	78.7	12.6	215.6
Education	39	2.1	2.6	0.5	66.7
defence					
Government administration and	-	-	-	-	-
Property and business services	1,188	160.4	191.5	31.1	161.2
Finance and insurance	398	39.2	65.8	26.5	165.3
Communication services	-	04.5	92.5	-	200.0
restaurants Transport and storage	449	84.3	92.5	8.1	206.0
Accommodation, cafes and	374	124.3	128.8	4.4	344.4
Retail trade	1,653	638.3	664.6	26.4	402.1
Wholesale trade	383	156.3	160.8	4.5	419.8
Construction	1,635	189.1	220.1	31.0	134.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	578	162.0	172.4	10.3	298.3

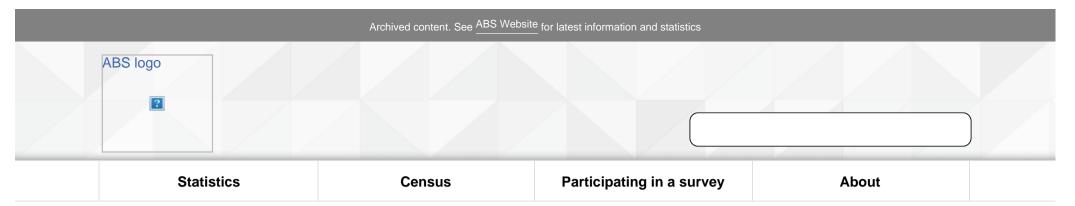
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- (f) Includes records that could not be allocated an ANZSIC code.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Small Business Statistics.

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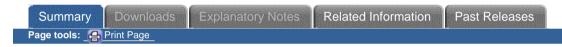
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Between 1995-96 and 2000-01, the number of small businesses in the Mersey-Lyell Region decreased by 12.0%. Over the same period, increases occurred in total expenses (6.1%), total income (7.1%), profit (15.2%) and average income (21.7%).

Note: these data are based on experimental estimates and therefore should be used with care. The publication Experimental Estimates, Regional Small Business Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 5675.0) provides information on data quality and methodology.

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS, Mersey-Lyell Region(a)(b)(c)(d)

	Number of businesses(e)	Total expenses	Total income	Profit	Average income
Industry	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$000
1995-96 r Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining	2,640 42	339.1 17.9	383.4 20.6	44.2 2.7	145.2 490.5

Not described(f)	77	6.1	7.0	0.9	90.9
Personal and other services	320	38.2	43.3	5.1	135.3
Cultural and recreational services	110	8.3	10.4	2.1	94.5
Health and community services	248	39.5	47.2	7.7	190.3
Education	20	1.1	1.2	0.1	60.0
defence					
Government administration and	. 20	-	-		-
Property and business services	729	111.3	133.4	22.1	183.0
Finance and insurance	219	29.1	63.3	34.2	289.0
Communication services	-	-	-	-	-
restaurants Transport and storage	422	98.2	106.4	8.2	252.1
Accommodation, cafes and	293	82.3	83.9	1.6	286.3
Retail trade	1,092	452.2	473.9	21.7	434.0
Wholesale trade	202	88.7	97.9	9.3	484.7
Construction	1,049	149.1	172.0	22.9	164.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	385	106.9	118.0	11.1	306.5
Mining	35	26.1	28.0	1.9	800.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,276	387.8	460.0	72.2	202.1
2000-01					
Total	8,552	1,539.4	1,730.9	191.5	202.4
Not described(f)	171	26.7	33.6	6.9	196.5
Personal and other services	285	29.5	34.1	4.6	119.6
Cultural and recreational services	125	8.6	9.6	1.0	76.8
Health and community services	223	33.7	40.5	6.8	181.6
defence Education	_	-	-	_	-
Government administration and	-	-	-	-	-
Property and business services	678	93.3	120.2	26.8	177.3
Finance and insurance	231	13.5	28.4	14.9	122.9
Communication services	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and storage	414	67.2	78.2	11.0	188.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	295	02.0	00.3	2.1	209.2
	1,358 295	403.7 82.6	487.0 85.3	23.4	289.2
Wholesale trade Retail trade		94.9 463.7		4.3 23.4	358.6
Wholesale trade	212	94.9	99.2	4.3	467.9
Electricity, gas and water supply Construction	1,367	- 153.4	- 185.1	31.7	- 135.4
Manufacturing	457	112.7	122.3	9.7	267.6

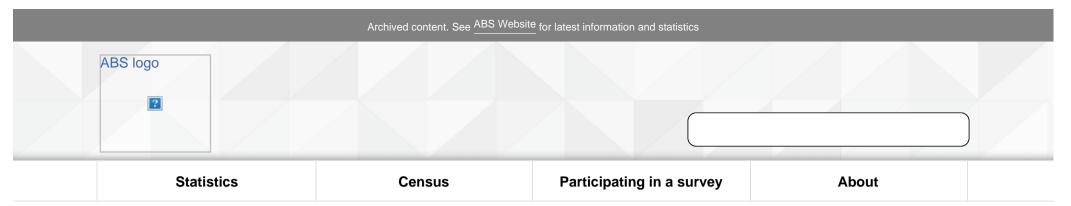
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Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Small Business Statistics.

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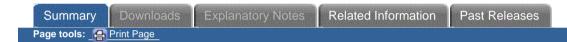
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From 1999-2000 to 2001-02, the number of claims lodged for workers' compensation in Tasmania decreased by 11.1% from 11,843 claims to 10,532 claims. Over the same period, all three regions experienced a decline in total claims.

- Greater Hobart-Southern Region total claims decreased by 14.2%
- Northern Region total claims decreased by 5.8%
- Mersey-Lyell Region total claims decreased by 11.1%.

WORKPLACE CLAIMS, Tasmanian regions

	Greater Hobart- Southern(a)	Northern(a)	Mersey- Lyell(a)	Interstate/ overseas(b)	Tasmania(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Males					
1999-2000	4,008	2,310	2,116	21	8,455
2000-01	3,876	2,269	1,978	10	8,133
2001-02	3,333	2,243	1,845	29	7,450

2001-02	5,028	3,031	2,438	35	10,532
2000-01	5,670	3,126	2,557	17	11,370
1999-2000	5,857	3,218	2,742	26	11,843
Persons					
2001-02	1,695	788	593	6	3,082
2000-01	1,794	857	579	7	3,237
1999-2000	1,849	908	626	5	3,388
Females					

⁽a) The Region refers to the place where an accident occurred.

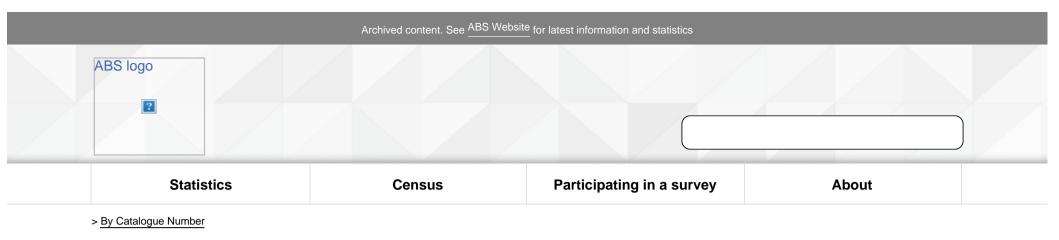
Source: Workplace Standards Tasmania.

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⁽b) Accidents that occurred to Tasmanian workers whilst operating interstate or overseas.



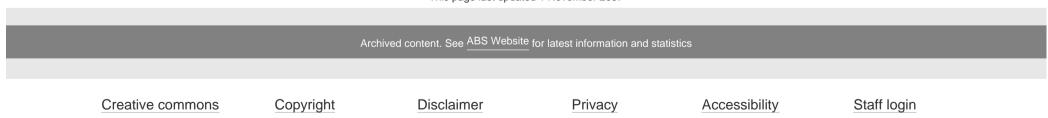
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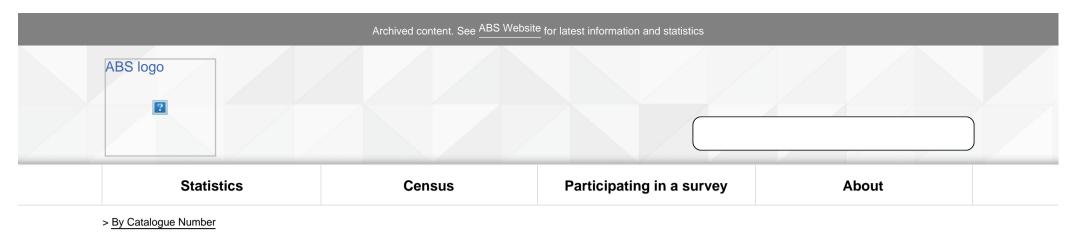
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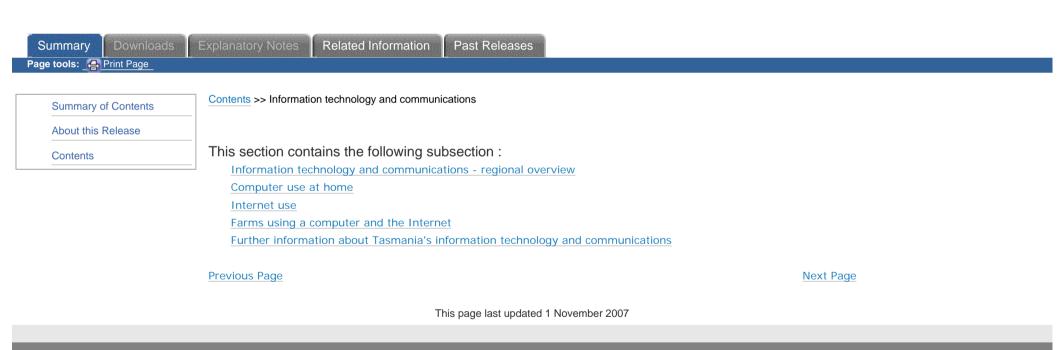
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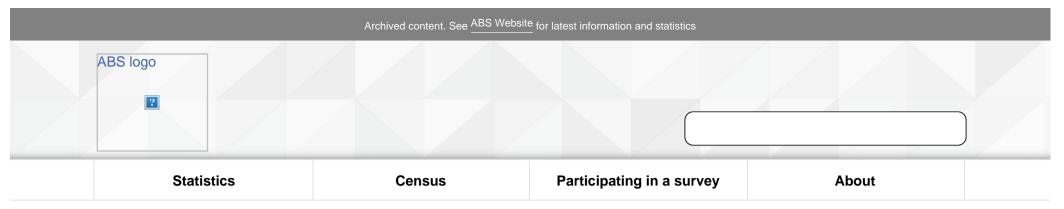
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Information technology and communications</u> >> Information technology and communications - regional overview In 2001, people in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded the highest computer use and Internet use, 39.1% and 36.5% respectively, of the three Tasmanian regions.

There is a relationship between people's age and use of computers and the Internet. In 2001, people aged 0-24 years recorded the highest levels of computer use (46.0%). People aged 25-49 years recorded the highest levels of Internet use (42.2%).

In 2001 the highest computer use and Internet use for business operations for farms was recorded in the Northern Region, 53% and 41% respectively.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS, Regional overview

Greater Hobart- Southern		Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
%	%	%	%

Computer use at home by age(a)

Internet use for business operations	40	41	38	40
Computer use for business operations	48	53	49	50
Farms using a computer and the Internet(c)				
Total	36.5	32.5	29.1	33.7
50+ years	20.2	16.4	14.0	17.7
25-49 years	45.9	40.5	36.4	42.2
0-24 years	40.8	38.5	34.9	38.8
Internet use by age(b)				
Total	39.1	37.1	34.3	37.4
50+ years	22.7	19.8	17.4	20.7
25-49 years	44.9	42.9	40.3	43.3
0-24 years	47.5	46.2	42.6	46.0

⁽a) Persons who used a personal computer at home in the week before the 2001 Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing; Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

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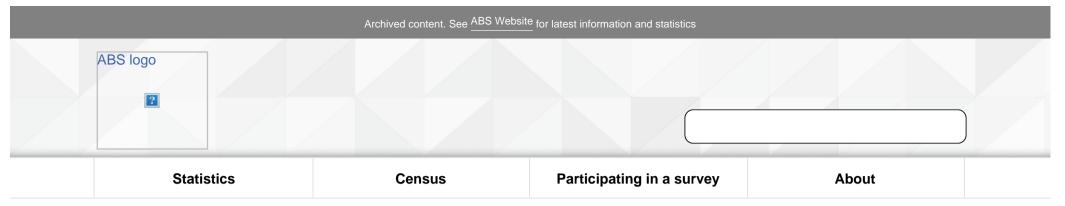
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⁽b) Persons who used the Internet in the week before the 2001 Census.

⁽c) Includes establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more at June 2002.



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Contents >> Information technology and communications >> Computer use at home

At the 2001 Census, over one-third of people in Tasmania (37.4%) stated that they had used a personal computer at home in the week before the Census. Over half (59.3%) stated they had not.

For the regions:

- **Greater Hobart-Southern Region** recorded the highest level of computer use of the three regions in the week before the Census (39.1%).
- **Northern Region** recorded the second highest level of computer use of the three regions in the week before the Census (37.1%).
- **Mersey-Lyell Region** recorded the lowest level of computer use of the three regions in the week before the Census (34.3%).

Just under half (48.7%) of all people in Kingborough local government area stated that they had used a personal computer in the week before the Census. This is the highest level of all local government areas in Tasmania and is followed closely by Hobart (47.9%), West Tamar (44.8%), Clarence (40.9%) and Meander Valley (38.5%). The lowest level of personal computer use was recorded in Central Highlands (25.4%).

PERSONAL COMPUTER USE AT HOME, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

Not stated

No Yes and overseas visitor

Total

Local government area	%	%	%	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	68.5	29.3	2.3	12,544
Central Highlands	71.6	25.4	3.0	2,347
Clarence	55.9	40.9	3.2	47,446
Derwent Valley	69.0	27.7	3.3	9,010
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	67.9	27.1	5.0	4,080
Glenorchy	65.3	32.1	2.6	42,518
Hobart	47.1	47.9	4.9	47,319
Huon Valley	61.7	34.4	3.9	13,160
Kingborough	49.0	48.7	2.3	27,991
Sorell	62.8	34.6	2.6	10,523
Southern Midlands	68.2	29.5	2.4	5,521
Tasman	65.8	30.5	3.7	2,267
Total	57.6	39.1	3.3	224,726
Northern				
Break O'Day	67.3	29.5	3.2	5,554
Dorset	65.1	31.6	3.4	6,979
Flinders	66.2	30.7	3.1	864
George Town	61.7	33.2	5.0	6,27
Launceston	60.0	36.3	3.7	60,833
Meander Valley	58.0	38.5	3.4	17,375
Northern Midlands	62.3	35.5	2.2	11,427
West Tamar	52.5	44.8	2.7	19,346
Total	59.5	37.1	3.4	128,649
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	62.4	34.5	3.1	18,145
Central Coast	60.5	35.6	3.9	19,938
Circular Head	64.0	33.6	2.4	7,702
Devonport	63.4	33.5	3.2	23,030
Kentish	60.4	34.6	5.0	5,407
King Island	62.9	35.0	2.1	1,687
Latrobe	63.1	34.8	2.2	7,845
Waratah/Wynyard	62.0	35.6	2.4	13,083
West Coast	67.7	29.2	3.2	5,515
Total	62.5	34.3	3.1	102,352
Tasmania(c)	59.3	37.4	3.3	456,653

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. (b) In the week before the 2001 Census.
- (c) Totals include unincorporated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Australian Census Analytic Program: Australia Online: How Australians are Using Computers and the Internet, 2001 (cat. no. 2056.0) examines the socioeconomic and regional characteristics of people using computers at home and the Internet, using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

This section contains the following subsection:

Computer use at home by age

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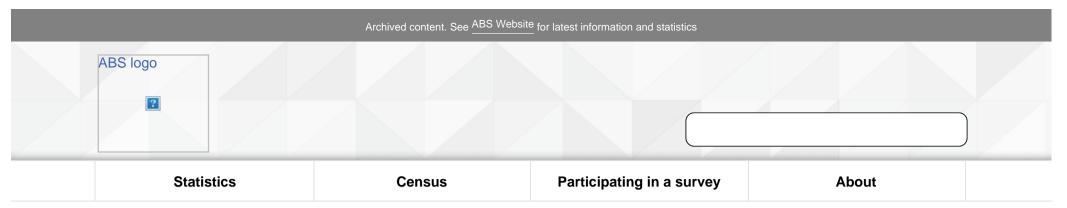
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use of personal computers at home in the week before the 2001 Census.

Related Information

For the following age groups:

• **0-24 years** - Almost half (46.0%) of all people reported they had used a computer in the week before the Census.

Past Releases

- 25-49 years Just under half (43.3%) of all people reported they had used a computer in the week before the Census.
- **50+ years** One-fifth (20.7%) of all people reported they had used a computer in the week before the Census.

COMPUTER USE AT HOME BY AGE, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

	0-24 years		25-	25-49 years		50+ years		Total
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Tasmania(c)	50.3	46.0	53.9	43.3	75.8	20.7	59.3	37.4
Total	54.0	42.6	57.2	40.3	79.0	17.4	62.5	34.3
West Coast	64.0	32.6	61.6	35.8	82.9	13.4	67.7	29.2
Waratah/Wynyard	52.6	44.6	57.6	40.4	78.3	19.4	62.0	35.6
Latrobe	52.3	45.1	56.9	41.6	80.6	17.0	63.1	34.8
King Island	54.5	41.8	57.8	40.6	76.4	22.3	62.9	35.0
Kentish	52.9	42.4	56.4	38.5	74.6	19.9	60.4	34.6
Devonport	53.9	42.1	56.8	40.5	80.1	17.1	63.4	33.5
Circular Head	56.1	40.9	59.1	39.2	81.7	15.7	64.0	33.6
Central Coast	49.9	46.4	54.7	42.7	77.6	16.8	60.5	35.6
Burnie	55.1	41.9	56.4	40.8	78.4	17.9	62.4	34.5
Mersey-Lyell								
Total	50.2	46.2	54.5	42.9	76.0	19.8	59.5	37.1
West Tamar	41.6	55.8	47.4	50.4	70.7	26.1	52.5	44.8
Northern Midlands	52.3	44.9	57.0	41.6	79.8	17.6	62.3	35.5
Meander Valley	48.6	47.6	53.4	44.8	75.2	19.8	58.0	38.5
Launceston	51.3	45.0	54.8	42.2	76.7	19.0	60.0	36.3
George Town	55.6	39.4	57.9	38.2	74.0	19.6	61.7	33.2
Flinders	61.8	32.1	60.7	36.3	74.9	24.1	66.2	30.7
Dorset	54.9	41.6	60.8	37.1	80.6	14.9	65.1	31.6
Break O'Day	57.7	39.1	62.4	35.5	78.0	18.0	67.3	29.5
Northern								
Total	48.6	47.5	52.0	44.9	74.3	22.7	57.6	39.1
Tasman	54.4	40.9	65.5	30.6	75.5	22.1	65.8	30.5
Southern Midlands	59.0	37.8	64.3	33.6	84.3	13.9	68.2	29.5
Sorell	55.1	41.7	59.4	38.7	77.7	19.7	62.8	34.6
Kingborough	40.2	56.8	44.6	53.5	65.4	32.8	49.0	48.7
Huon Valley	54.7	41.2	56.9	39.0	76.1	20.5	61.7	34.4
Hobart	36.1	58.1	41.2	54.2	66.7	29.0	47.1	47.9
Glenorchy	55.3	41.6	58.6	39.1	83.4	14.1	65.3	32.1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	56.6	37.0	61.2	33.0	80.3	16.3	67.9	27.1
Derwent Valley	61.6	34.9	64.8	31.9	83.2	13.5	69.0	27.7
Clarence	46.2	49.9	49.9	47.1	72.8	24.5	55.9	40.9
Central Highlands	65.5	30.5	68.4	29.1	80.8	16.6	71.6	25.4
Brighton	65.9	31.0	65.0	33.4	80.8	17.4	68.5	29.3

⁽a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

- (b) In the week before the 2001 Census.
- (c) Totals include unincorporated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

FURTHER INFORMATION

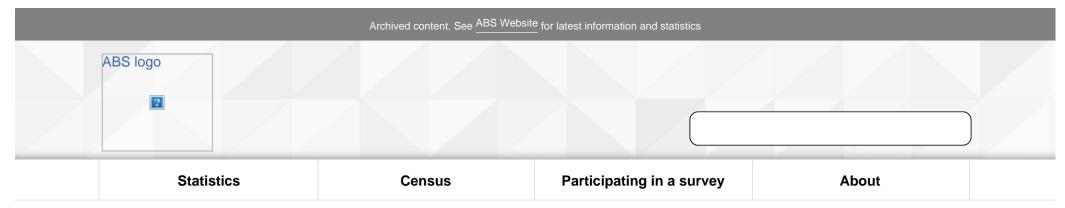
Australian Census Analytic Program: Australia Online: How Australians are Using Computers and the Internet, 2001 (cat. no. 2056.0) examines the socioeconomic and regional characteristics of people using computers at home and the Internet, using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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At the 2001 Census, slightly over one-third of people in Tasmania (33.7%) stated that they had used the Internet in the week before the Census. Just under two-thirds (62.3%) stated they had not.

For the regions:

- **Greater Hobart-Southern Region** Recorded the highest level of Internet use of the three regions in the week before the Census (36.5%).
- **Northern Region** Recorded the second highest level of Internet use of the three regions in the week before the Census (32.5%).
- Mersey-Lyell Region Recorded the lowest level of Internet use of the three regions in the week before the Census (29.1%).

Just over half of all people in Hobart local government area (51.0%) stated that they had used the Internet in the week before the Census. This is the highest level of all local government areas in Tasmania and is followed by Kingborough (44.3%), West Tamar (38.3%), Clarence (37.7%) and Launceston (34.2%). The lowest level of Internet use was recorded in Central Highlands (20.2%).

INTERNET USE, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

Yes

At At Else-

	No	home	work(c)	where	Other(c)(d)	Total	Other(e)	Tota
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no
Greater Hobart-Southern								
Brighton	72.6	11.2	3.3	5.1	4.2	23.7	3.7	12,54
Central Highlands	75.7	7.5	3.3	6.2	3.2	20.2	4.1	2,34
Clarence	58.4	16.2	6.8	4.9	9.8	37.7	3.8	47,446
Derwent Valley	72.1	11.1	3.4	5.4	4.1	24.0	3.9	9,010
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	71.3	10.3	3.4	5.3	3.8	22.8	5.8	4,080
Glenorchy	68.2	12.7	4.8	4.7	6.1	28.4	3.4	42,518
Hobart	43.5	16.9	10.7	7.3	16.1	51.0	5.5	47,319
Huon Valley	67.3	13.3	3.6	5.6	5.5	27.9	4.8	13,160
Kingborough	52.8	18.9	7.5	5.4	12.5	44.3	2.8	27,99°
Sorell	65.8	14.1	4.9	6.0	5.9	30.9	3.3	10,523
Southern Midlands	72.3	10.6	3.8	6.0	4.3	24.8	2.9	5,52
Tasman	70.1	10.4	3.7	6.4	5.1	25.5	4.4	2,26
Total	59.5	14.9	6.5	5.6	9.4	36.5	4.0	224,72
Northern								
Break O'Day	72.1	11.0	2.6	6.2	4.2	23.9	4.0	5,554
Dorset	72.7	10.8	3.0	5.5	3.9	23.2	4.1	6,979
Flinders	70.1	12.9	4.5	4.3	5.8	27.5	2.4	86
George Town	68.2	13.2	3.2	5.1	4.8	26.2	5.6	6,27
Launceston	61.6	14.3	5.6	6.5	7.8	34.2	4.2	60,83
Meander Valley	64.5	15.5	4.4	4.8	6.7	31.4	4.1	17,37
Northern Midlands	67.9	14.5	3.6	5.0	5.8	28.9	3.2	11,42
West Tamar	58.4	18.0	5.6	5.6	9.1	38.3	3.3	19,34
Total	63.5	14.6	4.9	5.8	7.1	32.5	4.0	128,65
Mersey-Lyell								
Burnie	65.9	13.9	4.7	5.7	5.8	30.1	4.0	18,14
Central Coast	65.5	14.9	3.6	4.9	6.5	29.9	4.6	19,93
Circular Head	71.0	11.9	3.3	5.9	4.4	25.4	3.6	7,70
Devonport	66.9	13.5	4.2	5.5	6.0	29.2	3.9	23,03
Kentish	66.7	15.3	2.2	5.7	4.7	27.9	5.5	5,40
King Island	66.7	14.7	3.4	7.5	4.5	30.2	3.1	1,68
Latrobe	68.5	14.1	3.8	5.0	5.6	28.6	3.0	7,84
Waratah/Wynyard	66.9	14.6	3.4	6.0	5.7	29.7	3.3	13,08
West Coast	69.4	10.5	5.3	5.9	5.2	26.8	3.7	5,51
Total	67.0	13.9	3.9	5.6	5.7	29.1	3.9	102,35

Tasmania(f) 62.3 14.6 5.5 5.7 7.9 33.7 4.0 456,654

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (b) In the week before the 2001 Census.
- (c) The categories which refer to people who use the Internet at work are applicable to people aged 15 and over only.
- (d) Includes Internet use at home and at work, at home and elsewhere, at work and elsewhere, and at home, at work and elsewhere.
- (e) Includes not stated and overseas visitors.
- (f) Totals include unincorporated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Australian Census Analytic Program: Australia Online: How Australians are Using Computers and the Internet, 2001 (cat. no. 2056.0) examines the socioeconomic and regional characteristics of people using computers at home and the Internet, using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

This section contains the following subsection:

Internet use by age

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In the week before the 2001 Census, people in the 25-49 age group reported greater use of the Internet than other age groups .

For the following age groups:

- 0-24 years 38.8% of all people reported they had used the Internet in the week before the Census.
- 25-49 years 42.2% of all people reported they had used the Internet in the week before the Census.
- **50+ years** 17.7% reported they had used the Internet in the week before the Census.

INTERNET USE BY AGE, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

	0-24 years		25-	25-49 years 5		50+ years		Total	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Greater Hobart-Southern									
Brighton	70.3	24.8	68.4	28.5	85.5	12.0	72.6	23.7	
Central Highlands	69.3	24.5	71.6	24.8	85.9	11.3	75.7	20.2	
Clarence	53.0	42.2	48.6	47.9	75.0	21.9	58.4	37.7	

Tasmania(c)	56.5	38.8	54.4	42.2	78.2	17.7	62.3	33.7
Total	60.6	34.9	60.5	36.4	81.9	14.0	67.0	29.1
West Coast	66.5	29.2	63.1	34.0	84.0	11.8	69.4	26.8
Waratah/Wynyard	59.2	36.9	62.1	35.0	81.5	15.3	66.9	29.7
Latrobe	60.8	35.0	62.0	35.9	83.1	14.1	68.5	28.6
King Island	59.2	35.5	59.9	37.6	81.1	17.1	66.7	30.2
Kentish	60.1	34.3	63.3	31.5	79.3	15.2	66.7	27.9
Devonport	60.3	34.9	58.8	38.0	82.4	14.0	66.9	29.2
Circular Head	65.3	30.1	67.1	30.6	84.6	11.6	71.0	25.4
Central Coast	58.0	37.2	58.4	38.5	80.9	13.3	65.5	29.9
Burnie	60.9	34.8	58.2	38.2	81.2	14.7	65.9	30.1
Mersey-Lyell								
Total	57.2	38.5	56.5	40.5	78.7	16.4	63.5	32.5
West Tamar	52.8	43.8	49.6	47.7	74.5	21.6	58.4	38.3
Northern Midlands	61.3	34.5	62.1	35.8	82.5	14.4	67.9	28.9
Meander Valley	59.4	35.9	58.0	39.7	78.8	15.6	64.5	31.4
Launceston	55.1	40.6	53.8	42.7	78.5	16.5	61.6	34.2
George Town	63.5	30.5	65.0	30.7	78.0	15.2	68.2	26.2
Flinders	70.9	26.6	63.0	34.7	76.8	20.6	70.1	27.5
Dorset	66.4	28.9	68.4	29.0	84.2	10.9	72.7	23.2
Break O'Day	63.0	33.1	68.0	29.4	81.9	13.0	72.1	23.9
Northern								
Total	54.2	40.8	50.5	45.9	76.3	20.2	59.5	36.5
Tasman	60.8	34.0	68.5	26.7	79.1	17.4	70.1	25.5
Southern Midlands	66.1	30.0	68.3	29.4	84.9	12.5	72.3	24.8
Sorell	60.4	35.7	60.1	37.3	80.6	16.1	65.8	30.9
Kingborough	50.0	46.1	43.6	54.2	67.8	29.8	52.8	44.3
Huon Valley	63.2	31.3	61.0	34.3	80.1	16.0	67.3	27.9
Hobart	36.7	56.6	30.7	64.3	66.6	28.7	43.5	51.0
Glenorchy	61.1	34.8	59.6	37.7	85.5	11.4	68.2	28.4
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	61.8	30.3	64.0	29.6	83.1	12.9	71.3	22.8
Derwent Valley	66.1	29.8	68.3	28.1	84.2	11.6	72.1	24.0

⁽a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

⁽b) In the week before the 2001 Census.

⁽c) Totals include unicorporated.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Australian Census Analytic Program: Australia Online: How Australians are Using Computers and the Internet, 2001 (cat. no. 2056.0) examines the socioeconomic and regional characteristics of people using computers at home and the Internet, using data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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FARM USE OF COMPUTERS, 2001-02

An estimated 57% of Tasmanian farms had access to a computer in 2001-02. An estimated 50% of farms used a computer for business operations and 40% used the Internet for business operations. The highest computer and Internet use for business operations was recorded by farms in the Northern Region, 53% and 41% respectively.

FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a), Tasmanian regions - 2001-02

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Farms (no. at 30 June 2002)	1,060	1,471	1,496	4,027
Farms with access to a computer (%)	59	57	57	57
Farms with access to the Internet (%)	45	45	43	44
Using a computer for business operations (%)(b)	48	53	49	50
Using the Internet for business operations (%)(b)	40	41	38	40

⁽a) Includes establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of

For state-level data see Statistics - Tasmania (cat. no. 1384.6).							
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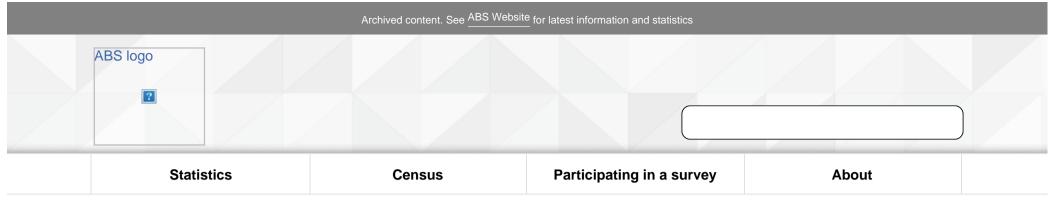
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(b) Computer and Internet usage are derived items.

FURTHER INFORMATION

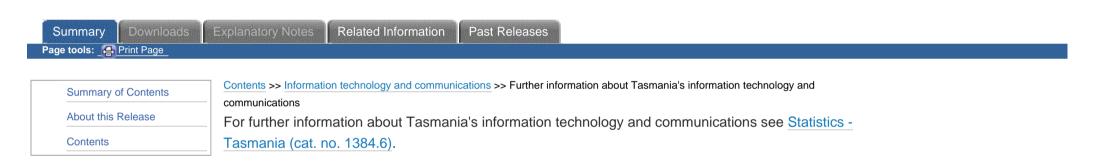
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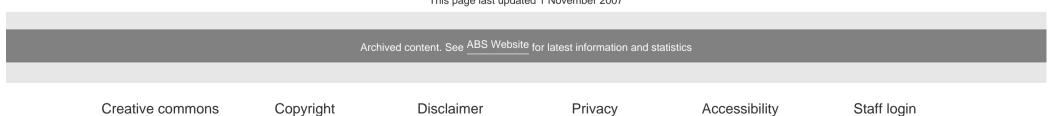
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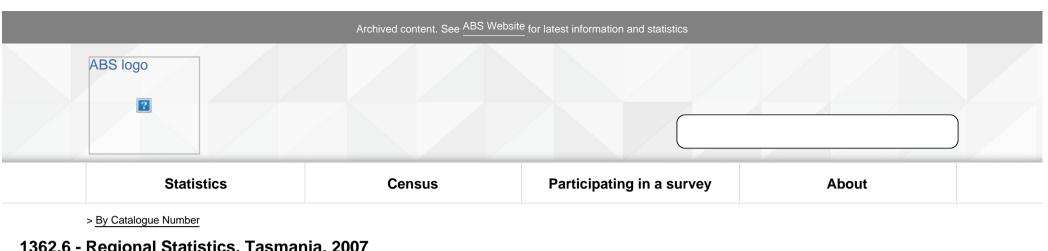
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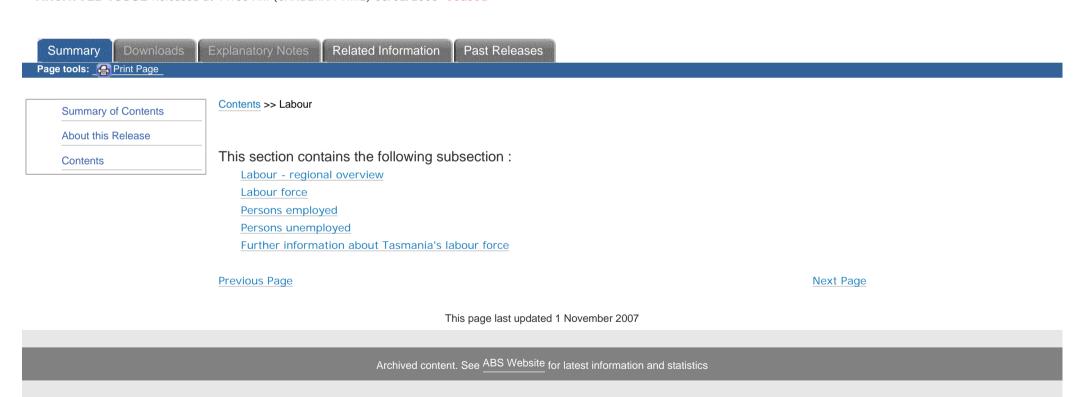


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Contents >> Labour >> Labour - regional overview

In 2005-06, there was an average labour force participation rate of 61.0% in Tasmania. The participation rate ranged from 60.6% in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region to 62.3% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

The 2005-06 average unemployment rate was 6.5% for Tasmania. The unemployment rate ranged from a low of 5.3% in the Northern Region to 8.1% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

LABOUR, Tasmanian regional overview: Annual average(a)(b)(c) - 2005-06

	Greater Hobart-						
	Unit	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania		
Employed	'000	110.0	63.4	49.9	223.3		
Unemployed	'000	7.5	3.5	4.4	15.4		
Unemployment rate	%	6.4	5.3	8.1	6.5		
Participation rate	%	60.6	60.7	62.3	61.0		
Civilian population	'000	193.7	110.3	87.2	391.2		

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

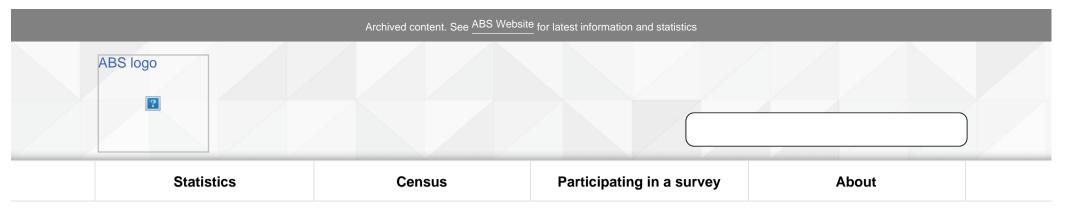
⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

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(c) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology

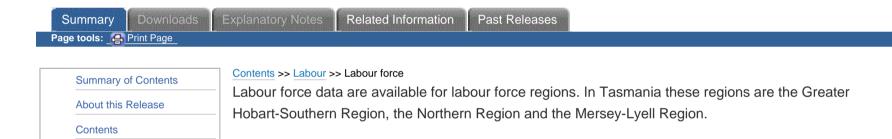
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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FURTHER INFORMATION

To view a map of Tasmanian labour force regions, look under the 'Details' tab in (cat. no. 6105.0) Australian Labour Market Statistics.

For state level data see (cat. no. 1384.6) Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region

Northern Region

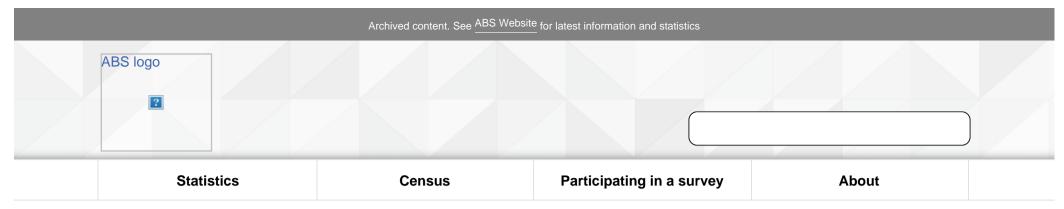
Mersey-Lyell Region

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Employed

In 2005-06, the average labour force participation rate in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region was 60.6%. This compares to the 2004-05 figure of 59.5% and the 2005-06 Tasmanian figure of 61.0%.

In 2005-06, there was an average of 58,700 employed males (up from 57,100 in 2004-05) and 51,300 employed females (up from 50,200 in 2004-05).

In 2005-06, there was an average of 4,300 unemployed males (unchanged on 2004-05), while the male unemployment rate was 6.8% (down from 7.1% in 2004-05). In 2005-06, the number of unemployed females was 3,200 (up from 2,700 in 2004-05), while the female unemployment rate was 5.9% (up from 5.1% in 2004-05).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Greater Hobart-Southern Region: Annual average(b)(c) (d)(e)

Unemployed

Civilian population Unemployment Participation aged 15 and rate rate over

Years	'000	'000	%	%	'000
Males					
2001-02	52.1	6.2	10.7	64.9	89.8
2002-03	53.7	5.4	9.2	65.1	90.8
2003-04	55.6	4.5	7.5	65.2	92.2
2004-05	57.1	4.3	7.1	65.6	93.6
2005-06	58.7	4.3	6.8	66.7	94.4
Females					
2001-02	44.5	3.5	7.3	50.6	95.0
2002-03	46.8	3.4	6.7	52.4	95.9
2003-04	49.2	2.4	4.7	53.1	97.3
2004-05	50.2	2.7	5.1	53.6	98.6
2005-06	51.3	3.2	5.9	54.9	99.3
Persons					
2001-02	96.6	9.8	9.2	57.6	184.8
2002-03	100.5	8.8	8.0	58.5	186.7
2003-04	104.8	7.0	6.2	59.0	189.5
2004-05	107.2	7.0	6.1	59.5	192.1
2005-06	110.0	7.5	6.4	60.6	193.7

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

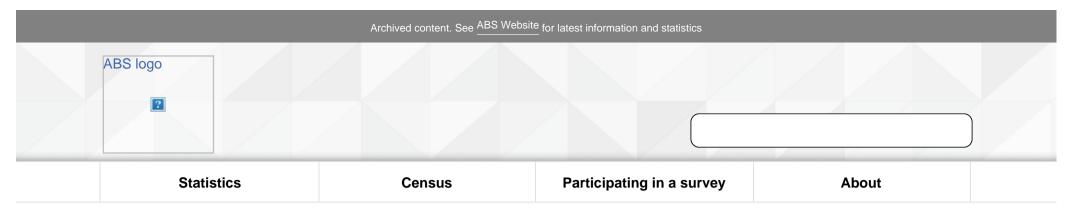
⁽c) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology used.

⁽d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.

⁽e) Labour Force Survey estimates at the regional level have been revised based on population benchmarks for Labour Force Statistical Regions for the period January 1999 to January 2004. As a result, the regional estimates for years 2001-2002 to 2002-03 will differ slightly from those published in previous releases.

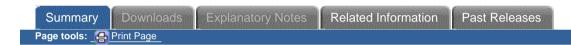
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In 2005-06, the average labour force participation rate in the Northern Region was 60.7%. This compares to the 2004-05 figure of 60.1% and the 2005-06 Tasmanian figure of 61.0%.

In 2005-06, there was an average of 34,800 employed males (up from 34,100 in 2004-05) and 28,600 employed females (up from 28,000 in 2004-05).

In 2005-06, there was an average of 2,000 unemployed males (unchanged on 2004-05), while the male unemployment rate was 5.5% (down from 5.7% in 2004-05). In 2005-06, the number of unemployed females was 1,500 (down from 1,600 in 2004-05), while the female unemployment rate was 5.1% (down from 5.3% in 2004-05).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Northern Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

					Civilian population
	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	aged 15 and over
Years	'000	'000	%	%	'000

Males					
2001-02	32.3	3.1	8.7	68.8	51.4
2002-03	32.7	3.3	9.2	69.4	51.9
2003-04	33.4	3.0	8.2	69.1	52.6
2004-05	34.1	2.0	5.7	67.7	53.4
2005-06	34.8	2.0	5.5	68.4	53.9
Females					
2001-02	25.9	2.0	7.1	51.5	54.1
2002-03	25.9	2.3	8.2	51.7	54.5
2003-04	27.2	2.1	7.3	53.0	55.3
2004-05	28.0	1.6	5.3	52.8	56.0
2005-06	28.6	1.5	5.1	53.4	56.4
Persons					
2001-02	58.2	5.1	8.0	60.0	105.5
2002-03	58.6	5.6	8.8	60.3	106.4
2003-04	60.5	5.1	7.8	60.9	107.9
2004-05	62.1	3.6	5.5	60.1	109.4
2005-06	63.4	3.5	5.3	60.7	110.3

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

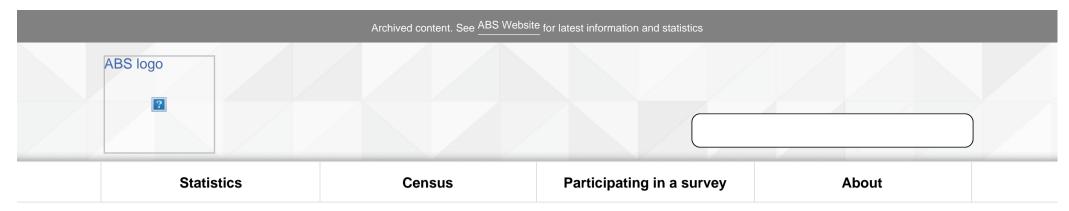
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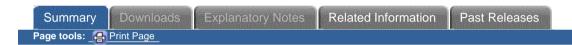
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In 2005-06, the average labour force participation rate in the Mersey-Lyell Region was 62.3%. This compares to the 2004-05 figure of 58.0% and the 2005-06 Tasmanian figure of 61.0%.

In 2005-06, there was an average of 28,100 employed males (up from 26,900 in 2004-05) and 21,800 employed females (up from 19,900 in 2004-05).

In 2005-06, there was an average of 2,500 unemployed males (up from 1,600 in 2004-05), while the male unemployment rate was 8.1% (up from 5.6% in 2004-05). In 2005-06, the number of unemployed females was 1,900 (up from 1,700 in 2004-05), while the female unemployment rate was 8.1% (up from 7.8% in 2004-05).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), Mersey-Lyell Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate a	Civilian population ged 15 and over
Years	'000	'000	%	%	'000

Males					
2001-02	25.1	2.8	10.1	68.0	41.0
2002-03	24.7	2.9	10.5	66.6	41.4
2003-04	26.3	1.9	6.8	67.4	41.9
2004-05	26.9	1.6	5.6	67.2	42.5
2005-06	28.1	2.5	8.1	71.4	42.9
Females					
2001-02	18.5	1.8	8.7	47.7	42.6
2002-03	17.7	2.0	10.3	46.0	42.9
2003-04	18.5	1.6	7.9	46.2	43.5
2004-05	19.9	1.7	7.8	49.2	44.0
2005-06	21.8	1.9	8.1	53.5	44.3
Persons					
2001-02	43.6	4.6	9.5	57.6	83.6
2002-03	42.4	4.9	10.4	56.1	84.3
2003-04	44.8	3.5	7.2	56.6	85.3
2004-05	46.9	3.3	6.6	58.0	86.5
2005-06	49.9	4.4	8.1	62.3	87.2

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

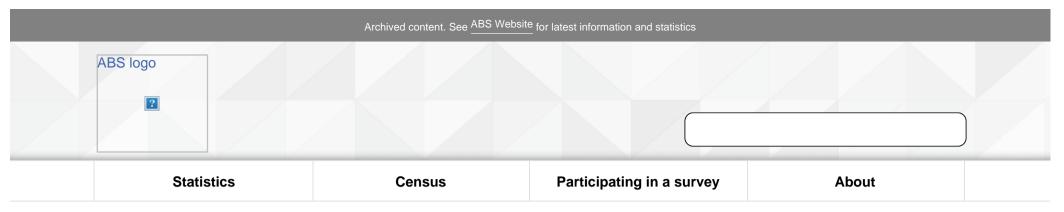
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Labour force data are also available by industry and occupation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

To view a map of Tasmanian labour force regions, look under the 'Details' tab in (cat. no. 6105.0) Australian Labour Market Statistics.

For state level data see (cat. no. 1384.6) Statistics - Tasmania.

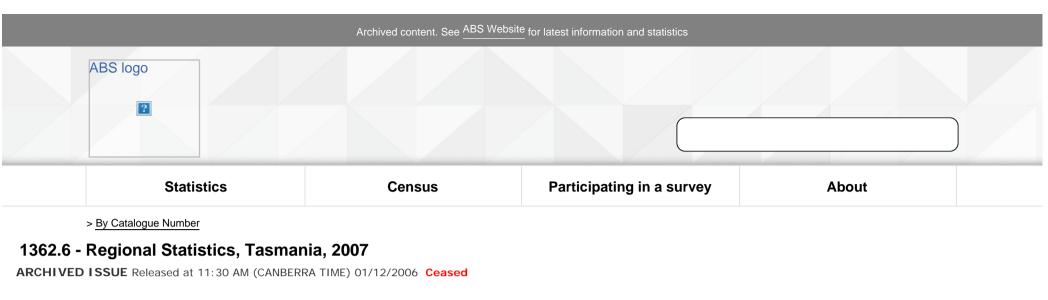
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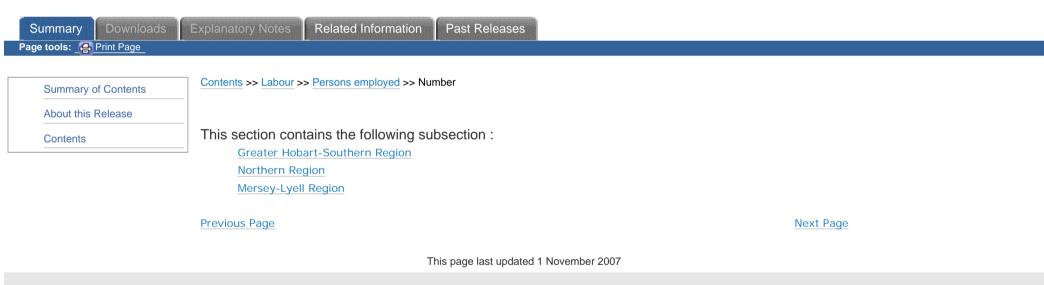
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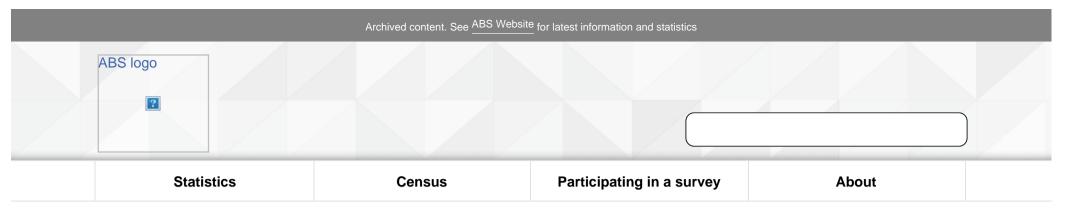
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In 2005-06, there was an average of 110,000 people employed in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. Of these, 58,700 were males (53.4% of people employed) and 51,300 were females (46.6% of people employed).

From 2004-05 to 2005-06, the number of people employed in the Region increased by 2,800, or 2.6%. The number of females employed increased by 1,100, while the number of males employed increased by 1,600.

Some 66.5% of people employed in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region in 2005-06 were employed full-time. Some 81.8% of employed males were employed full-time and 49.1% of employed females were employed full-time.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Greater Hobart-Southern Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

Total en	nployed	96.6	100.5	104.8	107.2	110.0
Employe	ed part-time	30.3	31.6	32.9	33.5	36.8
Employe	ed full-time	66.3	69.0	71.9	73.7	73.1
Persons						
Total en	nployed	44.5	46.8	49.2	50.2	51.3
Employe	ed part-time	22.2	22.6	24.0	24.2	26.1
Employe	ed full-time	22.3	24.3	25.2	26.0	25.2
Females						
Total en	nployed	52.1	53.7	55.6	57.1	58.7
Employe	ed part-time	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.3	10.7
Employe	ed full-time	44.0	44.7	46.7	47.8	48.0

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

- (d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.
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Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

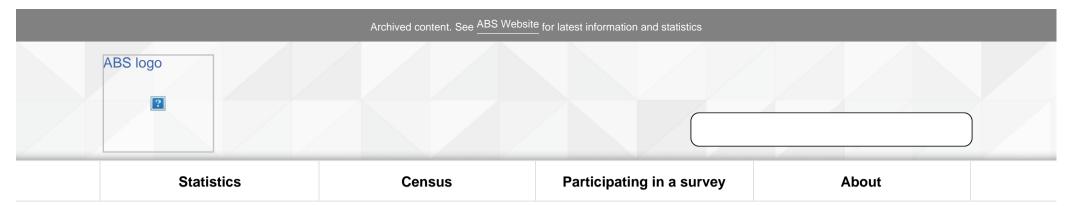
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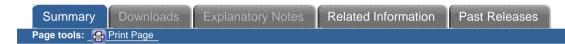
⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

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In 2005-06, there was an average of 63,400 people employed in the Northern Region. Of these, 34,800 were males (54.9% of people employed) and 28,600 were females (45.1% of people employed).

From 2001-02 to 2005-06 there has been a steady rise in total employment in the Northern Region.

Some 68.3% of people employed in the Northern Region in 2005-06 were employed full-time. Some 84.2% of employed males were employed full-time and 49.0% of employed females were employed full-time.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Northern Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males					
Employed full-time	28.1	28.6	28.9	28.5	29.3
Employed part-time	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.6	5.6
Total employed	32.3	32.7	33.4	34.1	34.8

Females						
	Employed full-time	12.9	11.4	12.8	13.2	14.0
	Employed part-time	12.9	14.5	14.3	14.9	14.6
	Total employed	25.9	25.9	27.2	28.0	28.6
Persons						
	Employed full-time	41.0	40.0	41.8	41.6	43.3
	Employed part-time	17.2	18.6	18.8	20.5	20.1
	Total employed	58.2	58.6	60.5	62.1	63.4

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

- (d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.
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Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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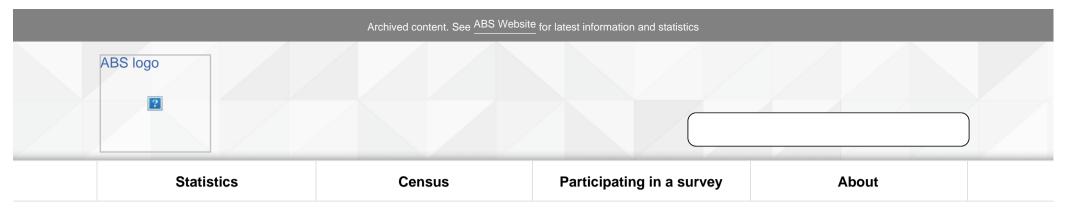
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⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

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In 2005-06, there was an average of 49,900 people employed in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Of these, 28,100 were males (56.3% of people employed) and 21,800 were females (43.7% of people employed).

From 2002-03 to 2005-06, the number of people employed in the Region increased by an estimated 7,500, or 17.7%.

Some 69.3% of people employed in the Mersey-Lyell Region in 2005-06 were employed full-time. Some 85.1% of employed males were employed full-time and 49.1% of employed females were employed full-time.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Mersey-Lyell Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males						
	Employed full-time	21.7	21.8	23.1	23.0	23.9
	Employed part-time	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.3

	Total employed	25.1	24.7	26.3	26.9	28.1
Females	S					
	Employed full-time	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.3	10.7
	Employed part-time	10.3	9.1	9.6	10.6	11.1
	Total employed	18.5	17.7	18.5	19.9	21.8
Persons						
	Employed full-time	29.9	30.4	32.0	32.4	34.6
	Employed part-time	13.7	12.0	12.8	14.5	15.4
	Total employed	43.6	42.4	44.8	46.9	49.9

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

- (d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.
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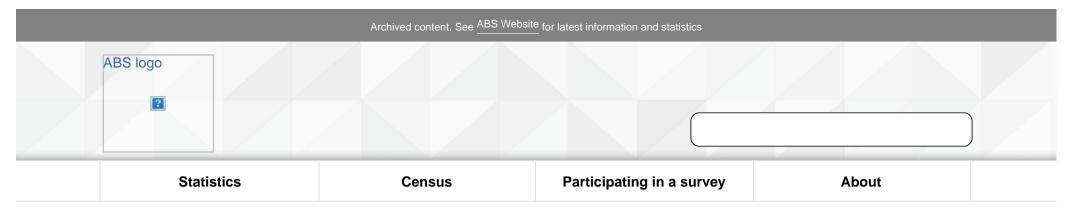
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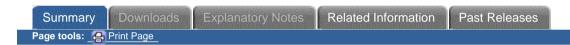
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At August 2001, of all employed persons aged 15 and over in Tasmania, 16.9% were employed as Professionals, 11.6% as Associate professionals, 12.4% as Tradespersons and other related workers and 16.7% as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.

- **Professionals** Hobart was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees being employed in this occupation at 33.7%.
- **Associate professionals** Glamorgan/Spring Bay was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees being employed in this occupation at 14.7%.
- **Tradespersons and related workers** Brighton was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees being employed in this occupation at 17.6%.
- Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Glenorchy was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees being employed in this occupation at 20.9%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By occupation - Tasmanian local government areas: Census 2001

	Professionals	Associate professionals	Trades- persons and related workers	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	Other(b)	Total(c)
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	no.

Greater Hobart-Southern						
Brighton	6.9	9.4	17.6	17.7	48.3	4,108
Central Highlands	6.3	10.6	13.3	7.6	62.2	893
Clarence	18.5	13.6	12.1	18.5	37.3	19,822
Derwent Valley	10.6	10.3	16.0	17.5	45.6	3,176
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	11.3	14.7	9.4	11.1	53.6	1,492
Glenorchy	9.5	10.9	16.0	20.9	42.7	16,131
Hobart	33.7	13.7	6.6	17.1	28.9	22,052
Huon Valley	11.9	10.1	12.1	13.4	52.5	4,770
Kingborough	23.8	13.1	10.6	18.0	34.5	12,368
Sorell	11.0	10.6	14.5	18.0	45.9	4,169
Southern Midlands	8.2	8.3	15.9	13.4	54.2	2,097
Tasman	13.2	11.6	11.0	16.4	47.8	785
Total	19.3	12.3	11.8	17.8	38.8	91,863
Northern						
Break O'Day	12.5	13.4	11.3	11.8	50.9	1,699
Dorset	9.0	7.4	10.0	10.0	63.6	2,870
Flinders	12.0	8.3	13.2	10.9	55.7	433
George Town	9.2	9.3	15.7	11.8	54.1	2,133
Launceston	17.9	10.6	12.1	18.4	41.0	24,251
Meander Valley	12.3	11.6	12.0	17.3	46.8	7,359
Northern Midlands	11.1	10.5	14.7	13.5	50.1	4,628
West Tamar	19.1	12.5	13.2	16.3	39.0	8,056
Total	15.6	10.9	12.5	16.5	44.6	51,429
Mersey-Lyell						
Burnie	13.9	11.5	13.9	17.1	43.6	6,659
Central Coast	14.7	10.8	13.9	14.9	45.7	7,300
Circular Head	8.6	8.2	10.1	9.9	63.2	3,403
Devonport	13.6	11.3	13.9	16.3	45.0	8,522
Kentish	9.9	10.2	14.1	12.9	52.8	1,864
King Island	8.6	8.7	11.4	8.2	63.2	912
Latrobe	12.1	10.1	15.0	13.0	49.8	3,135
Waratah/Wynyard	13.5	11.0	14.6	14.7	46.3	4,714
West Coast	10.6	13.2	16.4	10.7	49.1	2,277
Total	12.8	10.8	13.8	14.5	48.1	38,786
Tasmania(d)	16.9	11.6	12.4	16.7	42.4	182,518

⁽a) Includes persons aged 15 and over (excluding overseas visitors).

- (b) Includes other occupations, 'inadequately described' and 'not stated'.
- (c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may vary slightly with totals in other 2001 Census tables.
- (d) Includes off-shore and migratory collection districts.

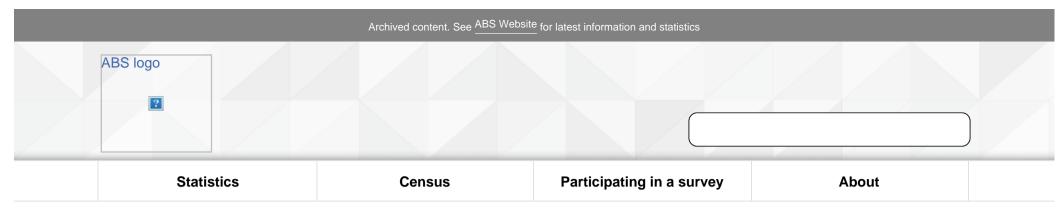
Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

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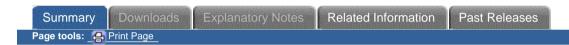
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Contents >> Labour >> Persons employed >> Employment by industry

At August 2001, the top five industry divisions in terms of employment in Tasmania were Retail trade (15.0% of employed persons), Health and community services (11.6%), Manufacturing (11.6%), Education (8.2%) and Property and business services (7.7%).

- **Manufacturing** George Town was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees employed in this industry at 30.5%.
- **Retail trade** Glenorchy and Burnie local government areas had the highest proportion of total employees employed in this industry, both at 18.3%.
- **Property and business services** Hobart was the local government area with the highest proportion of employees employed in this industry at 12.4%.
- Education Hobart was the local government area with the highest proportion of employees employed in this industry at 12.5%.
- **Health and community services** Derwent Valley was the local government area with the highest proportion of its employees employed in this industry at 17.7%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By industry - Tasmanian local government areas: Census 2001

	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Property and business services	Education co	Health and mmunity services	Other(b)	Total(c)
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.

Tasmania(d)	11.6	15.0	7.7	8.2	11.6	45.8	182,517
Total	14.5	15.2	6.3	7.3	10.0	46.7	38,786
West Coast	4.6	10.5	4.6	5.9	5.2	69.2	2,277
Waratah/Wynyard	12.7	13.8	6.4	8.2	12.2	46.7	4,714
Latrobe	14.5	14.2	5.9	5.9	10.5	49.0	3,135
King Island	18.4	9.0	2.6	5.6	5.9	58.4	912
Kentish	15.3	12.2	4.3	5.2	8.5	54.4	1,864
Devonport	15.8	17.7	7.8	7.7	9.9	41.2	8,522
Circular Head	21.1	11.3	3.5	5.7	5.1	53.3	3,403
Central Coast	13.7	15.4	6.3	9.2	10.8	44.5	7,300
Burnie	14.1	18.3	7.5	7.1	12.7	40.3	6,659
Mersey-Lyell							
Total	12.8	15.7	6.9	8.3	11.7	44.7	51,428
West Tamar	12.2	16.5	7.8	10.5	12.3	40.8	8,056
Northern Midlands	10.4	14.1	5.7	6.2	9.9	53.6	4,628
Meander Valley	11.5	15.8	5.5	6.3	11.4	49.4	7,359
Launceston	12.3	17.0	7.8	9.3	13.0	40.6	24,251
George Town	30.5	11.5	6.7	5.6	8.5	37.1	2,133
Flinders	2.8	8.1	4.9	5.8	10.0	68.5	432
Dorset	18.6	10.9	3.3	5.7	5.9	55.6	2,870
Northern Break O'Day	4.6	13.2	4.3	7.9	9.5	60.4	1,699
		-					,
Total	9.7	14.6	8.8	8.6	12.4	46.0	91,865
Tasman	4.2	7.5	2.3	7.5	7.9	70.7	789
Southern Midlands	11.4	11.3	4.8	4.9	8.8	58.8	2,097
Sorell	11.2	16.1	6.6	5.7	11.5	48.9	4,169
Kingborough	8.2	13.8	9.6	10.7	13.3	44.4	12,368
Huon Valley	12.9	12.3	6.1	6.5	8.7	53.6	4,770
Hobart	5.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	14.1	43.5	22,052
Glenorchy	13.9	18.3	7.3	5.3	11.8	43.5	16,131
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	10.1	10.3	3.6	5.4	6.2	64.5	1,492
Derwent Valley	17.6	12.6	4.6	5.4	17.7	42.0	3,176
Clarence	8.2	15.5	9.2	3.4 8.9	12.3	46.0	19,822
Brighton Central Highlands	16.7 6.3	17.7 5.4	7.0 2.7	5.0 3.4	10.2 5.3	43.4 77.0	4,108 891
Driabton	10.7	177	7.0	F 0	400	10 1	

⁽a) Includes persons aged 15 and over (including overseas visitors).

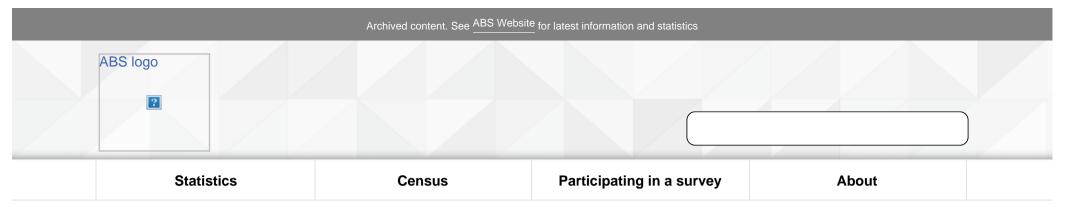
- (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction; Wholesale trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services; and includes 'inadequately described' and 'not stated'.
- (c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may vary slightly with totals in other 2001 Census tables.
- (d) Includes off-shore and migratory collection districts.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

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The unemployment rate (the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed) is the main measure of unutilised labour. Data are available for labour force regions. In Tasmania these regions are the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, the Northern Region and the Mersey-Lyell Region.

FURTHER INFORMATION

To view a map of Tasmanian labour force regions, look under the 'Details' tab in (cat. no. 6105.0) Australian Labour Market Statistics.

For state level data see (cat. no 1384.6) Statistics - Tasmania.

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region

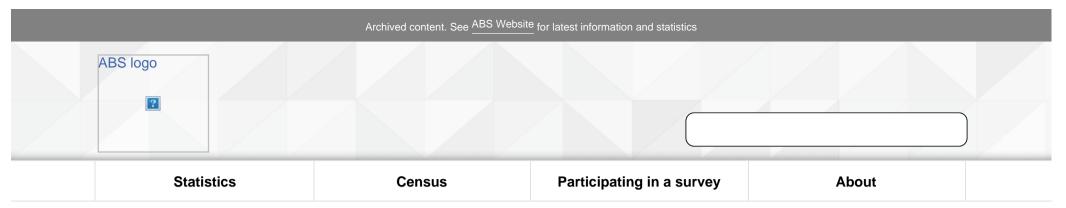
Northern Region

Mersey-Lyell Region

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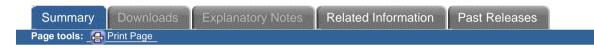
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Labour</u> >> <u>Persons unemployed</u> >> <u>Greater Hobart-Southern Region</u>

In 2005-06, there was an average of 7,500 unemployed people in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. Of these, 4,300 were males (57.3% of people unemployed) and 3,200 were females (42.7% of people unemployed).

From 2004-05 to 2005-06, the number of people unemployed in the Region increased by 500, or 7.1%. However from 2001-2002 to 2005-06 the number of unemployed people in the Region decreased by 2,300 or 23.5%.

Some 73.3% of people unemployed in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region in 2005-06 were looking for full-time work. Some 81.4% of unemployed males and 62.5% of unemployed females were looking for full-time work.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Greater Hobart-Southern Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

2001-2002	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

	Looking for full-time work	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
	Looking for part-time work	*0.8	*0.7	*0.7	*0.7	*0.8
	Total unemployed	6.2	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
Females						
	Looking for full-time work	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0
	Looking for part-time work	*0.9	1.2	*0.7	*1.0	*1.1
	Total unemployed	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.2
Persons						
	Looking for full-time work	8.0	6.8	5.5	5.3	5.5
	Looking for part-time work	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.0
	Total unemployed	9.8	8.8	7.0	7.0	7.5

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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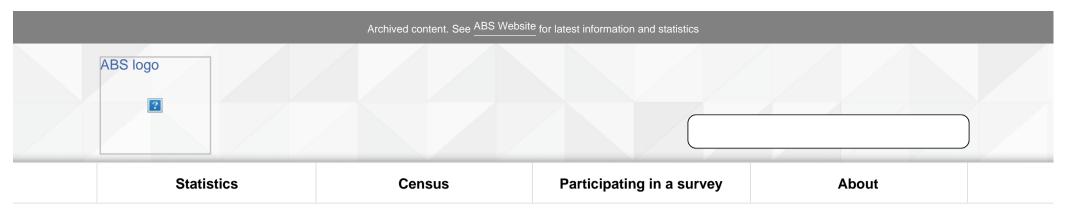
⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

⁽c) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology used.

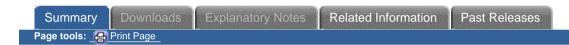
⁽d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.

⁽e) Labour Force Survey estimates at the regional level have been revised based on population benchmarks for Labour Force Statistical Regions for the period January 1999 to January 2004. As a result, the regional estimates for years 1999-2000 to 2002-03 will differ slightly from those published in previous releases.



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In 2005-06, there was an average of 3,500 unemployed people in the Northern Region. Of these, 2,000 were males (57.1% of people unemployed) and 1,500 were females (42.9% of people unemployed).

From 2004-05 to 2005-06, the number of people unemployed in the Region decreased by an estimated 100 people, however from 2002-03 to 2005-06 the number of people unemployed had decreased by 2,100, or 37.5%.

Some 74.3% of people unemployed in the Northern Region in 2005-06 were looking for full-time work. Some 80.0% of unemployed males and 66.7% of unemployed females were looking for full-time work.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Northern Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Males						
	Looking for full-time work Looking for part-time	2.6 **0.4	2.8 *0.5	2.7 **0.3	1.7 **0.3	1.6 **0.4

	work					
	Total unemployed	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.0	2.0
Females	5					
	Looking for full-time work	1.3	1.7	1.6	*1.1	*1.0
	Looking for part-time	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*0.5
	work					
	Total unemployed	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5
Persons						
	Looking for full-time work	3.9	4.5	4.4	2.8	2.6
	Looking for part-time	*1.1	*1.1	*0.8	*0.8	*0.9
	work					
	Total unemployed	5.1	5.6	5.1	3.6	3.5

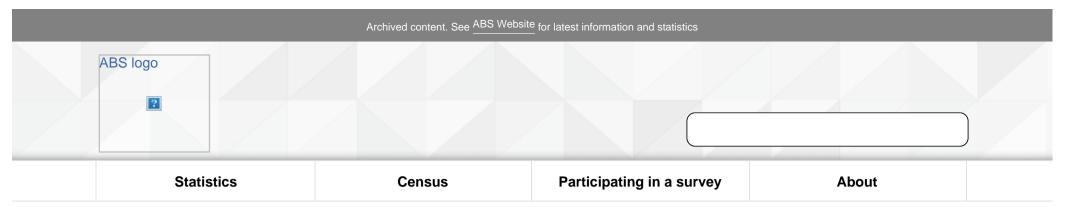
^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

- (a) Persons aged 15 years and over.
- (b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.
- (c) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology used.
- (d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.
- (e) Labour Force Survey estimates at the regional level have been revised based on population benchmarks for Labour Force Statistical Regions for the period January 1999 to January 2004. As a result, the regional estimates for years 1999-2000 to 2002-03 will differ slightly from those published in previous releases.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

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^{**} estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



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In 2005-06, there was an average of 4,400 unemployed people in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Of these, 2,500 were males (56.8% of people unemployed) and 1,900 were females (43.2% of people unemployed).

From 2004-05 to 2005-06, the number of people unemployed in the Region increased by an estimated 1,100 people. However, from 2002-03 to 2005-06 the number of people unemployed decreased by 500, or 10.2%.

Some 79.5% of people unemployed in the Mersey-Lyell Region in 2005-06 were looking for full-time work. Some 88.0% of unemployed males and 68.4% of unemployed females were looking for full-time work.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Mersey-Lyell Region: Annual average(b)(c)(d)(e)

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

	Looking for full-time work	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.2
	Looking for part-time work	**0.3	**0.3	**0.2	**0.2	**0.3
	Total unemployed	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.5
Females						
	Looking for full-time work	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
	Looking for part-time work	*0.5	*0.6	**0.4	*0.5	*0.6
	Total unemployed	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Persons						
	Looking for full-time work	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.5
	Looking for part-time work	*0.8	*0.9	*0.6	*0.7	*0.9
	Total unemployed	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.3	4.4

^{*} estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

^{**} estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

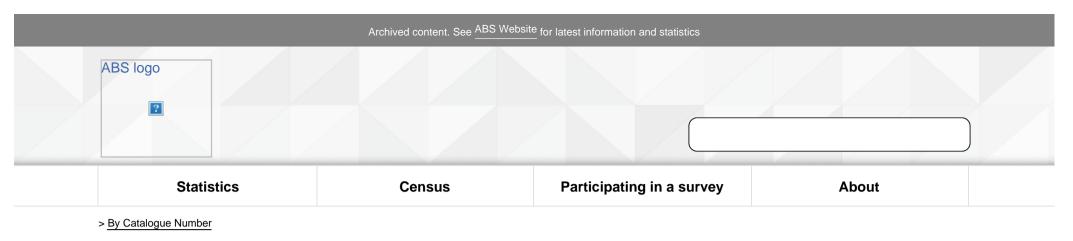
⁽b) Averages calculated on monthly original estimates.

⁽c) Differences between the aggregation of regions and state-level totals may vary due to the annual average methodology used.

⁽d) A new Labour Force Survey questionnaire was introduced in April 2001. As a result, a small number of definitions have been modified resulting in revisions to core labour force series from 1986 to 2001. This process did not include revisions to labour force region data and differences may occur between the aggregation of regions and state totals.

⁽e) Labour Force Survey estimates at the regional level have been revised based on population benchmarks for Labour Force Statistical Regions for the period January 1999 to January 2004. As a result, the regional estimates for years 1999-2000 to 2002-03 will differ slightly from those published in previous releases.

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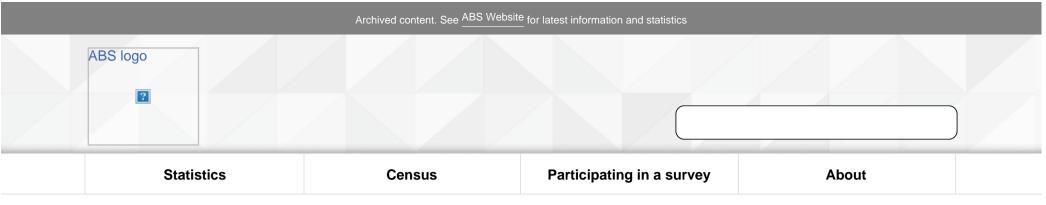
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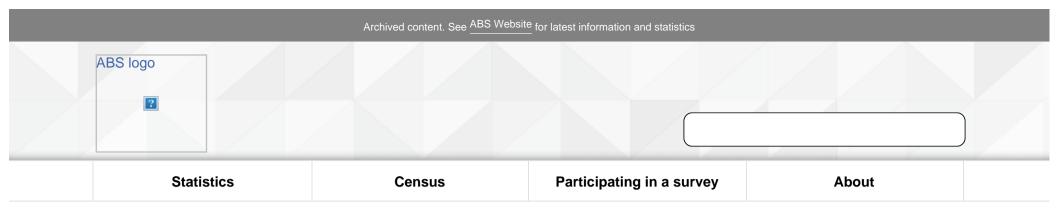
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Local government finance</u> >> Local government finance - regional overview

Local government is a sphere of government that provides public services generally suited to delivery at the community or the local/regional level. It operates alongside state and Commonwealth governments, although local government is not recognised under the Commonwealth Constitution. However, it has important relationships with the Commonwealth and state governments through an array of transfers including financial assistance grants, subsidies, tax exemptions, levies, charges and so on.

The functions of councils in Tasmania are prescribed under Section 20 of the **Local Government Act 1993** (which is currently under review). Services they provide include garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, water supply and sewerage, health inspection, cemeteries, park and recreation facilities, gardens, and a range of community services.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

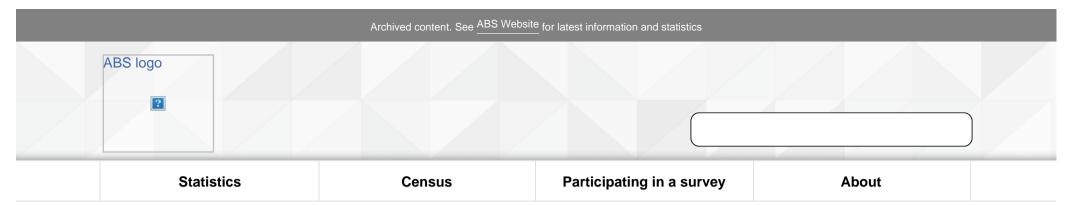
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) provide Tasmanian councils - and the public - with a basis for measuring and comparing council performance over time. A KPI project, initially funded by the Commonwealth government, has been progressed jointly by the state government, the Local Government Association of Tasmania and Local Government Managers Australia, with some

assistance from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Data have been collected, analysed and published for the 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 financial years. The performance indicators are contained in the report of the KPI Committee, Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania, Department of Premier and Cabinet.

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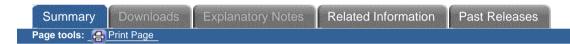
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Contents >> Local government finance >> Property valuations

At 1 July 2003 there were 242,708 registered properties in Tasmania. These properties had a total capital value, as estimated by the Office of the Valuer General, of \$30,884 million.

At 1 July 2003, the total capital value of registered properties in local government areas in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (\$16,504 million) was greater than the capital value of the Northern Region (\$8,098 million) and Mersey-Lyell Region (\$6,283 million) combined.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS, Tasmanian local government areas - 1 July 2003

	Roll entries(a)	Land value(b)	Capital value(c)	Assessed annual value(d)	Year of proclamation(e)
Local government area	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	year
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	5,419	127,852	464,633	34,424	2000
Central Highlands	3,688	163,949	310,647	13,859	1996
Clarence	21,543	1,059,195	2,924,490	189,217	2001

Derwent Valley	4,534	137,695	454,503	31,335	1998
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4,930	205,511	447,318	23,304	1999
Glenorchy	19,707	626,000	2,180,672	180,834	1999
Hobart	22,236	1,881,778	5,445,331	366,654	2002
Huon Valley	8,466	308,721	841,560	44,912	2003
Kingborough	13,961	813,517	2,205,026	119,090	2003
Sorell	7,558	228,279	589,517	38,032	1998
Southern Midlands	3,366	201,365	425,492	20,284	2002
Tasman	3,064	104,146	214,597	11,328	1999
Total(f)(g)	118,472	5,858,008	16,503,786	1,073,273	
Northern					
Break O'Day	5,759	180,253	429,462	23,298	2001
Dorset	4,807	259,010	546,237	27,869	1998
Flinders	1,211	43,867	92,295	4,093	1999
George Town	3,977	104,182	378,586	23,626	2000
Launceston	28,198	1,013,026	3,701,885	282,149	1997
Meander Valley	8,936	378,966	1,084,992	65,221	1999
Northern Midlands	6,085	312,095	795,773	44,825	2000
West Tamar	10,030	330,042	1,068,351	63,056	2001
Total(f)(g)	69,003	2,621,440	8,097,581	534,138	
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	8,965	345,727	1,150,407	77,745	2003
Central Coast	9,681	383,599	1,061,571	64,565	2000
Circular Head	4,688	322,948	657,232	35,166	2000
Devonport	11,066	410,030	1,317,633	100,944	1997
Kentish	3,181	142,716	337,251	17,451	1995
King Island	1,512	110,747	203,682	10,459	1998
Latrobe	4,646	263,110	643,619	33,897	2003
Waratah/Wynyard	7,017	290,635	729,189	42,764	1998
West Coast	4,477	27,351	182,335	19,121	1997
Total(f)(g)	55,233	2,296,863	6,282,919	402,113	
Tasmania(f)(g)	242,708	10,776,311	30,884,286	2,009,524	

^{. .} not applicable

⁽a) The number of properties in each local government area.

⁽b) The capital value less a deduction for visible improvements. In the case of vacant land it is based on sales.

⁽c) The capital sum which a property might be expected to realise if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions.

⁽d) The gross annual income a person owning land might reasonably expect to obtain by letting it to a tenant upon reasonable

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(g) Totals in this table should be used with caution as they are calculated from values proclaimed for different years.

terms and conditions.

Source: Office of the Valuer General.

(e) The year in which the values are effective for rates and taxes.

(f) Due to rounding, differences may occur between sums of components and totals.

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In 2002-03, rates and annual charges were the major sources of revenue for Tasmanian councils (providing 59.4% of revenue). Devonport had the highest proportion of rates and annual charges (69.4% of revenue), followed by Glenorchy (67.6%) and Hobart (67.3%). Hobart had the lowest dependency on grants and contributions (8.1%) as a source of revenue, while Flinders had the highest (66.4%).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, Tasmanian local government councils - 2002-03

	Rates and	Grants and		Other	
	annual charges	contributions	Interest	revenue(a)	Total revenue
Local government council	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	5,885	2,458	108	2,245	10,696
Central Highlands	1,570	3,138	131	708	5,547
Clarence	32,439	20,721	843	2,273	56,276
Derwent Valley	5,402	2,473	78	899	8,853

Total all councils	326,468	123,328	10,043	90,180	550,019
Total	75,885	28,781	2,499	22,626	129,793
West Coast	4,640	4,168	44	791	9,644
Waratah/Wynyard	7,739	4,134	259	1,903	14,035
Latrobe	5,238	1,279	128	1,197	7,842
King Island	1,534	1,621	173	1,193	4,520
Kentish	2,402	1,923	127	335	4,787
Devonport	20,102	3,155	240	5,485	28,983
Circular Head	5,828	4,510	232	3,217	13,788
Central Coast	11,151	4,718	531	3,246	19,646
Mersey-Lyell Burnie	17,251	3,273	765	5,259	26,548
Total	84,065	30,420	3,870	26,647	144,999
West Tamar	9,463	2,313	341	2,270	14,386
Northern Midlands	5,679	4,616	625	1,631	12,551
Meander Valley	8,128	4,503	404	1,833	14,867
Launceston	48,247	7,792	1,887	16,049	73,975
George Town	4,488	1,483	59	1,778	7,807
Flinders	630	2,685	170	558	4,043
Dorset	3,771	4,056	215	1,508	9,550
Break O'Day	3,659	2,972	169	1,020	7,820
Northern					
Total	166,518	64,127	3,674	40,907	275,227
Tasman	1,332	3,442	37	667	5,478
Southern Midlands	2,577	3,104	112	-277	5,516
Sorell	6,166	2,802	213	1,429	10,610
Kingborough	17,478	6,300	502	2,831	27,112
Huon Valley	7,152	4,481	365	3,117	15,115
Hobart	51,350	6,210	657	18,127	76,344
Glenorchy	31,302	6,142	488	8,360	46,291

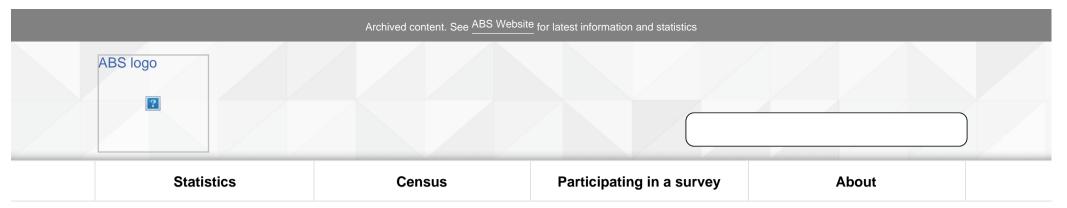
⁽a) Includes user fees and charges.

Source: Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania 2002-03, Department of Premier and Cabinet

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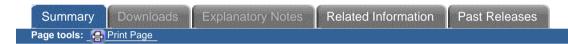
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Contents >> Local government finance >> Expenses

In 2002-03, the operating expenses of all Tasmanian councils totalled \$532.5 million. Depreciation and amortisation accounted for nearly a quarter (24.7%) of these expenses. Depreciation and amortisation expenses constituted 46.1% of total expenses for Central Highlands, the highest proportion in the state, reflecting its relatively high proportion of council-owned roads.

Interest accounted for only 1.7% of total operating expenses for Tasmanian councils, indicating low levels of overall debt. Interest expense was the highest proportion of total expenses for George Town (5.1%) and Brighton (4.1%).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, Tasmanian local government councils - 2002-03

	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest paid	Government levies paid	All other expenses(a)	Total operating expenses
Local government council	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Total all councils	131,279	8,873	29,261	363,093	532,506
Total	30,886	2,267	5,102	86,119	124,374
West Coast	1,452	212	218	5,316	7,198
Waratah/Wynyard	2,530	259	414	8,660	11,863
Latrobe	1,690	106	315	5,154	7,265
King Island	1,191	6	100	4,278	5,575
Kentish	1,316	44	176	2,976	4,512
Devonport	7,762	897	1,642	20,276	30,577
Circular Head	2,176	136	337	8,589	11,238
Central Coast	4,890	193	612	13,177	18,872
Burnie	7,879	414	1,288	17,693	27,274
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	35,995	1,287	8,010	93,845	139,137
West Tamar	3,374	202	851	9,004	13,431
Northern Midlands	3,215	-	443	7,389	11,047
Meander Valley	3,545	-	901	9,037	13,483
Launceston	18,166	546	4,903	48,934	72,549
George Town	1,510	369	275	5,130	7,284
Flinders	1,386	-	49	3,472	4,907
Dorset	2,831	49	295	6,309	9,484
Northern Break O'Day	1,968	121	293	4,570	6,952
Total	64,398	5,319	16,149	183,129	268,995
Tasman	588	52	151	3,539	4,330
Southern Midlands	2,595	97	213	4,138	7,043
Sorell	3,854	236	422	7,118	11,630
Kingborough	6,287	117	1,081	16,478	23,963
Huon Valley	2,723	226	471	10,201	13,621
Hobart	21,866	846	6,336	54,512	83,560
Glenorchy	9,599	1,743	3,324	35,884	50,550
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	1,397	194	254	5,085	6,930
Derwent Valley	1,746	206	293	6,823	9,068
Clarence	8,840	1,177	2,962	28,348	41,327
o o . mar r ngi nariao	3,050	-	173	3,387	6,610
Central Highlands	0.050		470		

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

⁽a) Includes expenditure on goods and services, employee salaries, wages, superannuation, etc. For more detailed data, see

FURTHER INFORMATION	
This section contains the following subsection : <u>Selected expenses</u>	
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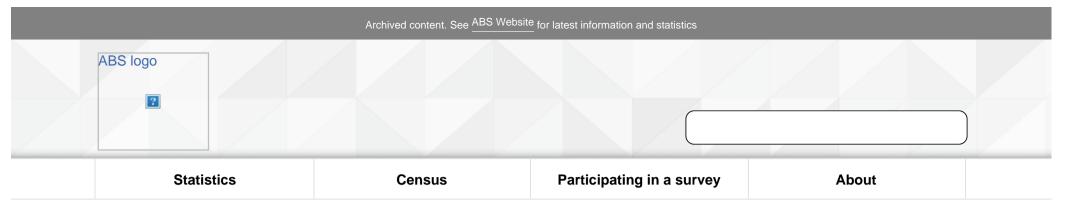
Source: Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania 2002-03, Department of Premier and Cabinet

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'Further Information' below.

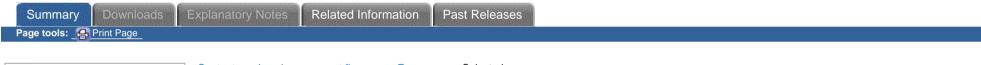
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The following extended table presents only a selected list of expenses split by function. While all local government expenses could be attributed to a specific function, <u>Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania</u>, from which the data in this table is sourced, does not publish this level of detail.

In 2002-03, of the selected expenses split by function in this table, governance was the highest area of expense for Tasmanian local government councils (at 16.2% of functions shown). Expenditure on governance was the highest proportion of total expenses for Latrobe (36.3% of functions shown).

Other high areas of expense for Tasmanian local governments were roads, footpaths and traffic (accounting for 15.2% of functions shown) and water systems (14.4% of functions shown).

SELECTED EXPENSES, By function and Tasmanian local government councils(a)(b)(c) - 2002-03

	Community health and safety	Governance	Community amenities	Social and community services	Recreation and culture
Local government council	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Total all councils	11,638	58,744	37,613	21,693	48,723
Total	2,248	15,780	8,486	3,680	11,125
West Coast	296	964	428	-	545
Waratah/Wynyard	268	1,857	661	534	795
Latrobe	124	1,871	447	100	501
King Island	96	1,284	497	68	399
Kentish	76	621	202	11	427
Devonport	557	2,601	1,868	275	3,647
Circular Head	130	1,442	909	12	399
Central Coast	368	1,982	1,440	1,108	1,384
Mersey-Lyell Burnie	333	3,158	2,034	1,572	3,028
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	2,755	11,395	12,379	858	16,38
West Tamar	274	1,469	1,319	5	888
Northern Midlands	172	1,609	1,741	231	538
Meander Valley	262	1,170	1,278	85	1,054
Launceston	1,301	4,161	5,391	327	11,874
George Town	88	926	309	142	96′
Flinders	13	423	86	46	143
Dorset	525	654	1,509	22	626
Northern Break O'Day	120	983	746	-	30 ⁻
Total	6,635	31,569	16,748	17,155	21,21
Tasman	139	704	165	1,807	144
Southern Midlands	105	1,132	1,028	307	170
Sorell	460	1,983	280	933	191
Kingborough	562	2,360	1,351	1,266	2,060
Huon Valley	721	858	1,046	2,841	542
Hobart	955	7,544	8,506	1,672	9,790
Glenorchy	901	7,194	2,101	4,710	3,16
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	596	1,441	944	161	272
Derwent Valley	256	1,230	264	811	926
Clarence	1,021	5,333	530	2,194	3,050
Central Highlands	668	1,140	274	12	86
Brighton	251	650	259	441	82

SELECTED EXPENSES, By function and Tasmanian local government councils(a)(b)(c) - 2002-03 - continued

	Roads, footpaths and traffic	Water systems	Sewerage systems	Waste management	Other function expenses and expenses not attributed to a function
Local government	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	983	1,422	682	1,542	565
Central Highlands	630	194	82	265	36
Clarence	3,062	5,285	3,500	3,403	970
Derwent Valley	510	1,320	505	551	451
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	405	571	239	320	135
Glenorchy	4,457	6,932	2,134	2,459	1,835
Hobart	9,347	7,308	4,332	3,085	1,974
Huon Valley	1,947	862	260	630	494
Kingborough	2,962	2,266	1,898	1,305	448
Sorell	1,912	439	156	758	5
Southern Midlands	632	369	99	245	51
Tasman	252	-	-	175	153
Total	27,099	26,968	13,887	14,738	7,117
Northern					
Break O'Day	733	471	333	502	382
Dorset	1,440	556	479	492	4
Flinders	397	58	-	50	2,258
George Town	720	697	752	269	266
Launceston	5,802	8,453	6,378	3,480	1,768
Meander Valley	2,848	1,159	372	792	19
Northern Midlands	1,331	475	406	535	350
West Tamar	1,331	1,691	546	750	729
Total	14,602	13,560	9,266	6,870	5,776
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	2,043	1,195	1,256	1,274	1,798

1,335 13,312	699 11,793	343 6,939	705 7,113	5,639
1,335	699	343	705	-
1,613	1,493	674	711	54
378	971	250	392	121
929	168	132	195	509
961	312	137	207	21
2,699	3,353	2,200	1,948	1,128
1,940	990	534	577	1,656
1,414	2,612	1,413	1,104	352
	1,940 2,699 961 929 378 1,613	1,940 990 2,699 3,353 961 312 929 168 378 971 1,613 1,493	1,940 990 534 2,699 3,353 2,200 961 312 137 929 168 132 378 971 250 1,613 1,493 674	1,940 990 534 577 2,699 3,353 2,200 1,948 961 312 137 207 929 168 132 195 378 971 250 392

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania 2002-03, Department of Premier and Cabinet

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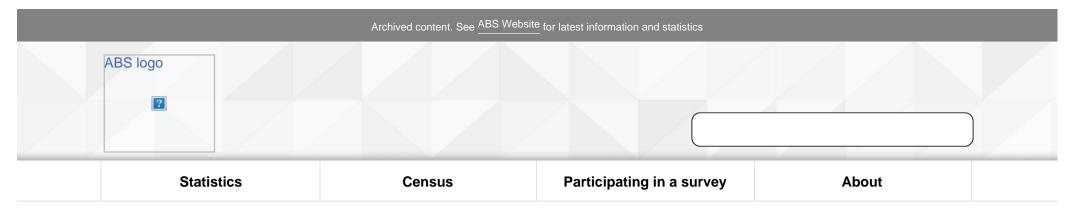
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⁽a) Excludes depreciation expense.

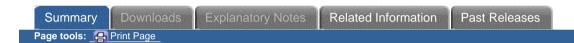
⁽b) Excludes interest and government levies.

⁽c) Totals in this table may vary from totals in related tables due to rounding.



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In 2002-03, the total operating result before abnormal gains/losses for all Tasmanian councils was a surplus of \$17.5 million. On the same basis, 19 out of 29 councils delivered a surplus, the highest being returned by Clarence (\$14.9 million). The remaining 10 councils showed a deficit, the highest deficit being recorded by Hobart (\$7.2 million). Overall, before abnormal gains/losses, councils in all regions delivered a net surplus: councils in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region delivered a net surplus of \$6.2 million; and councils in the Northern Region and Mersey-Lyell Region delivered net surpluses of \$5.9 million and \$5.4 million respectively.

Glenorchy council reported an unusual abnormal gain of \$39.6 million, with most of this gain being previously unrecognised stormwater and drainage assets brought to account in 2002-03. Dorset council reported an abnormal gain of \$27.2 million also due to asset revaluation and Burnie council reported an abnormal gain of \$10.4 million from previously unrecognised assets.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT, Tasmanian local government councils - 2002-03

Surplus/deficit Surplus/deficit before abnormal Abnormal after abnormal

	Total revenue	Total expenses	items	gains/losses(a)	items (b)
Local government council	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	10,696	10,363	333	-1,420	-1,087
Central Highlands	5,547	6,610	-1,063	-	-1,063
Clarence	56,276	41,327	14,949	-	14,949
Derwent Valley	8,853	9,068	-216	-914	-1,130
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	7,389	6,930	459	-	459
Glenorchy	46,291	50,550	-4,259	39,610	35,351
Hobart	76,344	83,560	-7,216	5,167	-2,049
Huon Valley	15,115	13,621	1,494	-	1,494
Kingborough	27,112	23,963	3,149	-	3,149
Sorell	10,610	11,630	-1,020	-539	-1,559
Southern Midlands	5,516	7,043	-1,526	-461	-1,987
Tasman	5,478	4,330	1,148	-	1,148
Total	275,227	268,995	6,232	41,443	47,67
Northern					
Break O'Day	7,820	6,952	867	-	867
Dorset	9,550	9,484	65	27,219	27,284
Flinders	4,043	4,907	-865	-15	-879
George Town	7,807	7,284	523	-34	488
Launceston	73,975	72,549	1,425	4,483	5,909
Meander Valley	14,867	13,483	1,384	-	1,384
Northern Midlands	12,551	11,047	1,504	-	1,504
West Tamar	14,386	13,431	956	-	956
Total	144,999	139,137	5,859	31,653	37,513
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	26,548	27,274	-726	10,413	9,687
Central Coast	19,646	18,872	774	_	774
Circular Head	13,788	11,238	2,550	-81	2,469
Devonport	28,983	30,577	-1,594	-	-1,59
Kentish	4,787	4,512	275	_	27
King Island	4,520	5,575	-1,055	-63	-1,11
Latrobe	7,842	7,265	578	_	578
Waratah/Wynyard	14,035	11,863	2,172	-	2,172
West Coast	9,644	7,198	2,446	-	2,446
Total	129,793	124,374	5,420	10,269	15,689

Total all councils	550,019	532,506	17,511	83,365	100,877
- nil or rounded to zero					
(a) Includes adjustments on reco	gnition of non-current as	ssets.			
(b) Figures have been rounded a	nd discrepancies may o	ccur between totals	and the sums of th	e component items	S.
Source: Measuring Council Perfo	ormance in Tasmania 20	002-03, Department	of Premier and Cab	pinet	

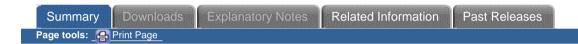
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In 2002-03, the total net assets of all councils in Tasmania was \$4,366 million, which equates to net assets of \$9,151 per head of population.

The local government council of Flinders recorded net assets per head of population of \$47,029, significantly higher than other local government councils, because the council rather than the state government owns and is responsible for the provision of most of its roads. Central Highlands council also recorded high net assets per head of population (\$27,393) due to a high level of non-current assets relating to roads.

BALANCE SHEET, Tasmanian local government councils - 2002-03

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Net assets	Net assets per head of
						estimated
						resident
						population(a)
						population(a)
Local government council	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$

Greater Hobart- Southern						
	2,234	78,617	1,679	5,340	73,832	5,649
Brighton						
Central Highlands	2,885	61,946	618	86	64,127	27,393
Contrar i figurariac	28,895	337,623	6,971	24,396	335,151	6,722
Clarence			. ===			
Derwent Valley	1,233	41,998	1,786	2,442	39,003	4,148
,	1,571	42,316	899	2,766	40,222	9,880
Glamorgan/Spring						
Bay	8,894	382,999	9,187	24,849	357,857	8,028
Glenorchy	-,	,	-, -	,	,	-,
l lab aut	16,072	616,811	8,136	16,888	607,859	12,646
Hobart	7,477	78,418	1,756	1,505	82,634	5,869
Huon Valley						
Kingborough	10,278	255,281	3,256	999	261,304	8,616
Kiligbolougii	3,991	83,631	2,167	2,487	82,968	7,438
Sorell						
Southern	2,860	66,132	840	1,724	66,427	11,569
Midlands						
	1,097	11,853	1,010	872	11,068	5,033
Tasman	87,487	2,057,625	38,305	84,354	2,022,452	8,610
Total	07,407	2,057,025	30,303	04,354	2,022,432	0,010
Northern	4,120	50,053	959	1,399	51,814	8,726
Break O'Day	4,120	30,033	939	1,599	31,014	0,720
	5,862	97,956	1,938	953	100,928	13,913
Dorset	6,037	37,235	2,016	106	41,150	47,029
Flinders	0,007	01,200	2,010	100	71,100	71,023
_	1,924	41,660	2,274	3,057	38,253	5,726
George Town						

Lauranton	33,799	711,588	13,597	10,773	721,017	11,384
Launceston	7,250	125,703	1,577	51	131,326	7,186
Meander Valley	11,209	140,818	1,137	134	150,756	12,526
Northern Midlands	6,905	106,680	2,167	2,499	108,918	5,269
West Tamar	77,106	1,311,693	25,665	18,972	1,344,162	9,952
Total	,	1,011,000		,	1,011,110	-,
Mersey-Lyell	44700	000 750	4.070	7.400	0.40.070	40.774
Burnie	14,728	239,750	4,278	7,123	243,076	12,774
Central Coast	8,700	182,115	2,920	2,255	185,640	8,827
Circular Head	4,972	64,592	2,157	572	66,835	8,266
Devonport	5,791	292,296	7,481	10,090	280,516	11,418
Kentish	3,394	28,221	441	501	30,673	5,544
	3,018	19,354	965	296	21,111	12,589
King Island	2,203	49,817	1,156	2,142	48,722	5,720
Latrobe	4,233	77,356	2,706	3,544	75,339	5,587
Waratah/Wynyard	1,900	49,801	1,635	2,986	47,079	9,073
West Coast	48,939	1,003,302	23,739	29,509	998,991	9,326
Total	-3,000	-,,		,	,	0,0_0
Total all councils	213,532	4,372,620	87,709	132,835	4,365,605	9,151

⁽a) Estimated Resident Population of local government councils at 30 June 2003. Refer to <u>Population in municipalities</u> for more detail.

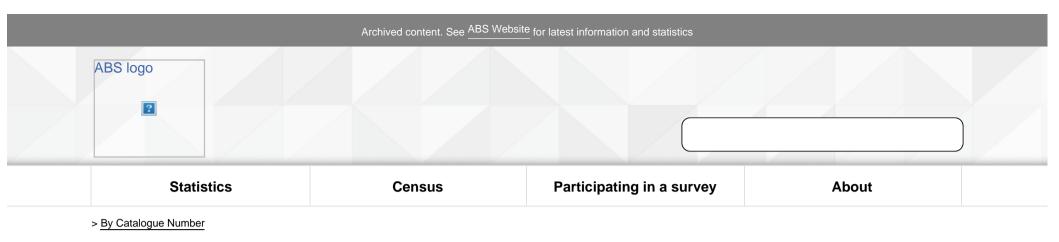
Source: Measuring Council Performance in Tasmania 2002-03, Department of Premier and Cabinet

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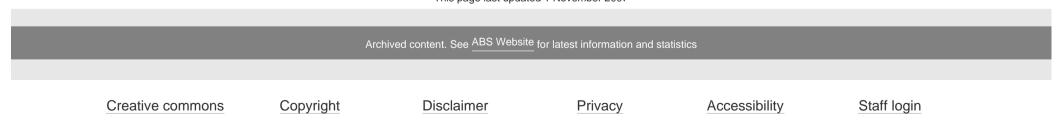
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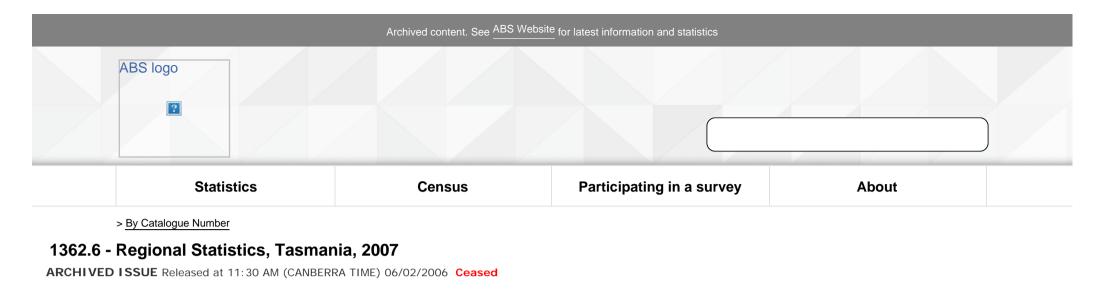
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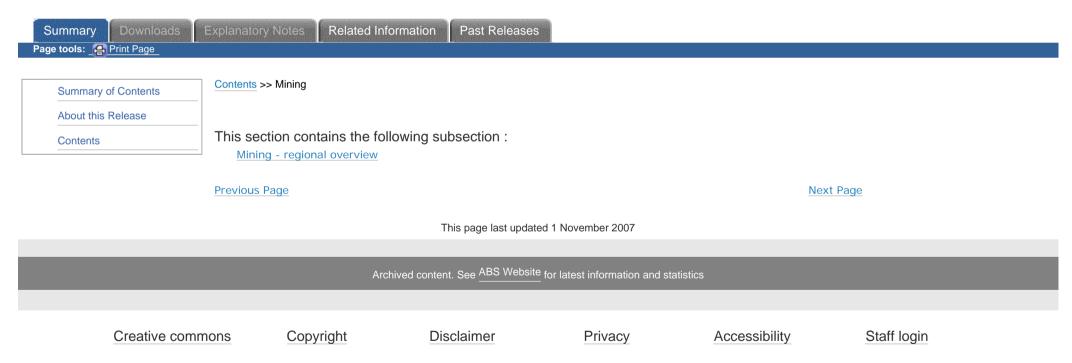


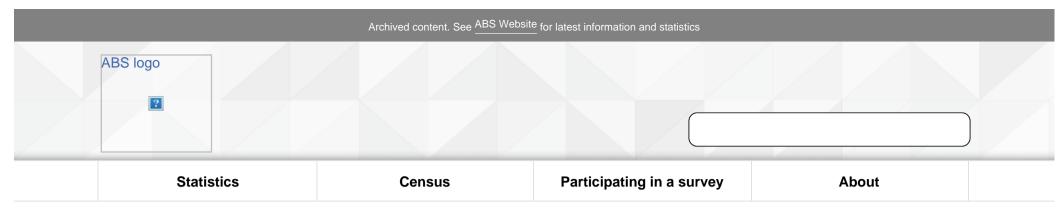
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Contents >> Mining - regional overview

Tasmania's geology lends itself to a very active minerals exploration and mining industry. Mines are mainly in the west, while processing plants are located near ports or railways. A map showing locations of mines and processing plants is available from the <u>Mineral Resources Tasmania</u> website by clicking on the link 'Exploration and Mining' then 'Mining Industry' then 'Infrastructure Map'.

Tasmanian mining operations are mainly concentrated in the Mersey-Lyell and Northern Regions of the State. Both metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals, including fuel minerals, are produced. Tasmania's most significant known resources are:

- metallic minerals base metals (copper, lead, zinc, nickel and tin), gold and iron ore
- non-metallic (excluding fuel) minerals clay and limestone
- fuel minerals coal

Construction materials such as crushed and broken stone and gravel are also produced.

The **Greater Hobart-Southern Region** is not rich in minerals. The only mining production in the Greater Hobart Southern Region is of construction materials, with quarries at locations such as Bridgewater, South Arm, Mount Lloyd, and West Uxbridge in the Derwent Valley. A thermal coal supply

is located at Hamilton, however the characteristics exhibited by the product coal created difficulties in its handling and use. Mining was suspended while the difficulties were investigated and activities were relocated to the Northern Region. At Risdon near Hobart, zinc mineral concentrates are used to produce zinc metal, at the Zinifex Hobart Smelter. A by-product of the production of zinc at Risdon is sulphuric acid, which is used on site to make farm fertilisers.

The **Northern Region** has one mining operation for the production of metallic minerals, that being gold at Beaconsfield. Gold exploration in Tasmania is focused on the abandoned gold mines in the north east and the rejuvenated Beaconsfield mine. Fuel mineral deposits are evident throughout Tasmania, but they are most important in the north east. Coal is mined from collieries at Duncan, near St Mary's and Cullenswood near Fingal. The coal is not of export quality and is used by local industry.

Non-metallic minerals produced at quarries in the Northern Region include:

- limestone and dolomite at Flowery Gully and Cressy;
- construction materials at Flowery Gully and Launceston;
- limestone at a Mole Creek quarry; and
- more than 30 quarries in the North East that produce construction materials.

There are two main mineral processing plants in the Northern Region, both located at Bell Bay. One plant converts alumina (produced from bauxite in Queensland) to aluminium to produce such products as the aluminium powder used in explosives and in metallic paints. The other plant produces ferro- and silico-manganese alloys from manganese ore, iron ore and coal from mainland Australia, mixing them with local quartzite and limestone.

The **Mersey-Lyell Region** of Tasmania is famous for its mineralisation, particularly for metallic minerals: base metals, gold and iron ore. Two main mining operations in the Mersey-Lyell Region extract base metals: a silver-lead-zinc mine at Rosebery on Tasmania's west coast, and a world-class copper mine at Mt Lyell, in the Queenstown area of western Tasmania.

Other mining production activities in this region include:

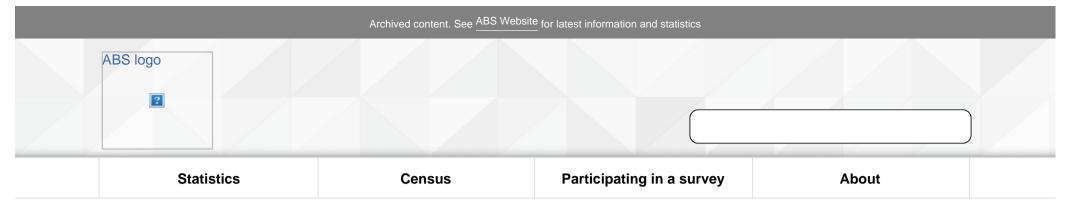
- exploration for nickel west of Zeehan, and rehabilitation of the tin mine at Renison Bell, near Zeehan;
- gold is mined south of Rosebery at the new Henty Gold Mine;
- iron ore is mined at Savage River, the deposits being part of a mineralised belt west of Waratah and extending north east to Burnie and out to Bass Strait;

Source	: Mineral Resources	Tasmania, Annual Revi	ew 2003-2004.			
	information about Ta b. 1384.6)	asmanian mining can be	e found on this web sit	e under Statistics - Tasma	nia	
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• one of the world's largest deposits of limestone is mined at Railton to provide raw material to make

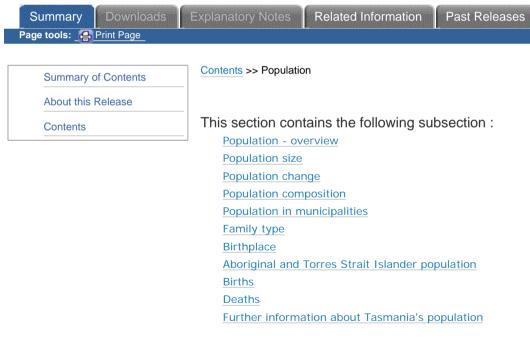
cement; and

• dolomite and silica flour quarries.



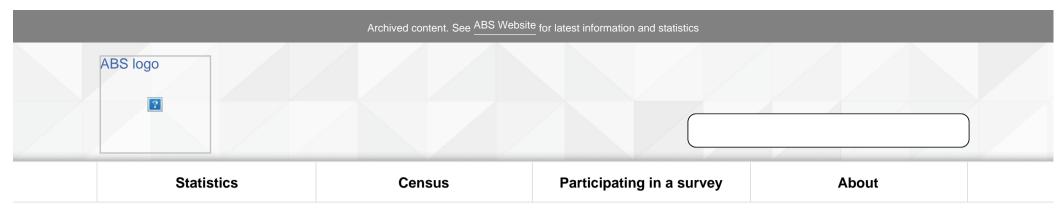
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Contents >> Population >> Population - overview

While Tasmania is the most decentralised state in terms of population distribution, with nearly 60% of the population living outside the capital city statistical division, the population is concentrated in three main areas: the urban areas of Hobart, Launceston and Burnie/Devonport. Large areas of the state, including the Central Plateau, South West and West Coast (in the Southern and Mersey-Lyell statistical divisions), are uninhabited or sparsely inhabited.

- Estimated resident population At 30 June 2005, Tasmania's resident population was estimated at 485,676, or 2.4% of the Australian total (20,339,759). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 49.3% of the population of the Tasmanian total.
- **Population growth** In the 12 months to June 2005, the Tasmanian resident population increased by 0.7%. Some 18 of Tasmania's 29 local government areas recorded population growth, with Brighton municipality recording the fastest growth rate of 2.8%.
- Median age At 30 June 2005, Tasmania had a median age of 38.7 years. There were four local government areas with median ages at or above 45 years: Glamorgan/Spring Bay, Tasman, Break O'Day and Flinders.

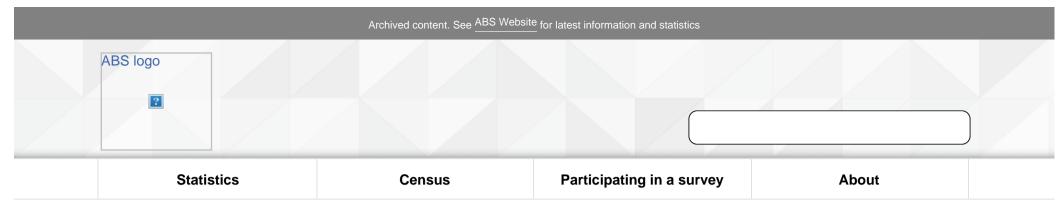
Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Regional Population Growth (cat. no. 3218.0); Population by Age and Sex (cat. no. 3201.0) and ABS data available on request.

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Contents >> Population >> Population size

At 30 June 2005, Tasmania's resident population was estimated at 485,676, or 2.4% of the Australian total of 20,339,759. Of the Tasmanian population:

- Greater Hobart-Southern Region accounted for 49.3%, with 239,444 people
- Northern Region accounted for 28.4%, with 137,936 people
- Mersey-Lyell Region accounted for 22.2%, with 107,883 people.

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

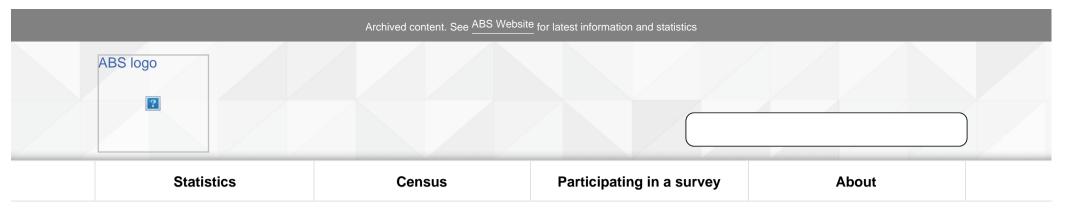
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); Regional Population Growth (cat. no. 3218.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For an explanation of estimated resident population see Estimated resident population in the Population chapter of Statistics - Tasmania (cat. no. 1384.6).

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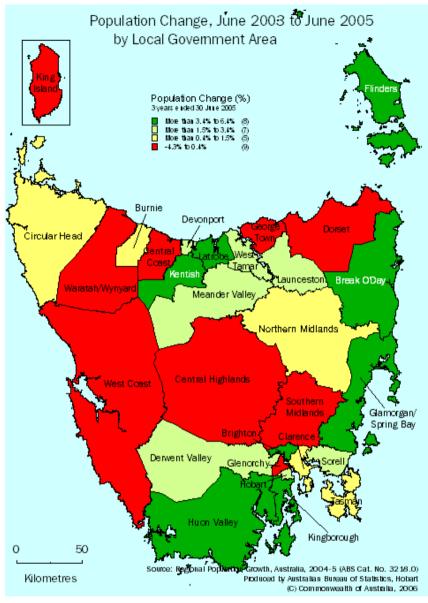
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All statistical divisions except Mersey-Lyell recorded population increases in the 12 months to June 2005. The Southern Statistical Division recorded an increase of 1.0%, Northern 0.9%, Greater Hobart 0.7% and Mersey-Lyell did not record a substantial change.

In the 12 months to June 2005, the Tasmanian resident population increased by 0.7%. Some 18 of Tasmania's 29 local government areas recorded population growth, with Brighton municipality recording the fastest growth rate of 2.8%, followed by Glamorgan/Spring Bay, 2.6%, Break O'Day, 2.6%, and Kentish, 1.9%.

In the same period, there was a 2.8% decrease in the population of the West Coast municipality, while Tasman and Waratah/Wynyard followed with population decreases of 1.9% and 1.3% respectively.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

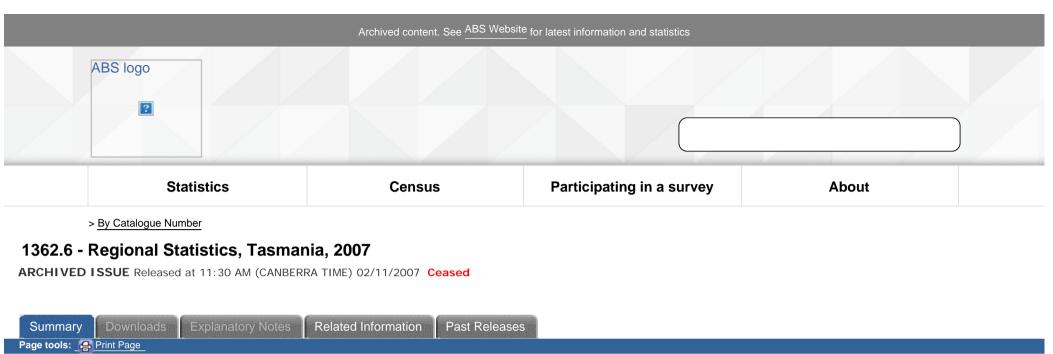


r revised

For further information see Population in municipalities - Tasmania in Regional Statistics, Tasmania (cat. no. 1362.6).

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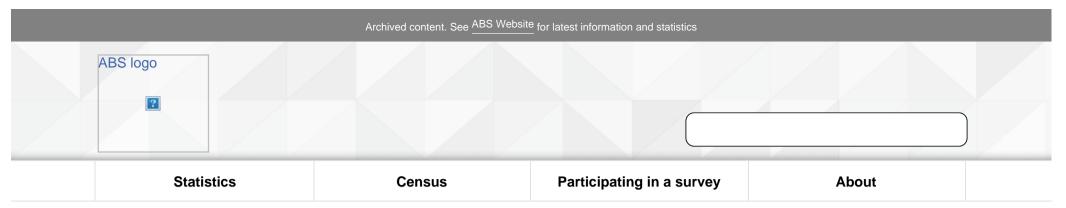




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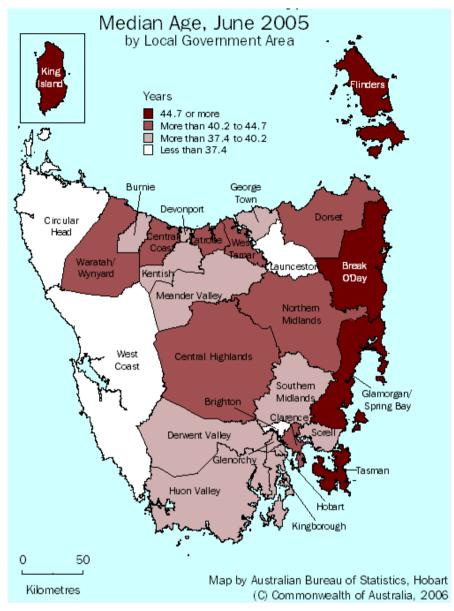
There were four local government areas with median ages at or above 45 years: Glamorgan/Spring Bay (47.0 years), Tasman (46.3), Break O'Day (45.7 years) and Flinders (45.5 years). Brighton local government area had the lowest median age, 31.5 years.

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

second highest of all the states and territories.

MEDIAN AGE, Tasmanian local government areas - June 2005(p)

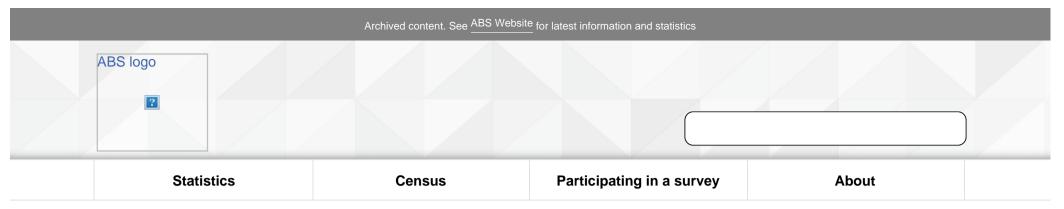


p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

Source: Population by Age and Sex (cat. no. 3201.0) and ABS data available on request.

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Population</u> >> <u>Population composition</u> >> Age and sex (number)

At 30 June 2005, there were 239,745 males and 245,931 females in Tasmania.

Children aged 0-14 years - Some 96,516 Tasmanians were estimated to be aged 0-14 years (19.9% of all Tasmanians). The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 0-14 years (20.4% of the region's population), with 22,018 people. In the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, there were 46,773 people in this age group; and in the Northern Region, there were 27,725.

People aged 15-64 years - Some 318,322 Tasmanians were aged 15-64 years (65.6% of all Tasmanians). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 15-64 years (66.3% of the region's population), with 158,688 people. In the Northern Region, there were 90,080 people in this age group; and in the Mersey-Lyell Region, there were 69,554.

People aged 65 years and over - Some 70,425 Tasmanians were aged 65 years and over (14.5% of all Tasmanians). The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over (15.1% of the region's population), with 16,311. In the Northern Region, there were 20,131 people aged 65 years and over; and in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, there were 33,983 people in this age group.

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Tasmanian local government areas - As at 30 June 2005

			Malaa			Famalaa		
_			Males			Females		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	Total persons	
Statistical	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
division/local								
government area								
Greater Hobart-Son	uthern							
Brighton	1,970	4,454	452	1,787	4,637	519	13,819	
Central Highlands	254	827	177	241	672	166	2,337	
Clarence	5,107	16,210	3,497	4,664	16,686	4,435	50,599	
Derwent Valley	1,021	3,193	603	1,041	3,013	646	9,517	
Glamorgan/Spring	395	1,363	444	345	1,309	440	4,296	
Bay								
Glenorchy	4,442	14,017	3,156	4,024	14,690	4,286	44,615	
Hobart	3,789	17,093	2,862	3,670	17,603	3,777	48,794	
Huon Valley	1,733	4,804	934	1,567	4,604	925	14,567	
Kingborough	3,361	10,231	1,845	3,204	10,661	2,228	31,530	
Sorell	1,247	3,745	726	1,236	3,745	755	11,454	
Southern	628	1,960	348	655	1,801	344	5,736	
Midlands								
Tasman	203	695	208	189	675	210	2,180	
Total	24,150	78,592	15,252	22,623	80,096	18,731	239,444	
Northern								
Break O'Day	617	1,984	555	585	1,919	534	6,194	
Dorset	801	2,235	571	678	2,184	651	7,120	
Flinders	100	311	80	69	265	72	897	
George Town	726	2,292	415	707	2,123	416	6,679	
Launceston	6,336	21,358	3,852	6,223	21,740	5,512	65,021	
Meander Valley	1,977	5,979	1,196	1,965	6,093	1,411	18,621	
Northern	1,330	3,946	838	1,263	3,896	894	12,167	

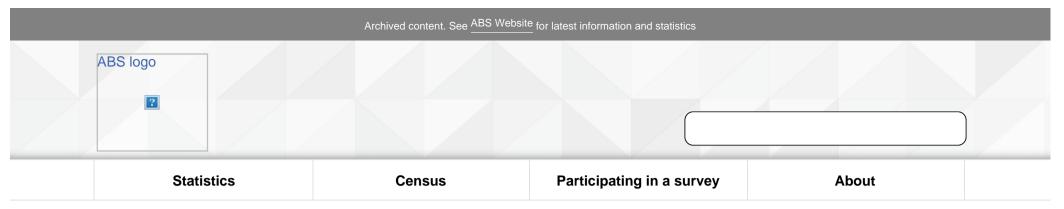
Midlands							
West Tamar	2,227	6,845	1,475	2,121	6,910	1,659	21,237
Total	14,114	44,950	8,982	13,611	45,130	11,149	137,936
Mersey-Lyell							
Burnie	2,014	6,154	1,210	1,987	6,337	1,515	19,217
Central Coast	2,098	6,586	1,543	2,036	6,711	1,940	20,914
Circular Head	977	2,759	468	886	2,490	519	8,099
Devonport	2,524	7,888	1,764	2,403	8,259	2,428	25,266
Kentish	642	1,942	375	646	1,864	315	5,784
King Island	138	563	142	121	492	114	1,570
Latrobe	859	2,893	667	806	2,824	720	8,769
Waratah/Wynyard	1,413	4,228	962	1,335	4,280	1,100	13,318
West Coast	559	1,776	264	574	1,508	265	4,946
Total	11,224	34,789	7,395	10,794	34,765	8,916	107,883
Tasmania	49,488	158,331	31,629	47,028	159,991	38,796	485,263

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0); and Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)

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At 30 June 2005, there was estimated to be a greater proportion of females to males in Tasmania; 50.7% compared to 49.3%. The proportion of females in the population varied from 50.7% in the Greater Hobart-Southern and Northern Regions, to 50.5% in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Children aged 0-14 years - Some 19.9% of Tasmania's population were aged 0-14 years. The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 0-14 years (20.4% of the region's population). The local government area with the greatest proportion of its population aged 0-14 years was Brighton, with 27.2% of its population in this age group.

People aged 15-64 years - Some 65.6% of Tasmania's population were aged 15-64 years. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 15-64 years (66.3% of the region's population).

People aged 65 years and over - Some 70,425 Tasmanians were aged 65 years and over (14.5% of all Tasmanians). The Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over (15.1% of the region's population). **Males aged 65 years and over** accounted for 6.5% of the Tasmanian population. The local government areas with the greatest proportion of males aged 65 years and over were Glamorgan/Spring Bay with 10.3% and Tasman with 9.5%. **Females aged 65 years and**

over accounted for 8.0% of the Tasmanian population. The local government areas with the greatest proportions of females aged 65 years and over were Glamorgan/Spring Bay with 10.2%, and Devonport, Glenorchy, and Tasman with 9.6%.

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Tasmanian local government areas - As at 30 June 2005

_			Males			Females		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and overpo	Total ersons(a)	
Statistical division/local government area	al		%	%	%	%	%	
Greater Hobart-Sou	ıthern							
Brighton	14.3	32.2	3.3	12.9	33.6	3.8	100.0	
Central Highlands	10.9	35.4	7.6	10.3	28.8	7.1	100.0	
Clarence	10.1	32.0	6.9	9.2	33.0	8.8	100.0	
Derwent Valley	10.7	33.6	6.3	10.9	31.7	6.8	100.0	
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	9.2	31.7	10.3	8.0	30.5	10.2	100.0	
Glenorchy	10.0	31.4	7.1	9.0	32.9	9.6	100.0	
Hobart	7.8	35.0	5.9	7.5	36.1	7.7	100.0	
Huon Valley	11.9	33.0	6.4	10.8	31.6	6.3	100.0	
Kingborough	10.7	32.4	5.9	10.2	33.8	7.1	100.0	
Sorell	10.9	32.7	6.3	10.8	32.7	6.6	100.0	
Southern Midlands	10.9	34.2	6.1	11.4	31.4	6.0	100.0	
Tasman	9.3	31.9	9.5	8.7	31.0	9.6	100.0	
Total	10.1	32.8	6.4	9.4	33.5	7.8	100.0	
Northern								
Break O'Day	10.0	32.0	9.0	9.4	31.0	8.6	100.0	
Dorset	11.3	31.4	8.0	9.5	30.7	9.1	100.0	

TOTAL	10.4	32.2	6.9	10.0	32.2	8.3	100.0
West Coast Total	11.3	35.9	5.3	11.6	30.5	5.4	100.0 100.0
Waratah/Wynyard	10.6	31.7	7.2	10.0	32.1	8.3	100.0
Latrobe	9.8	33.0	7.6	9.2	32.2	8.2	100.0
King Island	8.8	35.9	9.0	7.7	31.3	7.3	100.0
Kentish	11.1	33.6	6.5	11.2	32.2	5.4	100.0
Devonport	10.0	31.2	7.0	9.5	32.7	9.6	100.0
Circular Head	12.1	34.1	5.8	10.9	30.7	6.4	100.0
Central Coast	10.0	31.5	7.4	9.7	32.1	9.3	100.0
Burnie	10.5	32.0	6.3	10.3	33.0	7.9	100.0
Mersey-Lyell							
Total	10.2	32.6	6.5	9.9	32.7	8.1	100.0
West Tamar	10.5	32.2	6.9	10.0	32.5	7.8	100.0
Midlands							
Northern	10.9	32.4	6.9	10.4	32.0	7.3	100.0
Meander Valley	10.6	32.1	6.4	10.6	32.7	7.6	100.0
Launceston	9.7	32.8	5.9	9.6	33.4	8.5	100.0
George Town	10.9	34.3	6.2	10.6	31.8	6.2	100.0
Flinders	11.1	34.7	8.9	7.7	29.5	8.0	100.0

⁽a) Due to rounding, sums of components may differ from totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania - electronic delivery (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)

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The following table shows the estimated resident population, at 30 June, for each of Tasmania's municipalities for 2003, 2004 and 2005 as well as the average annual increase over the period.

POPULATION IN MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA - As at 30 June

		Estimated	resident population	Average annua	l change(a)
	r2003	r2004	r2005	r2003-04	r2004-05
Statistical division/local government area	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Greater Hobart-South	ern				
Brighton	13,070	13,439	13,763	2.82	2.41
Central Highlands	2,346	2,296	2,334	-2.13	1.66
Clarence	49,861	50,268	50,549	0.82	0.56
Derwent Valley	9,402	9,374	9,542	-0.30	1.79

Tasmania	477,305	482,236	485,676	1.03	0.63
Total	107,194	107,918	108,165	0.68	-0.03
West Coast	5,189	5,088	4,998	-1.95	-1.77
Waratah/Wynyard	13,485	13,490	13,350	0.04	-1.04
Latrobe	8,518	8,712	8,855	2.28	1.64
King Island	1,677	1,632	1,605	-2.68	-1.65
Kentish	5,533	5,677	5,805	2.60	2.25
Devonport	24,620	24,985	25,249	1.48	1.06
Circular Head	8,096	8,107	8,129	0.14	0.27
Central Coast	21,032	21,084	20,940	0.25	-0.68
Burnie	19,044	19,143	19,234	0.52	0.48
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	135,149	136,668	138,082	1.12	0.93
West Tamar	20,673	21,058	21,266	1.86	-1.77
Northern Midlands	12,040	12,128	12,204	0.73	0.63
Meander Valley	18,275	18,615	18,626	1.86	0.06
Launceston	63,389	64,072	64,983	1.08	1.42
George Town	6,700	6,748	6,695	0.72	-0.79
Flinders	875	877	906	0.23	3.31
Dorset	7,254	7,133	7,149	-1.67	0.22
Break O'Day	5,943	6,037	6,253	1.58	3.58
Northern					
Total	234,962	237,650	239,429	1.14	0.75
Tasman	2,199	2,223	2,223	1.09	-
Southern Midlands	5,742	5,761	5,731	0.33	-0.52
Sorell	11,160	11,306	11,443	1.31	1.21
Kingborough	30,332	30,968	31,544	2.10	1.86
Huon Valley	14,080	14,350	14,564	1.92	1.49
Hobart	48,069	48,544	48,801	0.99	0.53
Glenorchy	44,625	44,935	44,602		

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0) and ABS Data available on request

r revised

⁽a) Data 12 months ending 30 June.

The following table shows the estimated resident population, at 30 June, for each of Tasmania's statistical subdivisions for 2003, 2004 and 2005 as well as the average annual increase over the periods.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, TASMANIA - As at 30 June

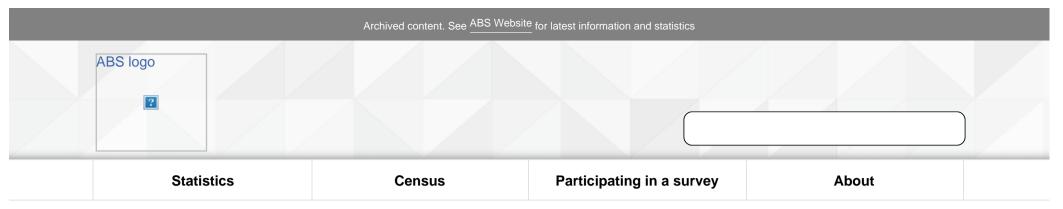
		Estimated resid	ent population	Average annual cha	
	r2003	r2004	p2005	p2003-04	p2004-05
Statistical subdivision	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Greater Hobart	199,926	202,182	203,638	1.13	0.72
Southern	35,036	35,468	35,806	1.23	0.95
Greater Launceston	100,664	102,007	103,200	1.33	1.17
Central North	20,413	20,614	20,525	0.98	-0.43
North Eastern	14,072	14,047	14,211	-0.18	1.17
Burnie-Devonport	78,239	79,077	79,254	1.07	0.22
North Western Rural	23,766	23,753	23,683	-0.05	-0.29
Lyell	5,189	5,088	4,946	-1.95	-2.79
Tasmania	477,305	482,236	485,263	1.03	0.63

p preliminary figures or series subject to revision

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0) and ABS Data available on request.

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r revised



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On Census night 8 August 2006, some 82.0% of the 128,662 families usually residing in Tasmania contained couples. Of these, 41.7% were couples with dependent children, 49.5% were couples without children and 8.8% were couples with non-dependent children. Some 16.7% of Tasmanian families were one-parent families.

Couples with dependent children - Local government areas (LGAs) with the largest percentage of couples with dependent children were Kingborough with 39.3%, followed by Southern Midlands and Circular Head, both with 38.3%. Glamorgan/Spring Bay and Flinders had the smallest percentage of couples with dependent children, 26.7% and 26.5% respectively.

Couples with non-dependent children - Latrobe and Southern Midlands recorded the largest percentage of couples with non-dependent children, with 9.0%.

Couples without children - Glamorgan/Spring Bay and Flinders had the largest percentage of couples without children, 58.3% and 56.7% respectively. Brighton had the smallest percentage of couples without children, 30.3%.

One-parent families - Brighton, Glenorchy and Launceston had the largest percentage of one-parent

FAMILY COMPOSITION, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 8 August 2006

	Couple with dependent	Couple with non-dependent children	Couple without children	One parent	Other families	Total families	
	children						
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	no.	
Greater Hobart-							
Southern							
Brighton	36.4	7.3	30.3	24.7	1.2	3,855	
Central Highlands	32.6	5.7	48.6	12.8	1.3	617	
Clarence	34.4	8.2	39.0	17.1	1.2	13,712	
Derwent Valley	35.1	8.5	39.6	16.2	0.8	2,627	
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	26.7	4.3	58.3	9.5	0.7	1,177	
Glenorchy	30.9	8.3	35.9	22.7	2.1	11,545	
Hobart	35.1	5.5	41.3	15.6	2.5	11,248	
Huon Valley	36.1	6.7	42.1	14.2	1.1	3,876	
Kingborough	39.3	6.7	38.7	14.4	0.9	8,703	
Sorell	35.0	7.3	39.3	17.5	0.9	3,346	
Southern Midlands	38.3	9.0	39.1	12.8	1.4	1,584	
Tasman	28.2	4.7	54.9	11.3	0.8	638	
Total	34.7	7.2	39.1	17.4	1.5	62,928	
Northern							
Break O'Day	27.6	4.5	53.2	14.2	0.7	1,683	
Dorset	33.5	6.7	45.7	13.5	0.9	1,914	
Flinders	26.5	5.5	56.7	10.5	2.5	238	
George Town	32.2	7.4	42.1	16.9	0.9	1,842	
Launceston	32.4	6.8	38.7	20.1	1.9	16,172	
Meander Valley	37.0	7.6	42.3	12.3	0.9	5,12	
Northern Midlands	36.7	7.5	42.8	12.2	0.5	3,352	
West Tamar	37.1	7.5	42.0	12.6	1.0	5,808	

Total	34.0	7.0	41.5	16.2	1.3	36,130
Mersey-Lyell						
Burnie	32.8	7.1	40.0	19.0	1.2	5,229
Central Coast	33.4	7.6	44.1	13.9	0.9	5,936
Circular Head	38.3	7.5	40.2	12.9	1.3	2,217
Devonport	31.1	7.3	42.0	18.5	1.2	6,629
Kentish	36.8	8.7	40.8	13.0	1.0	1,604
King Island	30.6	7.2	50.8	10.2	2.3	431
Latrobe	32.4	9.0	44.8	13.0	0.9	2,482
Waratah/Wynyard	33.6	6.8	43.7	14.9	0.9	3,757
West Coast	36.3	5.4	43.2	14.7	0.8	1,324
Total	33.4	7.4	42.5	15.7	1.1	29,609
Tasmania	34.2	7.2	40.5	16.7	1.4	128,662

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: 2006 Census Basic Community Profiles (cat. no. 2001.0)

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On Census night 8 August 2006, of people usually residing in Tasmania who stated a birthplace, 88.7% were Australian-born. The largest overseas-born group was from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 23,253 people; followed by New Zealand, 4,158; the Netherlands, 2,435; and Germany, 2,114.

Of Tasmanian local government areas (LGAs), the LGAs with the highest proportions of their populations stating that they were born in Australia were Brighton, 95.0%, Southern Midlands, 93.6%, Dorset, 93.5% and Central Highlands, 93.4%. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region was the region with the lowest proportion of its population born in Australia. In that region, Hobart with 80.3% of its population born in Australia and Kingborough with 83.0% had the lowest proportions of their populations born in Australia.

BIRTHPLACE, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 8 August 2006(a)

Australian	Total	Italy	Germany	Netherlands	New	United	Australia
-born(d)	(c)				Zealand	Kingdom &	(b)
						Ireland	
%	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

Statistical

244 9 638 9 479 9 191 8 413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	14,121 2,244 49,638 9,479 4,191 43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	8 8 - 2,2 184 232 79 49,6 20 20 10 9,4 15 19 5 4,1 96 215 172 43,4 171 277 299 47,6 74 98 18 14,0 365 229 55 30,8	8 184 20 15 96 171	63 20 332 85 42 249 524	298 74 2,459 417 232	12,222 1,916 42,137 8,104 3,437	Greater Hobart-Son Brighton Central Highlands Clarence Derwent Valley
244 9 638 9 479 9 191 8 413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	2,244 49,638 9,479 4,191 43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	8 8 - 2,2 184 232 79 49,6 20 20 10 9,4 15 19 5 4,1 96 215 172 43,4 171 277 299 47,6 74 98 18 14,0 365 229 55 30,8	8 184 20 15 96 171	20 332 85 42 249	74 2,459 417 232	1,916 42,137 8,104 3,437	Central Highlands Clarence Derwent Valley
638 9 479 9 191 8 413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	49,638 9,479 4,191 43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	184 232 79 49,63 20 20 10 9,43 15 19 5 4,13 96 215 172 43,43 171 277 299 47,63 74 98 18 14,00 365 229 55 30,83	184 20 15 96 171	332 85 42 249	2,459 417 232	42,137 8,104 3,437	Clarence Derwent Valley
479 9 191 8 413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	9,479 4,191 43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	20 20 10 9,4* 15 19 5 4,1* 96 215 172 43,4* 171 277 299 47,6* 74 98 18 14,0* 365 229 55 30,8*	20 15 96 171	85 42 249	417 232	8,104 3,437	Derwent Valley
191 8 413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	4,191 43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	15 19 5 4,19 96 215 172 43,4 171 277 299 47,69 74 98 18 14,00 365 229 55 30,80	15 96 171	42 249	232	3,437	· ·
413 8 698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	43,413 47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	96 215 172 43,4 171 277 299 47,6 74 98 18 14,0 365 229 55 30,8	96 171	249			
698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	171 277 299 47,63 74 98 18 14,00 365 229 55 30,83	171		1,488	36 102	Glamorgan/Spring
698 8 000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	47,698 14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	171 277 299 47,63 74 98 18 14,00 365 229 55 30,83	171		1,488	36 102	Bay
000 8 837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	14,000 30,837 11,925 5,672	74 98 18 14,00 365 229 55 30,83		524		50,102	Glenorchy
837 8 925 9 672 9 241 8	30,837 11,925 5,672	365 229 55 30,8	74	324	2,714	35,774	Hobart
925 9 672 9 241 8	11,925 5,672			148	954	11,484	Huon Valley
672 9 241 8	5,672	26 47 9 11 9°	365	331	2,425	24,472	Kingborough
241 8		20 47 3 11,3	26	96	578	10,227	Sorell
	0.044	16 11 5 5,6	16	43	205	4,948	Southern Midlands
459 8	2,241	6 10 8 2,24	6	37	141	1,843	Tasman
	235,459	1,005 1,212 671 235,4	1,005	1,970	11,985	192,666	Total
							Northern
.069 8	6,069	28 39 - 6,0	28	71	389	4,891	Break O'Day
997 9	6,997	33 16 18 6,9	33	68	195	6,124	Dorset
859 9	859	- 3 6 8	-	6	34	751	Flinders
529 8	6,529	46 34 12 6,5	46	47	446	5,374	George Town
220 8	62,220	307 238 141 62,23	307	445	2,461	52,103	Launceston
349 8	18,349	110 70 40 18,3	110	165	1,006	15,550	Meander Valley
092 9	12,092	56 44 13 12,09	56	83	545	10,427	Northern Midlands
814 8	20,814	225 127 48 20,8	225	226	1,457	16,855	West Tamar
929 8	133,929	805 571 278 133,9	805	1,111	6,533	112,075	Total
							Mersey-Lyell
054 9	19,054	69 66 8 19,0	69	149	712	16,471	Burnie
662 9	20,662	219 52 13 20,66	219	137	1,008	17,680	Central Coast
955 9	7,955	46 22 - 7,9	46	211	196	6,955	Circular Head
014 9	24,014	121 58 29 24,0	121	202	1,079	20,650	Devonport
760 8	5,760	35 29 5 5,70	35	45	314	4,880	Kentish
642 8	1,642	17 15 3 1,6	17	58	57	1,346	King Island
	8,630	41 25 4 8,6	41	75	392	7,520	Latrobe
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	6, 62, 18, 12, 20, 133, 19, 20, 7, 24, 5,	46 34 12 6, 307 238 141 62, 110 70 40 18, 56 44 13 12, 225 127 48 20, 805 571 278 133, 69 66 8 19, 219 52 13 20, 46 22 - 7, 121 58 29 24, 35 29 5 5, 17 15 3 1,	46 307 110 56 225 805 69 219 46 121 35	47 445 165 83 226 1,111 149 137 211 202 45 58	446 2,461 1,006 545 1,457 6,533 712 1,008 196 1,079 314 57	5,374 52,103 15,550 10,427 16,855 112,075 16,471 17,680 6,955 20,650 4,880 1,346	George Town Launceston Meander Valley Northern Midlands West Tamar Total Mersey-Lyell Burnie Central Coast Circular Head Devonport Kentish King Island

Waratah/Wynyard	11,425	772	131	55	37	13	13,413	90.0
West Coast Total	4,268 91,195	154 4,684	46 1,054	18 621	21 325	8 83	5,002 106,132	91.5 91.0
Tasmania(e)	396,659	23,253	4,158	2,435	2,114	1,035	476,481	88.7

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may vary slightly with totals in other 2006 Census tables.
- (b) Includes External Territories.
- (c) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', 'not elsewhere classified' and 'not stated'.
- (d) Per cent of those who stated a birthplace.
- (e) Includes unincorporated and 'no usual address'.

Source: ABS data available on request

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Contents >> Population >> Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

On Census night 8 August 2006, some 16,769 people, or 3.7% of the usually resident Tasmanian population identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Of Tasmanian local government areas (LGAs), Flinders and Huon Valley recorded the highest proportions of their populations identifying as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, with 18.5% and 9.3% respectively. Hobart and West Tamar recorded the lowest proportions of their populations identifying as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, with 1.3% and 1.5% respectively.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Tasmanian local government areas - Census 8 August 2006(a)

Aboriginal	Total	Not stated	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal and/or
and/or				Torres Strait
Torres Strait				Islander
Islander(b)				
%	no.	no.	no.	no.

Statistical

_					
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	881	12,173	1,068	14,122	6.7
Central Highlands	90	2,022	131	2,243	4.3
Clarence	1,328	45,872	2,437	49,637	2.8
Derwent Valley	347	8,583	549	9,479	3.9
Glamorgan/Spring	137	3,796	255	4,188	3.5
Bay					
Glenorchy	1,639	39,409	2,366	43,414	4.0
Hobart	566	44,381	2,753	47,700	1.3
Huon Valley	1,236	12,115	651	14,002	9.3
Kingborough	864	28,889	1,083	30,836	2.9
Sorell	378	11,068	479	11,925	3.3
Southern Midlands	206	5,173	292	5,671	3.8
Tasman	121	2,014	107	2,242	5.7
Total	7,793	215,495	12,171	235,459	3.5
Northern					
Break O'Day	178	5,497	392	6,067	3.1
Dorset	156	6,480	361	6,997	2.4
Flinders	154	677	29	860	18.5
George Town	199	5,989	338	6,526	3.2
Launceston	1,765	57,387	3,068	62,220	3.0
Meander Valley	443	17,139	768	18,350	2.5
Northern Midlands	274	11,316	503	12,093	2.4
West Tamar	307	19,550	958	20,815	1.5
Total	3,476	124,035	6,417	133,928	2.7
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	887	17,398	770	19,055	4.9
Central Coast	1,071	18,698	893	20,662	5.4
Circular Head	703	6,963	289	7,955	9.2
Devonport	1,063	21,940	1,012	24,015	4.6
Kentish	204	5,348	208	5,760	3.7
King Island	48	1,525	67	1,640	3.1
		·		,	

Waratah/Wynyard West Coast	703 341	12,267 4.424	442 238	13,412 5.003	5.4 7.2
Total	5,448	96,433	4,250	106,131	5.3
Tasmania(c)	16,769	436,810	22,902	476,481	3.7

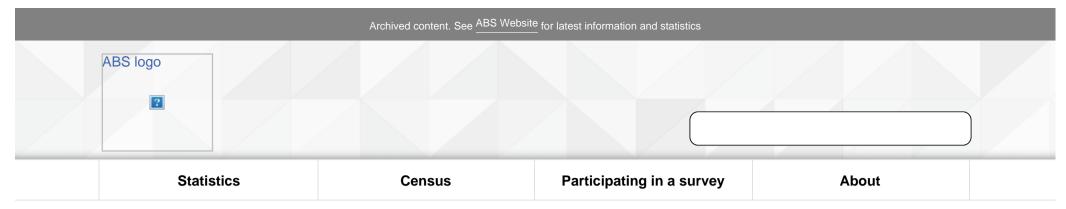
- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may vary slightly with totals in other 2006 Census tables.
- (b) Per cent excludes persons who did not state whether or not they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (c) Includes 'unincorporated Tas' and 'no usual address'.

Source: 2006 Census Basic Community Profiles (cat. no. 2001.0)

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Contents >> Population >> Births

From 2004 to 2005, there was an increase of 8.6% in the number of births in Tasmania. This increase came after an increase of 1.0% in the number of births between 2003 to 2004.

Between 2001 and 2005, the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded an increase in the number of births, 1.3%. The Northern Region recorded a decrease in the number of births of -8.9%, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region, -2.5%.

Between 2001 and 2005, the Central Highlands Local Government Area recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of births, 73.9% (from 23 births to 40), followed by Dorset, 14.6%; Kingborough, 14.1%; and Burnie, 12.4%. The Break O'Day Local Government Area recorded the largest decrease in births over this period, 29.3% (from 82 births to 58).

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

BIRTHS, Tasmanian Local government areas

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Statistical division/local	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
government area					
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	260	282	256	261	282
Central Highlands	23	28	27	27	40
Clarence	652	581	581	573	659
Derwent Valley	116	144	127	116	130
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	48	47	52	45	38
Glenorchy	645	577	547	530	656
Hobart	581	486	512	495	556
Huon Valley	217	200	174	171	201
Kingborough	377	380	374	395	430
Sorell	188	178	142	159	159
Southern Midlands	69	87	85	62	68
Tasman	23	23	28	24	22
- Total	3,199	3,013	2,905	2,858	3,241
Northern					
Break O'Day	82	53	60	69	58
Dorset	82	92	70	91	94
Flinders	12	12	8	4	11
George Town	84	114	86	92	92
aunceston	903	802	772	806	801
Meander Valley	246	209	218	231	223
Northern Midlands	160	123	139	133	151
Nest Tamar	246	231	218	232	224
Total	1,815	1,636	1,571	1,658	1,654
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	218	274	240	271	245
Central Coast	259	255	237	245	260
Circular Head	133	109	131	112	118
Devonport	334	302	274	276	321
Kentish	73	61	65	64	76
King Island	19	14	15	19	20
_atrobe	94	103	99	89	91
Waratah/Wynyard	171	142	124	129	155

Tasmania(a)	6,430	6,003	5,752	5,809	6,308
Total	1,397	1,334	1,259	1,278	1,362
West Coast	96	74	74	73	76

(a) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode. Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

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From 2001 to 2005, there was a decrease of 0.2% in the number of deaths in Tasmania.

Between 2001 and 2005, the Northern Region recorded an increase in deaths of 4.1%. The Mersey-Lyell Region recorded a 7.4% decrease in deaths, and the Greater Hobart-Southern Region recorded a 0.4% decrease in deaths.

Note: Figures are revised at the state level and preliminary at the regional level.

DEATHS, Tasmanian local government areas(a)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Statistical division/local					
government area					

Greater Hobart-Southern

Tasmania(b)	3,876	3,979	3,965	3,892	3,867
Total	884	891	893	838	819
West Coast	31	36	36	40	40
Waratah/Wynyard	108	104	113	106	128
Latrobe	53	66	80	59	54
King Island	13	15	16	16	12
Kentish	37	29	41	37	29
Devonport	215	251	218	205	190
Circular Head	58	52	48	54	38
Central Coast	191	192	197	181	193
Burnie	178	146	144	140	135
Mersey-Lyell					
Total	1,148	1,143	1,154	1,139	1,195
West Tamar	159	149	162	151	152
Northern Midlands	86	95	91	89	106
Meander Valley	116	127	122	130	110
Launceston	626	572	594	573	613
George Town	63	56	57	57	68
Flinders	3	4	12	10	11
Dorset	45	73	55	72	73
Break O'Day	50	67	61	57	62
Northern					
Total	1,827	1,930	1,900	1,894	1,820
Tasman	22	17	17	26	23
Southern Midlands	29	59	42	35	42
Sorell	73	68	66	66	74
Kingborough	171	202	194	217	189
Huon Valley	84	98	105	89	84
Hobart	428	429	408	419	396
Glenorchy	460	446	457	448	425
Derwent Valley Glamorgan/Spring Bay	42	42	39	41	31
Clarence	368 63	417 72	413 76	370 86	407 71
Central Highlands	20	18	15	21	10
Brighton	67	62	68	76	68
Prighton	67	62	60	76	60

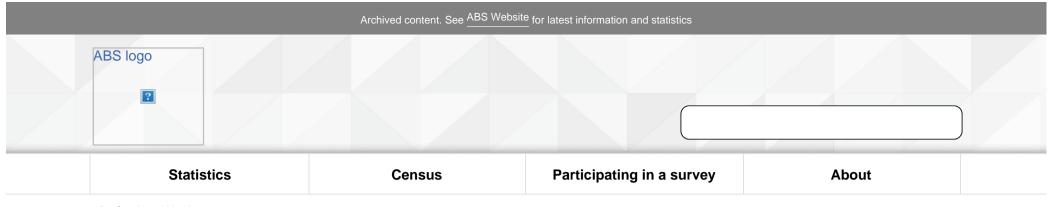
⁽a) Data relate to usual residence deaths registered in year of occurrence.

(b) Includes place of usual residence undefined, overseas and no fixed abode.					
Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)					

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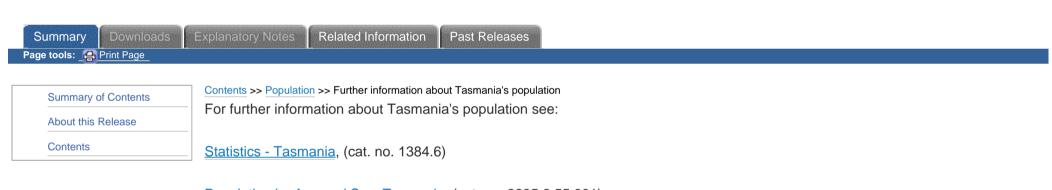
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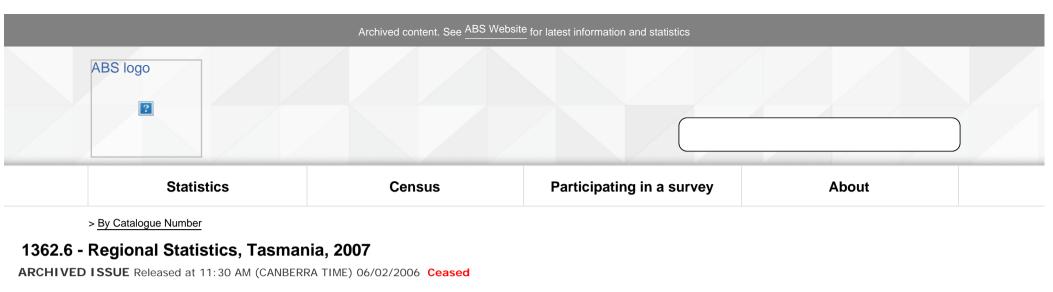


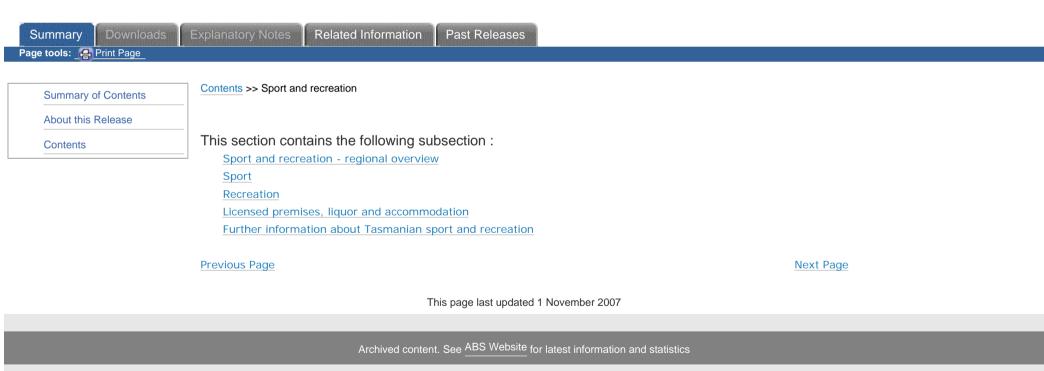
Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania, (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)

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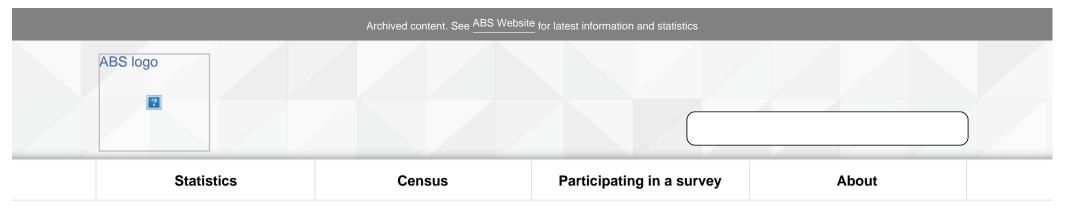
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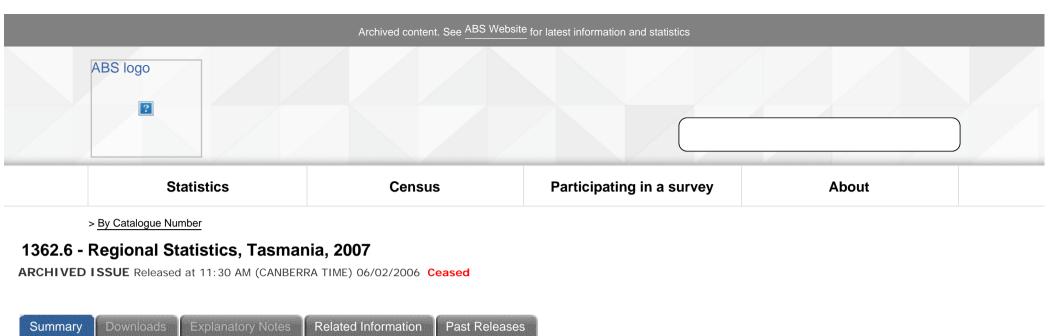
<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Sport and recreation</u> >> Sport and recreation - regional overview

Tasmanians are becoming more aware of the physical, social and psychological benefits to be gained through sport and recreation. These benefits are not confined to individuals; there are important social and economic benefits that extend to the wider community. The Tasmanian sport and recreation industry consists of state, regional and local community sport and recreation groups, facility providers, commercial operators and both local and state government bodies.

The Department of Economic Development's division of Sport and Recreation Tasmania works with four sectors within the industry: sport, fitness, community recreation and outdoor recreation. For further information about the Department of Economic Development or Sport and Recreation Tasmania, see http://www.development.tas.gov.au.

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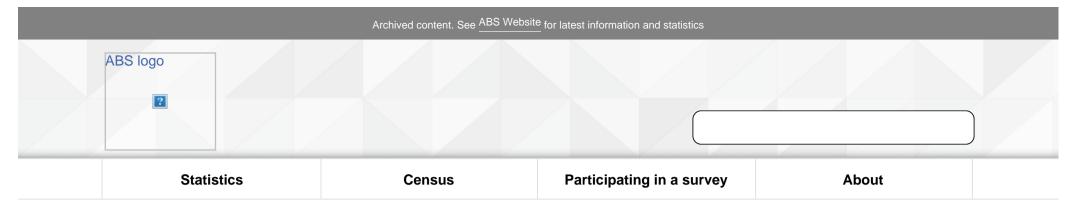
Age and sex of adults participating in sports and physical activities Adults participating in selected activities

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In the 12 months before interview in 2002, an estimated 207,900 Tasmanian adults aged 18 years and over participated in at least one sporting or physical recreation activity. This was 60.3% of Tasmania's adult population. The participation rate of 63.3% for males was higher than the female participation rate of 57.4%. Overall, participation rates generally decreased as age increased.

Adults in Greater Hobart were more likely to participate in a sport or recreational activity than adults in the rest of Tasmania (62.1% compared with 59.0%). However, for adults aged 18-24 years the participation rate was lower in Greater Hobart, 73.5%, compared with 77.1% in the rest of Tasmania.

ADULTS PARTICIPATING IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2002

Greater Hobart Rest of Tasmania Tasmania

	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age (years)						
18-24	13.9	73.5	17.9	77.1	31.8	75.5
25-34	17.0	68.6	21.9	63.2	39.0	65.4
35-44	18.2	64.3	23.9	59.7	42.2	61.6
45-54	16.3	58.9	21.8	57.3	38.1	58.0
55-64	11.8	61.4	17.0	56.3	28.8	58.3
65 and over	11.6	48.1	16.5	46.5	28.1	47.1
Sex						
Males	44.1	64.4	62.2	62.6	106.3	63.3
Females	44.7	59.9	56.9	55.5	101.6	57.4
	88.9	62.1	119.1	59.0	207.9	60.3
Total						

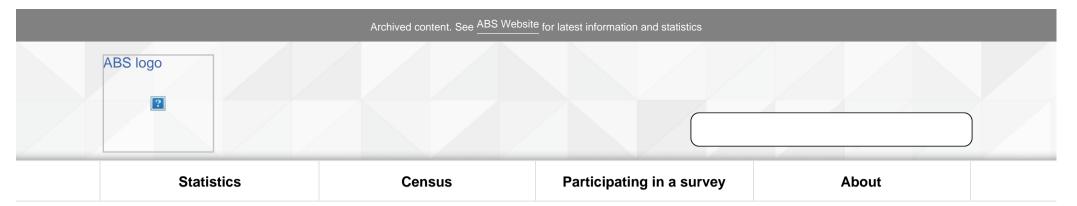
⁽a) Persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity in the 12 months before interview in March to July 2002.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey (Participation in Sport and Physical Activities)

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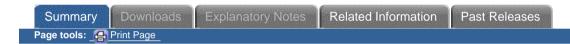
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Walking for exercise was the most common sport or physical recreation activity for Tasmanian adults aged 18 years and over in the 12 months before interview in 2002, with 25.3% participating. This was followed by swimming (8.2%) and aerobics/fitness (7.5%).

Walking for exercise was the most common activity in both Greater Hobart (24.9%) and the rest of Tasmania (25.5%). In Greater Hobart, this was followed by aerobics/fitness (10.7%) and swimming (9.9%); whereas, in the rest of Tasmania, fishing (7.7%) and swimming (7.0%) followed walking for exercise in popularity.

ADULTS PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2002

	Great	er Hobart	Rest of Tasmania		Tasmania	
Activity	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	15.4	10.7	10.6	5.3	26.0	7.5
Australian Rules football	3.6	2.5	7.4	3.6	10.9	3.2

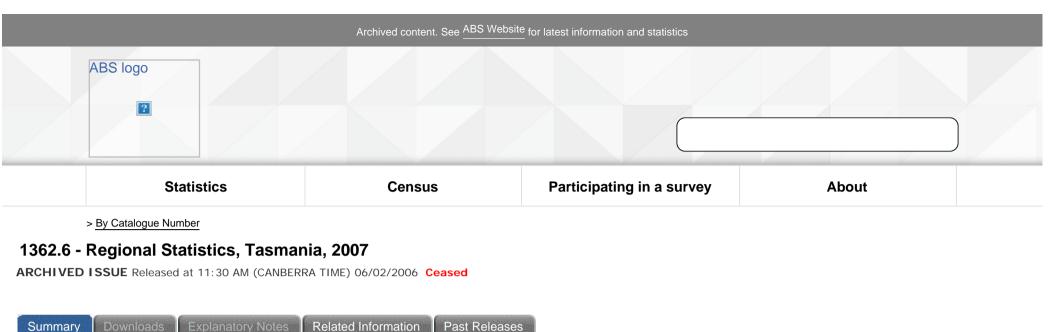
Badminton	*1.0	*0.7	3.7	1.9	4.8	1.4
Basketball	3.1	2.2	4.0	2.0	7.2	2.1
Bush walking	11.7	8.1	9.6	4.8	21.3	6.2
Cricket (indoor)	*1.7	*1.2	*1.6	*0.8	3.3	1.0
Cricket (outdoor)	*2.0	*1.4	6.2	3.1	8.2	2.4
Cycling	8.2	5.7	10.7	5.3	18.9	5.5
Dancing	*2.5	*1.7	*1.2	*0.6	3.7	1.1
Fishing	4.7	3.3	15.4	7.7	20.1	5.8
Golf	7.7	5.3	12.9	6.4	20.5	6.0
Lawn bowls	*2.1	*1.5	5.3	2.6	7.4	2.2
Martial arts	3.5	2.4	3.3	1.6	6.8	2.0
Motor Sports	*1.2	*0.8	5.2	2.6	6.4	1.9
Netball	4.9	3.4	4.3	2.1	9.1	2.6
Running	6.3	4.4	8.1	4.0	14.4	4.2
Sailing	*1.4	*1.0	*1.6	*0.8	3.0	0.9
Shooting sports	*1.4	*1.0	4.3	2.1	5.6	1.6
Soccer (outdoor)	*2.3	*1.6	*2.2	*1.1	4.5	1.3
Squash/racquetball	3.7	2.6	*2.0	*1.0	5.7	1.6
Surf sports	3.5	2.4	*2.2	*1.1	5.7	1.7
Swimming	14.1	9.9	14.2	7.0	28.3	8.2
Tennis	7.2	5.0	8.9	4.4	16.1	4.7
Touch football	*1.9	*1.3	*1.4	*0.7	3.3	1.0
Walking for exercise	35.6	24.9	51.5	25.5	87.1	25.3
Weight training	*1.3	*0.9	*2.6	*1.3	4.0	1.1
Yoga	*1.1	*0.8	2.8	1.4	4.0	1.1

^{*}estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey (Participation in Sport and Physical Activities).

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⁽a) Persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity in the 12 months before interview in March to July 2002.





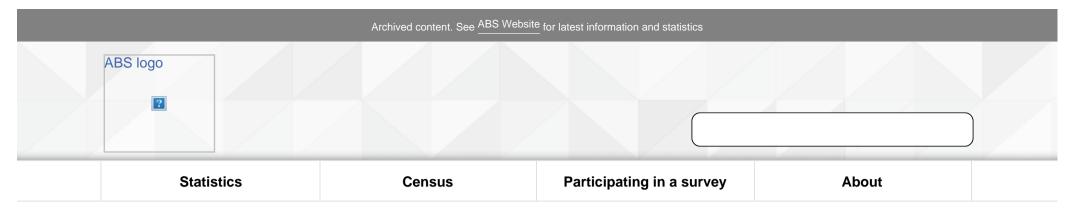
About this Release This section contains the following subsection: Contents

National parks attendance and walker registrations Participation in outdoor recreation activities

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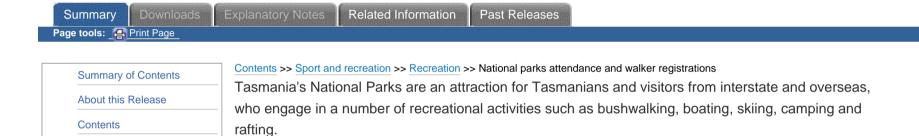
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NATIONAL PARKS ATTENDANCE

In 2002-03, Cradle Mountain (Lake Dove) had the most visits (209,000), a 17.0% increase on the previous year. Another popular National Park was Freycinet, which 193,700 people visited.

NATIONAL PARKS, PERSON VISITS(a)

	Mole Creek Karst(e)					Cradle
Maria Island (Darlington)	(Marakoopa Cave)	Narawntapu(d) (Bakers Beach)		Mt Field(c)	Lake St Clair(b) (Cynthia Bay)	Mountain(b) (Lake Dove)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

1999-2000	182,100	111,600	130,700	186,800	33,500	29,460	13,213
2000-01	168,700	111,800	138,700	163,600	34,300	26,788	12,820
2001-02	178,600	107,800	105,000	167,800	35,800	26,103	12,598
2002-03	209,000	134,500	116,400	193,700	38,900	28,648	13,337

⁽a) For all parks except Narawntapu, the unit of measurement is a person visit. A 'person visit' occurs when a person enters a National Park for purposes of heritage or nature appreciation, or recreation. Repeat entries are not included. Measurement occurs at the designated sites in brackets. Data are as at 11 May 2004.

Source: Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service Division of the Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts.

WALKER REGISTRATIONS

Throughout Tasmania, there are over 1,000 kilometres of established tracks and routes ranging from easy family walks of up to several hours duration to more demanding walks taking days, even weeks, in duration.

In 2002-03, of the main walking tracks for which walker registration statistics are collected, most registrations were recorded for the Overland Track, 8,154. The Overland Track runs for about 80 kilometres through the heart of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

TRACKS IN NATIONAL PARKS, WALKER REGISTRATIONS(a)

	Overland(b South Coast(c) Freycinet(d)			Port Davey(c) Frenchmans Ca		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1999-2000	7,240	1,011	2,784	272	807	
2000-01	7,273	915	3,002	208	753	
2001-02	7, 537	1,099	3,512	229	644	
2002-03	8, 154	970	3,143	167	826	

⁽a) Numbers include only walkers who registered and represented their intention. Data are as at 11 May 2004.

⁽b) Estimated through a combination of traffic and visitor centre counts.

⁽c) Estimated through traffic and visitor centre counts and survey findings.

⁽d) Measured as a person entry, which occurs whenever a visitor enters a site, from a combination of traffic and visitor centre counts.

⁽e) Number of people taken on a guided tour.

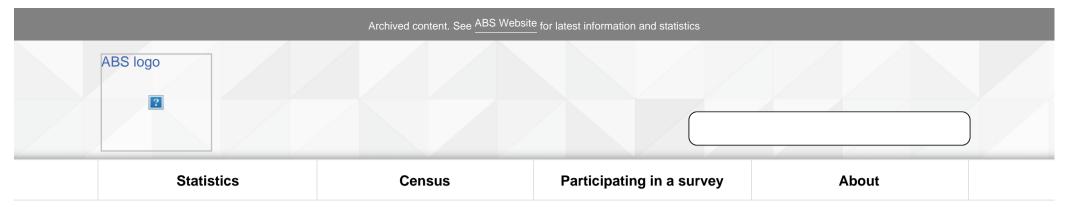
⁽b) Sum of registrations at Cradle Mt and Lake St Clair.

	FURTHER INFORMATION					
	The latest statistics for visitor entries and walker registrations in Tasmania's National Parks are available from the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service web site, under Visitor Statistics.					
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(c) Sum of registrations to walk the length of the track in any direction, irrespective of starting point.

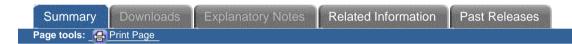
Source: Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service Division of the Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts.

(d) All overnight walkers registered in the park.



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A total of 362,900 Tasmanians participated in outdoor recreational activities in the 12 months ending October 2000. State-wide, as in each region, day bushwalking was the most popular outdoor activity with a participation rate of 23.9%, followed by freshwater fishing (14.7%) and off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding (9.4%).

Participation in day bushwalking was highest in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (26.3%), while participation in freshwater fishing was highest in the Northern Region (18.9%), and the Mersey-Lyell Region had the highest rate of participation in off-road recreational driving or trail bike riding (11.3%).

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES, Tasmanian regions - 2000(a)(b)

	Greater Hobart-			
Outdoor recreation activities	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(c)
	NUMBER	R ('000)		
Day bushwalking	46.1	21.1	19.4	86.6

Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(d)	42.9	42.2	42.8	42.7
Rockclimbing or abseiling	1.9	*1.8	3.1	2.1
Horse riding	4.3	4.9	*2.1	3.9
riding				
Off-road cycling or mountain bike	4.8	3.2	4.2	4.2
Overnight bushwalking	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.5
Snorkelling or scuba diving	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.7
Canoeing or kayaking	5.5	4.4	5.0	5.1
Hunting	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.5
bike riding				
Off-road recreational driving or trail	8.3	9.9	11.3	9.4
Freshwater fishing	11.0	18.9	17.3	14.7
Day bushwalking	26.3	20.4	23.1	23.9
	PARTICIPATION	RATE (%)		
Total persons	175.7	103.3	83.9	362.9
Total(d)	75.3	43.6	35.9	154.9
Rockclimbing or abseiling	3.3	*1.9	2.6	7.8
Horse riding	7.5	5.0	*1.8	14.3
riding				
Off-road cycling or mountain bike	8.5	3.3	3.5	15.3
Overnight bushwalking	9.0	4.6	2.9	16.5
Snorkelling or scuba diving	8.4	4.1	4.5	17.0
Canoeing or kayaking	9.7	4.6	4.2	18.5
Hunting	10.5	7.1	5.8	23.4
bike riding				
Off-road recreational driving or trail	14.6	10.2	9.5	34.2
Freshwater fishing	19.4	19.5	14.5	53.4

^{*}estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (cat. no. 4904.6).

⁽a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

⁽b) Period relates to the 12 months ending October 2000.

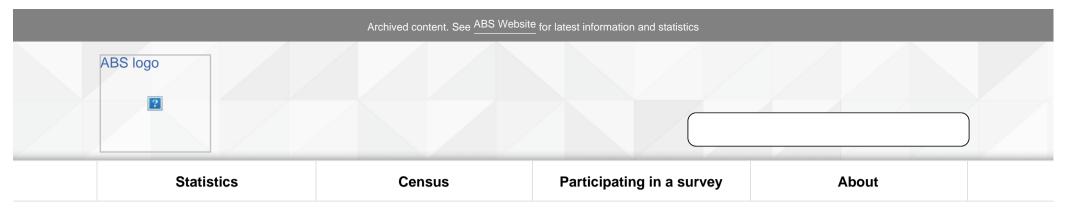
⁽c) Estimates have been rounded and minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

⁽d) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may have participated in more than one selected outdoor recreation activity.

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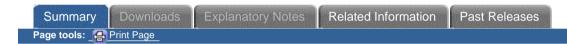
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At 12 May 2004, there were 2,499 licensed premises selling liquor and providing accommodation in Tasmania, an increase of 25.1% from the 12 March 2003 figure of 1,998.

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the largest number of licensed premises in 2004 with 1,203, an increase of 25.2% from the 12 March 2003 figure of 961. This was followed by the Northern Region with 732 licensed premises and 564 in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

The Northern Region has the highest number of licensed premises per 100,000 people in 2003 and 2004, with 435 and 542 respectively.

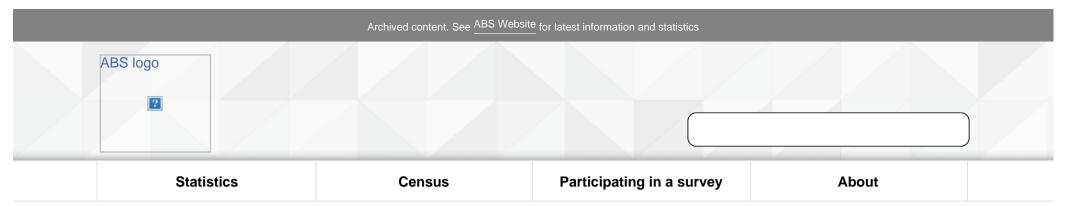
LICENSED PREMISES, liquor and accommodation, Tasmanian regions

		2003(a)		2004(b)
Region	no.	rate(c)	no.	rate(c)
Greater Hobart-Southern	961	409	1,203	512
Northern	588	435	732	542
Mersey-Lyell	449	419	564	527

Tasmania	1,998	419	2,499	524
(a) As at 12 March 2003.				
(b) As at 12 May 2004.				
(c) Rate per 100,000 estima	ated resident population as at 30 Ju	ine 2003.		
Source: Liquor and Gaming	g Branch, Department of Treasury a	and Finance		
	the following subsection :			
Licensed gaming pre	emises and machines			
	emises and machines			
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Contents >> Sport and recreation >> Licensed premises, liquor and accommodation >> Licensed gaming premises and machines As at 30 April 2004, there were 104 licensed gaming premises in Tasmania, hosting 2,272 gaming machines. This excludes the state's two casinos. Launceston local government area had more electronic gaming machines than any other with 343 machines, followed by Glenorchy with 270 machines.

The local government areas of Central Highlands, Tasman, and Flinders had no licensed gaming premises or machines.

LICENSED GAMING PREMISES AND MACHINES(a), Tasmanian local government areas(b) - April 2004

	Licensed gaming premises	Machines
Local government area	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern		
Brighton	2	50
Central Highlands	-	-

Tasmania	104	2,272
Total	33	721
West Coast	7	75
Waratah/Wynyard	4	98
Latrobe	1	30
King Island	1	12
Kentish	1	15
Devonport	8	225
Circular Head	2	33
Central Coast	5	125
Burnie	4	108
Mersey-Lyell		
Total	30	624
West Tamar	4	67
Northern Midlands	2	30
Meander Valley	2	35
Launceston	14	343
George Town	3	57
Flinders	-	-
Dorset	3	45
Break O'Day	2	47
Northern		
Total	41	927
Tasman	-	-
Southern Midlands	2	22
Sorell	3	60
Kingborough	3	60
Huon Valley	3	45
Hobart	8	184
Glenorchy	9	270
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3	51
Derwent Valley	2	40
Clarence	6	145

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

⁽a) These figures do not include casinos (Wrest Point Hotel Casino in Hobart and the Country Club Casino in Launceston).

⁽b) As at 30 April 2004.

Source: Liquor and Gaming Branch, Department of Treasury and Finance.

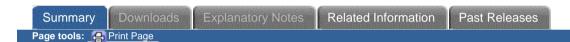
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An estimated 37.8% (129,400) of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over had visited a Tasmanian pub, club or casino to use electronic gaming machines in the 12 months ended October 2000.

Tasmanians living in the Northern Region had the highest attendance rate for visits to Tasmanian pubs, clubs and casinos to use electronic gaming machines, with 39.8% doing so on at least one occasion during this period. An estimated 39.0% from the Mersey-Lyell Region and 36.1% from the Greater Hobart-Southern Region attended a pub, club or casino to use electronic gaming machines.

These rates represent 60,300 persons from the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 39,000 from the Northern Region and 30,100 from the Mersey-Lyell Region.

VISITS TO PUBS, CLUBS AND CASINOS TO USE ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2000(b)

Unit Greater Hobart- Northern Mersey-Lyell Tasmania Southern

Total persons	'000	166.8	98.1	77.3	342.2
Attendance rate	%	36.1	*39.8	*39.0	37.8
Total attendance	'000	60.3	39.0	30.1	129.4
40 or more times	'000	3.6	*1.7	*1.1	6.4
20-39 times	'000	4.2	3.4	3.1	10.8
10-19 times	'000	8.0	5.5	*1.8	15.4
5-9 times	'000	10.0	5.7	5.3	21.1
1-4 times	'000	34.4	22.6	18.8	75.8

^{*}estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

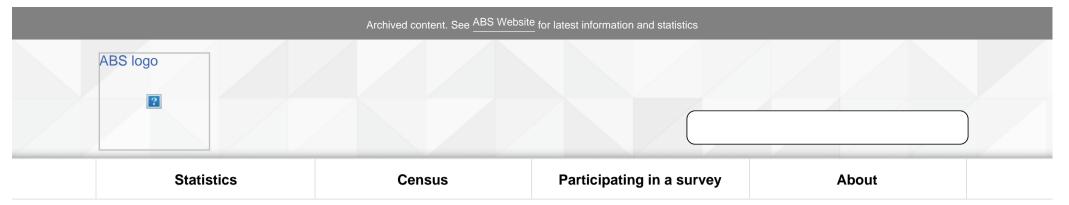
- (a) Refers to persons aged 18 years and over.
- (b) Period relates to the 12 months ending October 2000.

Source: Leisure and Cultural Participation, Tasmania (cat. no. 4904.6).

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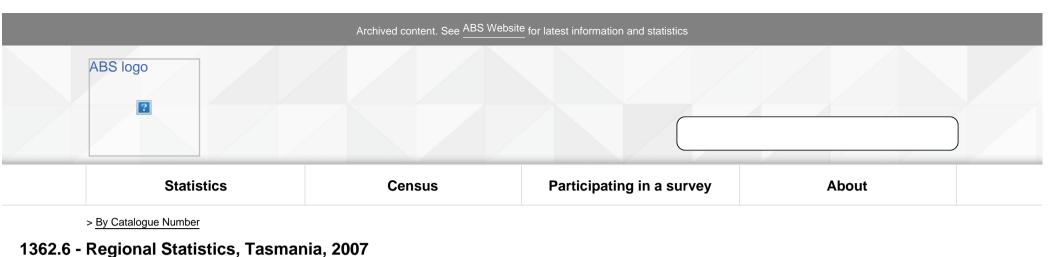
 $\underline{Contents} >> \underline{Sport \ and \ recreation} >> Further \ information \ about \ Tasmanian \ sport \ and \ recreation$

In 2001, the Office of Sport and Recreation (Department of Economic Development) undertook the Tasmanian component of the national Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS). Findings are available for Tasmanian regions and local government areas under 'Research & Stats' on the SCORS - Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport Research Group web site at http://www.ausport.gov.au/scorsresearch/index.asp. To view the web site for the Office of Sport and Recreation Tasmania (Department of Economic Development) go to: http://www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/.

For further information about Tasmanian sport and recreation see Statistics - Tasmania.

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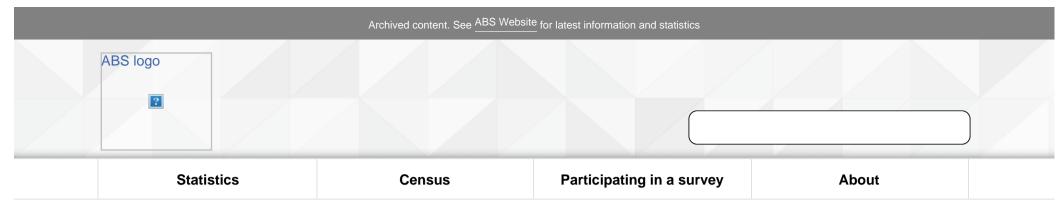
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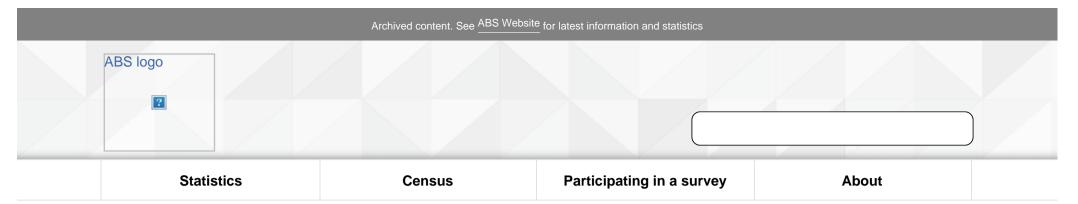
FURTHER INFORMATION

See the <u>Tourism Themes</u> page for links to tourism information, products and services. It includes links to information about Tasmanian small area accommodation statistics, which are available at a charge, in Excel spreadsheets, as <u>Tourist Accommodation</u>, <u>Small Area Data</u>, <u>Tasmania - Electronic Delivery</u> (cat. no. 8635.6.55.001).

<u>Tasmanian Tourism statistics</u> can be found on the Tourism Tasmania Corporate web site (under 'Research').

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According to Tourism Tasmania's <u>Tasmanian Visitor Survey</u>, an estimated 652,200 visitors arrived by scheduled airline flights and Bass Strait ferries in 2002-03. Of these, 527,800 (80.9%) visited Greater Hobart, while 71.1% stayed at least one night in the region. Some 43.3% of scheduled air or sea visitors stayed at least one night in the Greater Launceston region.

VISITORS TO TASMANIA, Tourism region visitors - 2002-03(a)(b)(c)

	Stayed one	Stayed one night or more		Total visitors		
Tourism region(d)	'000	%	'000	%		
Greater Hobart	463.9	71.1	527.8	80.9		
Southern	134.3	20.6	350.3	53.7		
East Coast	220.2	33.8	279.7	42.9		
West Coast	180.3	27.6	205.8	31.6		
Northern	90.7	13.9	342.5	52.5		
Greater Launceston	282.6	43.3	396.9	60.9		
North West	221.5	34.0	340.9	52.3		

Region not stated	44.0	6.7	6.4	1.0
Total visitors to Tasmania	652.2	100.0	652.2	100.0

- (a) These data are calculated from a sample survey. Results are subject to sampling error.
- (b) Visitors to Tasmania who travelled by scheduled air and sea services. Does not include navy or cruise visitors, or charter flights.
- (c) Sums of regions do not add to the total for Tasmania, because visitors can travel to more than one region, and stay for different lengths of time in each.
- (d) Refer to Map of Tasmanian Tourism Regions.

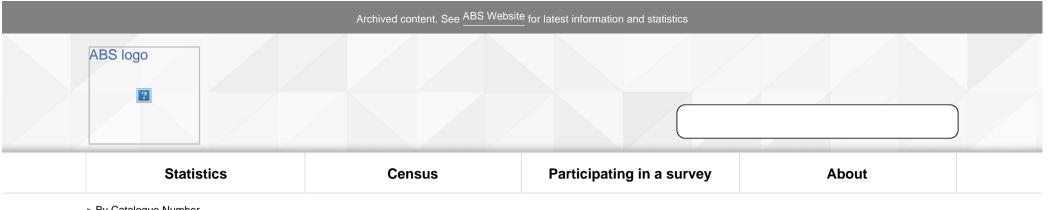
Source: Tourism Tasmania - Tasmanian Visitor Survey..

This section contains the following subsection:

Visitor arrivals

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As at December 2003, there were 143 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania, yielding a total capacity of 6,030 guest rooms. The Greater Hobart tourism region had the largest number of tourist accommodation establishments (45), the highest room occupancy rate (66.5%), and the greatest volume of takings (\$63.1 million) for 2003.

At the end of December 2003, tourist accommodation employed 4,244 people. Some 1,788 (42.1%) of these people were employed in establishments in the Greater Hobart tourism region, followed by 1,103 (26.0%) in the Greater Launceston tourism region. Just 53 people (1.2%) were employed by accommodation establishments in the Northern tourism region.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Tasmanian tourism regions(a)(b) - 2003

	Establishments	Rooms	Persons employed	Room occupancy rate	Takings
Tourism region(c)	no.	no.	no.	%	\$'000
Greater Hobart	45	2,351	1,788	66.5	63,059

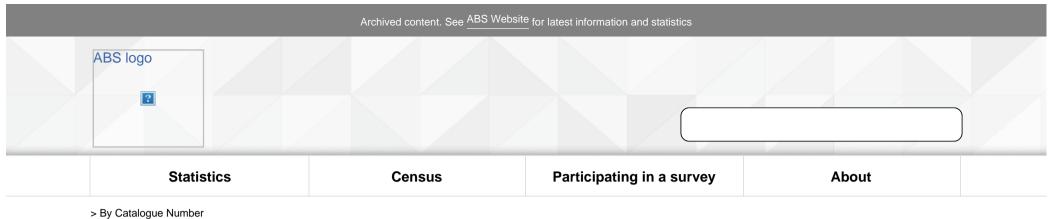
Southern	6	155	88	47.7	2,476
East Coast	12	450	284	46.7	8,537
West Coast	11	461	303	42.9	6,639
Northern	4	122	53	47.8	1,488
Greater Launceston	32	1,416	1,103	56.3	27,962
North West	33	1,075	625	46.4	17,665
Tasmania	143	6,030	4,244	56.4	127,827

- (a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units. Excludes holiday flats, units and houses; caravan parks and visitor hostels.
- (b) Establishment, employment and capacity items are as at December 2003. Takings and occupancy rates relate to the whole year.
- (c) Refer to the Map of Tasmanian Tourism Regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accomodation, Small Area Data, Tasmania.

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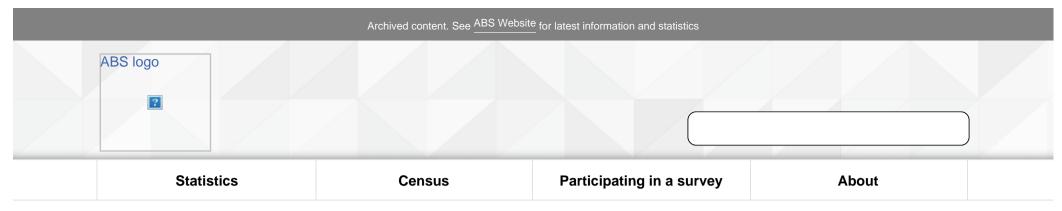
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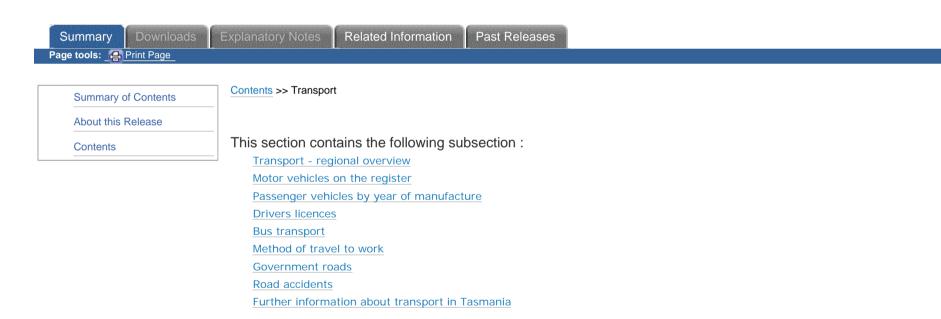
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Contents >> Transport >> Transport - regional overview

The following information on regional transport in Tasmania focuses on road transport. At present, regional statistics for air, water and rail transport are very limited. For state level information about these modes of transport see Statistics - Tasmania.

TRANSPORT, Regional summary

	Units	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern Me	rsey-Lyell	Tasmania
Motor vehicles on the register(a)	%	48.7	28.8	22.3	100.0
Passenger vehicles by year of manufacture(a) Before 1985 1996-2000 2001-2003(b)	% of Region % of Region % of Region	26.6 23.9 11.4	27.2 23.4 9.8	23.7 25.1 8.6	26.1 24.0 10.4

Drivers' licences(c)	%	49.0	28.3	22.6	100.0
Method of travel to work(d) Car, as driver or passenger	% of Region	67.2	70.2	69.9	68.6
Government roads	Ç				
Local(e)	km	5,211	4,890	3,921	14,021
State(f)	km	1,381.93	966.25	1,055.18	3,403.36
National(g)	km	86.62	180.32	117.94	384.88
Road accidents					
Fatalities(h)	no.	15	10	16	41
Injuries(h)	no.	882	515	440	1,837
MAIB claims lodged(i)	%	53.8	25.4	20.8	100.0

⁽a) As at 31 March 2003.

- (e) As at January 2004.
- (f) As at February 2004.
- (g) As at February 2004.
- (h) Reference period 2003.
- (i) Reference period 2002-03.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census and 2001 Census of Population and Housing; Asset Information Group and Land Transport Safety Division, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources; State Grants Commission, Department of Treasury and Finance; Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The **Transport** home page on the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/.

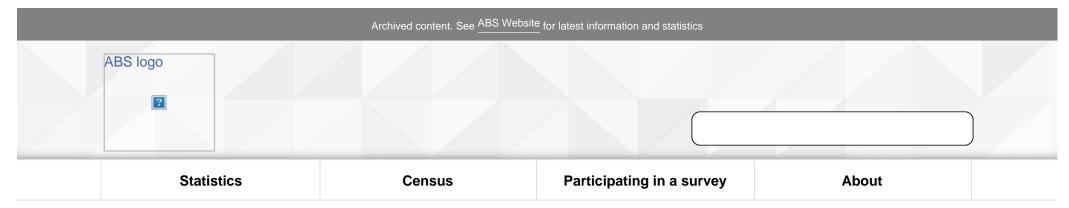
⁽b) This category includes motor vehicles manufactured in calendar years 2001 and 2002 and in the first three months of 2003.

⁽c) As at 1 January 2004.

⁽d) Persons asked how they got to work on 7 August 2001.

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Mersey-Lyell Region.

In 2003, of the total number of registered passenger vehicles, 50.4% (124,613) were registered in the

Greater Hobart-Southern Region, followed by 28.3% (70,066) in the Northern Region and 21.2% (52,457) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

In 2003, of the total number of trucks, 43.4% (5,034) were registered in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 30.3% (3,515) in the Northern Region and 25.8% (2,997) in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2003(b)

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(c)
Vehicle type	no.	no.	no.	no.

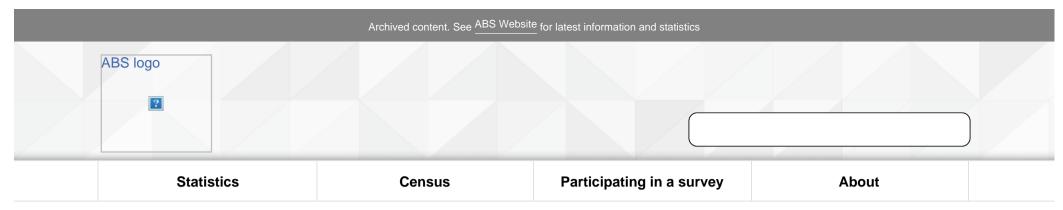
Passenger vehicles	124,613	70,066	52,457	247,492
Light commercial vehicles	29,047	19,824	16,464	65,453
Trucks(d)	5,034	3,515	2,997	11,600
Other(e)	6,114	4,206	3,601	13,939
Total(f)	164,806	97,610	75,522	338,484

- (a) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.
- (b) As at 31 March.
- (c) Vehicles with a postcode of owner in a state/territory other than in which their vehicle was registered are included in the Tasmanian total. Also included in this category are the owners which could not be specified into a statistical division.
- (d) Includes articulated, rigid and non-freight carrying trucks.
- (e) Includes campervans, buses and motor cycles.
- (f) Data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256 and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256, and 7305-7470.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census.

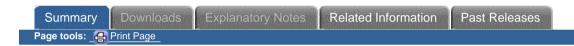
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Of the 247,492 passenger vehicles registered in Tasmania at 31 March 2003, some 64,642 or 26.1% were manufactured before 1985, while 59,426 or 24.0% were manufactured between the years 1996 and 2000, and 25,674 or 10.4% between the years 2001 and 2003.

In 2003, the Northern Region had the highest proportion of registered vehicles manufactured before 1985, with 27.2% (19,011). This was followed by the Greater Hobart-Southern Region with 26.6% (33,151), and then Mersey-Lyell with 23.7% (12,420). The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest proportion of registered passenger vehicles manufactured between the years 2001 and 2003, with 11.4% (14,200). This was followed by the Northern Region with 9.8% (6,862), and then the Mersey-Lyell Region with 8.6% (4,529).

PASSENGER VEHICLES, By year of manufacture: Tasmanian regions(a) - 2003(b)

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(c)
Year of manufacture	no.	no.	no.	no.

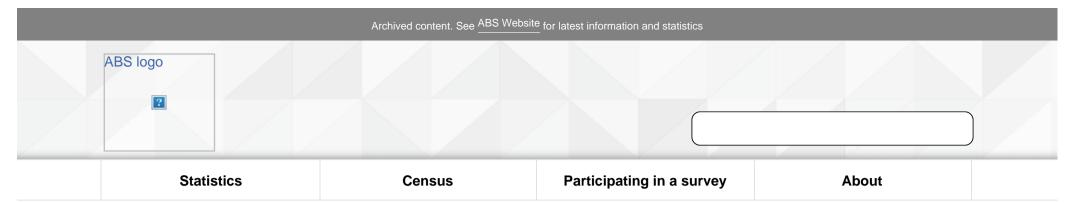
33,151	19,011	12,420	64,642
22,371	13,164	10,488	46,046
25,272	14,553	11,847	51,695
29,760	16,374	13,173	59,426
14,200	6,862	4,529	25,674
4	4	1	9
124,757	69,969	52,458	247,492
	22,371 25,272 29,760 14,200 4	22,371 13,164 25,272 14,553 29,760 16,374 14,200 6,862 4 4	22,371 13,164 10,488 25,272 14,553 11,847 29,760 16,374 13,173 14,200 6,862 4,529 4 4 1

- (a) The region reflects the residential address of the owner of the vehicle.
- (b) As at 31 March 2003.
- (c) Tasmanian total includes cases where the registered owner's residential address is located interstate but the vehicle is registered in Tasmania.
- (d) This category includes motor vehicles manufactured in the calendar years 2001 and 2002 and in the first three months of 2003.
- (e) Data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256 and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256, and 7305-7470.

Source: ABS data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

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Contents >> Transport >> Drivers licences

As at 1 January 2004, there were 345,145 licences to drive vehicles in Tasmania. Of these, some 301,622 or 87.4% were basic current licences, with the remainder being made up of provisional (4.7%), learner current (4.1%) and other (3.8%).

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest number of drivers' licences with 169,261 (49.0% of the state total), followed by the Northern Region with 97,546 licences (28.3%) and the Mersey-Lyell Region with 78,077 licences (22.6%).

DRIVERS' LICENCES, Tasmanian regions - 2004(a)(b)

	Basic current	Provisional	Learner current	Other(d)	Total
Region(c)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Greater Hobart-Southern	147,237	7,743	7,719	6,562	169,261
Northern	85,547	4,670	3,553	3,776	97,546
Mersey-Lyell	68,624	3,690	2,909	2,854	78,077
Tasmania(e)	301,622	16,106	14,184	13,233	345,145

- (a) As at 1 January.
- (b) Drivers' licences include car, light rigid vehicle, medium rigid vehicle, heavy rigid vehicle, heavy combination vehicle, multiple combination vehicle and motorcycles.
- (c) Based on residential address of licence holder.
- (d) Includes Basic Suspended, Basic Cancelled, Restricted Current and Learner Suspended or Disqualified.
- (e) Includes current licences where the residential address is interstate/overseas.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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Contents >> Transport >> Drivers licences >> Greater Hobart-Southern Region

As at 1 January 2004, there were 169,261 licences to drive vehicles in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. Of these 147,237 (87.0%) were basic current licences.

DRIVERS' LICENCES, Greater Hobart-Southern local government areas - 2004(a)(b)

	Basic current	Provisional	Learner current	Other(d)	Total
Local government area(c)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brighton	7,002	379	568	317	8,266
Central Highlands	1,482	88	60	60	1,690
Clarence	31,724	1,643	1,522	1,391	36,280
Derwent Valley	5,447	295	304	246	6,292
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3,082	116	72	122	3,392
Glenorchy	26,039	1,326	1,448	1,289	30,102
Hobart	30,586	1,773	1,796	1,356	35,511
Huon Valley	8,890	401	419	379	10,089
Kingborough	20,148	1,124	1,005	799	23,076
Sorell	7,593	348	366	362	8,669

Southern Midlands	3,655	184	123	177	4,139
Tasman	1,589	66	36	64	1,755
Total	147,237	7,743	7,719	6,562	169,261

(a) As at 1 January.

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- (b) Drivers' licences include car, light rigid vehicle, medium rigid vehicle, heavy rigid vehicle, heavy combination vehicle, multiple combination vehicle and motorcycles.
- (c) Based on residential address of licence holder.

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(d) Includes Basic Suspended, Basic Cancelled, Restricted Current and Learner Suspended or Disqualified.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

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Contents >> Transport >> Drivers licences >> Northern Region

As at 1 January 2004, there were 97,546 licences to drive vehicles in the Northern Region. Of these, 85,547 (87.7%) were basic current licences.

DRIVERS' LICENCES, Northern local government areas - 2004(a)(b)

	Basic current	Provisional	Learner current	Other(d)	Total
Local government area(c)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Break O'Day	4,179	163	129	193	4,664
Dorset	4,740	300	203	227	5,470
Flinders	638	36	17	34	725
George Town	4,052	229	182	203	4,666
Launceston	36,017	2,042	1,652	1,649	41,360
Meander Valley	13,021	688	504	506	14,719
Northern Midlands	7,840	386	257	320	8,803
West Tamar	15,060	826	609	644	17,139
Total	85,547	4,670	3,553	3,776	97,546

(a) As at 1 January.
(b) Drivers' licences include car, light rigid vehicle, medium rigid vehicle, heavy rigid vehicle, heavy combination vehicle,
multiple combination vehicle and motorcycles.
(c) Based on residential address of licence holder.
(d) Includes Basic Suspended, Basic Cancelled, Restricted Current and Learner Suspended or Disqualified.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

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As at 1 January 2004, there were 78,077 licences to drive vehicles in the Mersey-Lyell Region. Of these, 68,624 (87.9%) were basic current licences.

DRIVERS' LICENCES, Mersey-Lyell local government areas - 2004(a)(b)

	Basic current	Provisional	Learner current	Other(d)	Total
Local government area(c)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Burnie	12,287	706	549	489	14,031
Central Coast	14,001	693	553	608	15,855
Circular Head	4,594	293	209	215	5,311
Devonport	15,595	864	644	686	17,789
Kentish	3,565	192	165	143	4,065
King Island	1,192	79	61	49	1,381
Latrobe	5,598	264	214	198	6,274
Waratah/Wynyard	8,620	453	356	340	9,769
West Coast	3,172	146	158	126	3,602
Total	68,624	3,690	2,909	2,854	78,077

	Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.								
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(b) Drivers' licences include car, light rigid vehicle, medium rigid vehicle, heavy rigid vehicle, heavy combination vehicle,

(d) Includes Basic Suspended, Basic Cancelled, Restricted Current and Learner Suspended or Disqualified.

(a) As at 1 January.

multiple combination vehicle and motorcycles.
(c) Based on residential address of licence holder.

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There were 9,620,000 Metro bus passenger trips in Tasmania in 2003-04, an increase of 0.8% in passenger trips from the 2002-03 figure of 9,542,000. Of the trips made in 2003-04, some 7,243,000 (75.3%) were in Hobart, some 1,847,000 (19.2%) were in Launceston and 530,000 (5.5%) were in Burnie.

METRO BUS PASSENGER TRIPS(a)

	Hobart(b)	Launceston(c)	Burnie(d)	Tasmania
Year	'000	'000	'000	'000
1998-99	7,165	1,855	548	9,568
1999-2000	7,056	1,807	516	9,379
2000-01	7,167	1,950	509	9,626
2001-02	7,191	1,903	532	9,626
2002-03	7,177	1,819	546	9,542
2003-04	7,243	1,847	530	9,620

(a) Includes transfer, charter and contract services.

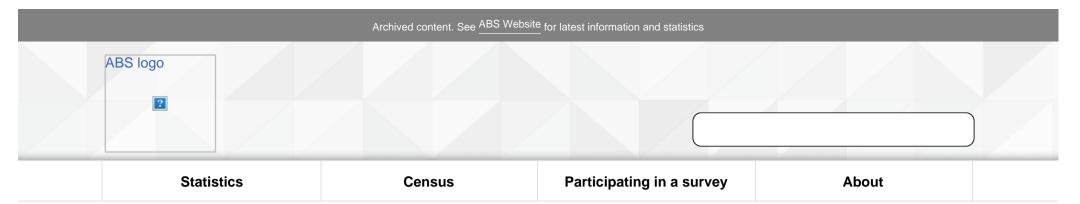
- (b) All urban areas within 22 kilometres of the Hobart GPO other than Midway Point, Sorell, Richmond, Cambridge, Collinsvale, Kingston, Blackmans Bay, Margate and Snug.
 (c) All urban areas within 12 kilometres of the Launceston GPO other than Legana.
 (d) All urban areas in the municipality of Burnie, plus Wynyard and Ulverstone (except that Metro does not operate services within Ulverstone at times when passengers are travelling to/from school).
 Source: Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd, Annual Report 2003/2004.
 - FURTHER INFORMATION

The Metro Tasmania web site has further statistics on services and provides links to annual reports.

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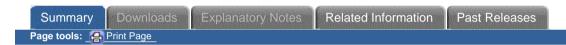
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Contents >> Transport >> Method of travel to work

At August 2001, there were 179,007 employed residents of Tasmania. On 7 August 2001 (Census day), some 68.6% of these employed residents travelled to work by car, 61.6% as a driver and 7.1% as a passenger.

The Northern Region had the highest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 70.2%, followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region with 69.9% and then Greater Hobart-Southern with 67.2%.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, Tasmanian regions - Census 2001(a)(b)

driv	Car, as driver	Car, as passenger	Bus	Motorbike/ scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other(c)	Total(d)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Greater Hobart- Southern	59.6	7.6	3.8	0.4	0.7	5.8	22.0	90,386
Northern	63.6	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	22.6	50,560
Mersey-Lyell	63.5	6.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.5	22.8	38,063
Tasmania	61.6	7.1	2.3	0.5	0.6	5.6	22.5	179,007

- (a) Persons asked how they got to work on 7 August 2001.
- (b) Totals may vary slightly due to randomisation of small cells of data.
- (c) Includes ferry, taxi, tram, multiple methods of travel to work, worked at home and did not go to work. Excludes method of travel not stated.
- (d) Includes persons employed at the time of Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

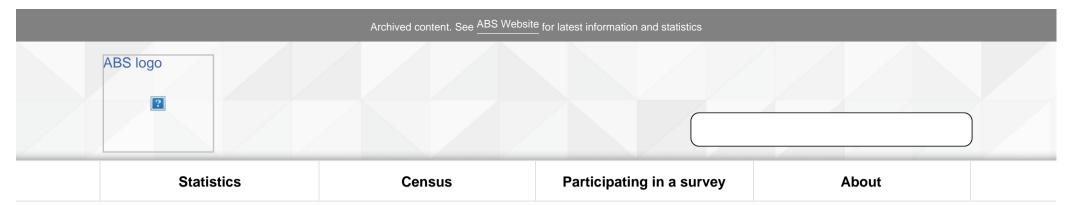
FURTHER INFORMATION

This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Transport</u> >> <u>Method of travel to work</u> >> Greater Hobart-Southern Region

At August 2001, there were 90,386 employed residents of the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. On 7 August 2001 (Census day), some 67.2% of these employed residents travelled to work by car, 59.6% as a driver and 7.6% as a passenger.

In the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, the local government areas (LGAs) of Brighton, Sorell and the Derwent Valley had the highest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 74.4%, 73.2% and 72.6% respectively.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, Greater Hobart-Southern local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

	Car as driver	Car as passenger	Bus	Motor bike/ scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other(c)	Total(d)
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Brighton Central Highlands	67.1 45.9	7.3 5.5	2.9 0.9	0.2	0.1	1.5 13.1	20.9 33.9	4,023 867

								·
Total	59.6	7.6	3.8	0.4	0.7	5.8	22.0	90,386
Tasman	45.6	4.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	8.3	39.8	768
Southern Midlands	59.4	5.6	0.5	0.2	-	3.9	30.4	2,046
Sorell	65.7	7.5	1.0	0.4	-	2.6	22.8	4,113
Kingborough	63.4	7.7	3.0	0.4	0.5	2.3	22.7	12,196
Huon Valley	60.1	8.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	4.5	25.0	4,679
Hobart	50.4	7.2	4.3	0.3	1.7	14.4	21.7	21,763
Glenorchy	63.1	8.1	5.0	0.6	0.7	3.4	19.0	15,819
Spring Bay								
Glamorgan/	46.8	5.5	0.4	-	0.9	10.2	36.2	1,465
Derwent Valley	63.8	8.8	1.7	0.2	-	3.4	22.2	3,119
Clarence	63.0	7.8	5.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	20.6	19,525

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

(d) Includes persons employed at the time of Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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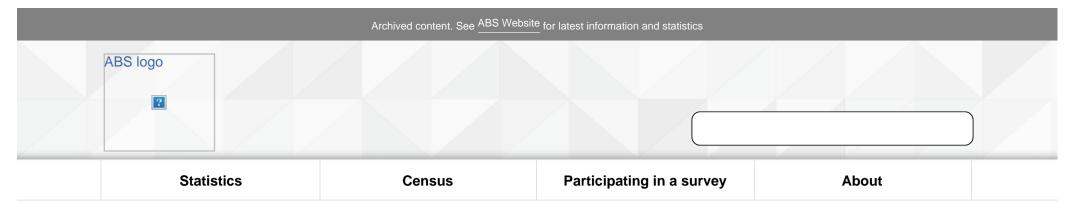
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⁽a) Persons asked how they got to work on 7 August 2001.

⁽b) Totals may vary slightly due to randomisation of small cells of data.

⁽c) Includes ferry, taxi, multiple methods of travel to work, worked at home and did not go to work. Excludes method of travel not stated.



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At August 2001, there were 50,560 employed residents of the Northern Region. On 7 August 2001 (Census day), some 70.2% of these employed residents travelled to work by car, 63.6% as a driver and 6.6% as a passenger.

In the Northern Region, the local government areas (LGAs) of West Tamar, George Town and Launceston had the highest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 74.5%, 73.2% and 71.5% respectively.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, Northern local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

	Car as driver	Car as passenger	Bus	Motor bike/ scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other(c)	Total(d)
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Break O'Day	54.8	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	7.1	30.4	1,657
Dorset	56.3	6.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	7.7	27.7	2,806
Flinders	41.0	5.6	-	0.7	0.7	14.5	37.5	427

64.0	9.2	0.4	0.3	1.4	4.0	20.7	2,081
64.4	7.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	6.3	19.7	23,893
63.1	5.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.1	25.8	7,233
61.2	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.2	26.7	4,534
68.2	6.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.0	22.0	7,931
63.6	6.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	22.6	50,560
	64.4 63.1 61.2 68.2	64.4 7.1 63.1 5.5 61.2 5.5 68.2 6.3	64.4 7.1 1.5 63.1 5.5 0.7 61.2 5.5 0.4 68.2 6.3 0.8	64.4 7.1 1.5 0.4 63.1 5.5 0.7 0.6 61.2 5.5 0.4 0.4 68.2 6.3 0.8 0.3	64.4 7.1 1.5 0.4 0.6 63.1 5.5 0.7 0.6 0.2 61.2 5.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 68.2 6.3 0.8 0.3 0.4	64.4 7.1 1.5 0.4 0.6 6.3 63.1 5.5 0.7 0.6 0.2 4.1 61.2 5.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 5.2 68.2 6.3 0.8 0.3 0.4 2.0	64.4 7.1 1.5 0.4 0.6 6.3 19.7 63.1 5.5 0.7 0.6 0.2 4.1 25.8 61.2 5.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 5.2 26.7 68.2 6.3 0.8 0.3 0.4 2.0 22.0

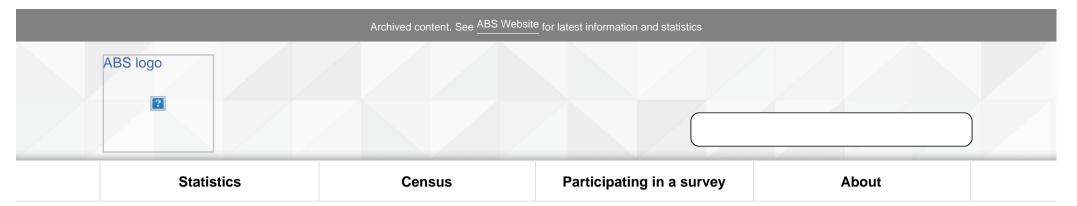
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Persons asked how they got to work on 7 August 2001.
- (b) Totals may vary slightly due to randomisation of small cells of data.
- (c) Includes ferry, taxi, multiple methods of travel to work, worked at home and did not go to work. Excludes method of travel not stated.
- (d) Includes persons employed at the time of Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

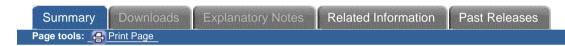
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At August 2001, there were 38,063 employed residents of the Mersey-Lyell Region. On 7 August 2001 (Census day), some 69.9% of these employed residents travelled to work by car, 63.5% as a driver and 6.4% as a passenger.

In the Mersey-Lyell Region, the local government areas (LGAs) of Devonport, Burnie and the Central Coast had the highest proportion of employed persons who travelled to work by car, 74.0%, 73.5% and 71.7% respectively.

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, Mersey-Lyell local government areas - Census 2001(a)(b)

	Car as driver	Car as passenger	Bus	Motor bike/ scooter	Bicycle	Walked only	Other(c)	Total(d)
Local government area	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Burnie	66.3	7.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	5.1	19.7	6,533
Central Coast	65.9	5.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	23.3	7,146
Circular Head	54.9	5.0	0.2	2.5	0.7	8.4	28.3	3,335

Total	63.5	6.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.5	22.8	38,063
West Coast	57.3	10.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	10.0	20.7	2,241
Waratah	62.1	5.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	4.6	25.7	4,625
Latrobe	65.3	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.3	23.4	3,074
King Island	52.0	7.7	-	1.2	0.4	10.3	28.4	897
Kentish	55.3	4.9	0.2	8.0	0.3	5.8	32.6	1,838
Devonport	67.7	6.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	5.3	18.7	8,373

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

- (a) Persons asked how they got to work on 7 August 2001.
- (b) Totals may vary slightly due to randomisation of small cells of data.
- (c) Includes ferry, taxi, multiple methods of travel to work, worked at home and did not go to work. Excludes method of travel not stated.
- (d) Includes persons employed at the time of Census.

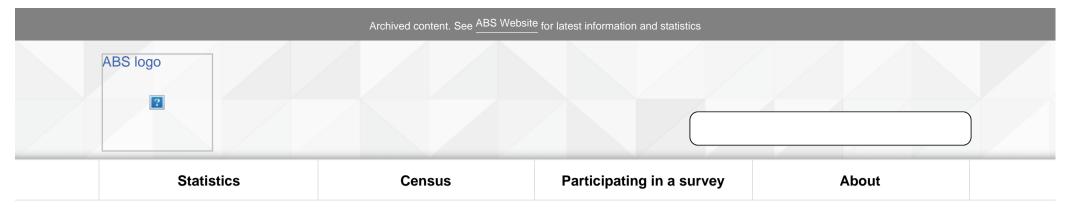
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Transport</u> >> Government roads

Tasmanian roads can be categorised as local government, state and nationally owned, depending on which level of government is responsible for planning, designing and maintenance.

The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site features a map of **Tasmanian roads** showing local government, state and nationally owned roads.

FURTHER INFORMATION

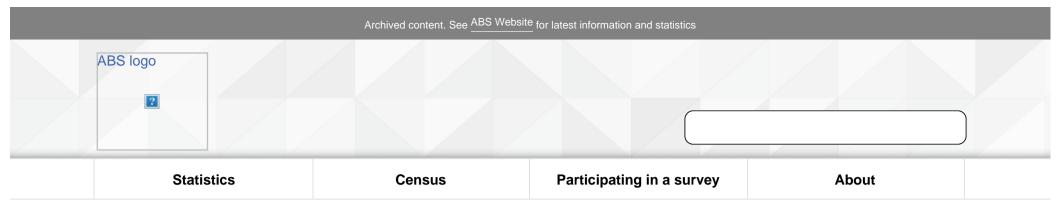
This section contains the following subsection:

Local government roads
State government roads
National roads

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At January 2004, local government authorities maintained 14,021 kilometres of roads across Tasmania.

Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the longest total length of roads owned by local government (5,211 kilometres), followed by the Northern Region (5,175 kilometres) and then Mersey-Lyell (3,921 kilometres).

Of the 5,211 kilometres of roads owned by local government in the Greater-Hobart Southern Region, 24.0% were located in urban areas and 76.0% located in rural areas. Of the 4,890 kilometres of roads owned by local government in the Northern Region, 17.5 % were located in urban areas and 82.6% located in rural areas. Of the 3,921 kilometres of roads owned by local government in the Mersey-Lyell Region, 17.7% were located in urban areas and 82.3% located in rural areas.

Northern Midlands local government area (LGA) had the longest total length of roads owned by local government (979 kilometres). The majority of roads in this LGA were rural (867 kilometres, or 88.6%).

	Urban sealed	Urban unsealed	Rural sealed	Rural unsealed	Total roads
Local government area	km	km	km	km	km
Greater Hobart-Southern					
Brighton	60	-	58	35	153
Central Highlands	16	2	79	655	752
Clarence	243	4	124	60	430
Derwent Valley	32	4	65	229	330
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	71	16	76	182	345
Glenorchy	240	-	38	15	293
Hobart	288	9	-	-	297
Huon Valley	24	10	134	589	757
Kingborough	111	-	130	272	513
Sorell	31	41	86	177	335
Southern Midlands	30	13	132	628	803
Tasman	6	2	50	145	203
Total	1,152	101	972	2,987	5,211
Northern					
Break O'Day	82	-	120	353	554
Dorset	46	9	206	478	739
Flinders Island	6	3	67	309	385
George Town	38	3	111	134	285
Launceston	350	-	123	234	707
Meander	111	13	434	234	792
Northern Midlands	99	13	463	404	979
West Tamar	77	5	197	170	449
Total	809	46	1,721	2,316	4,890
Mersey-Lyell					
Burnie	120	-	161	72	352
Central Coast	127	1	395	140	663
Circular Head	51	1	215	500	767
Devonport	157	-	68	14	239
Kentish	18	2	220	245	485
King Island	10	4	37	381	432
Latrobe	48	2	159	77	286
Waratah/Wynyard	64	4	189	265	522
West Coast	67	17	15	76	175

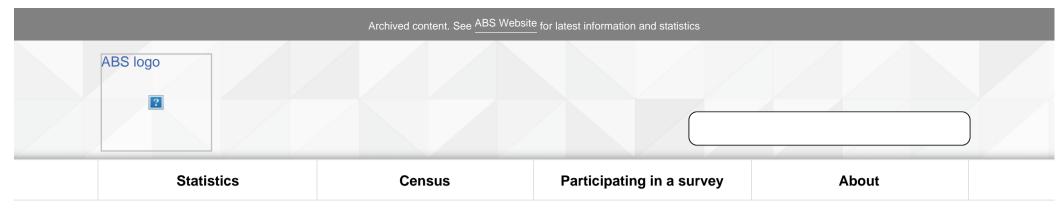
Total	662	31	1,459	1,770	3,921
Tasmania	2,620	178	4, 152	7, 071	14,021
- nil or rounded to zero (a) The sum of the comp	onents may differ from the to	otal, due to the effe	cts of rounding.		

Source: State Grants Commission, Department of Treasury and Finance.

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At February 2004, state government authorities maintained 3,403.36 kilometres of roads across Tasmania. (This figure excludes the National Highway, which is managed by the state government but funded by the Commonwealth government).

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the longest total length of roads owned by state government (1,381.93 kilometres), followed by the Mersey-Lyell Region (1,055.18 kilometres) and then the Northern Region (966.25 kilometres).

Of the 1,381.93 kilometres of roads owned by state government in the Greater-Hobart Southern Region, 90.7% were located in rural areas and 9.3% located in urban areas. Of the 966.25 kilometres of roads owned by state government in the Northern Region, 91.9% were located in rural areas and 8.1% located in urban areas. Of the 1,055.18 kilometres of roads owned by state government in the Mersey-Lyell Region, 95.2% were located in rural areas and 4.8% located in urban areas.

Central Highlands local government area (LGA) had the longest total length of roads owned by state government (315.97 kilometres), with the majority of roads being rural (312.01 kilometres, or 98.7%).

ROADS OWNED BY STATE GOVERNMENT(a), By local government areas - February 2004

	Urban sealed	Rural sealed	Rural unsealed	Total roads
Local government area	km	km	km	km
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	4.06	26.02	-	30.08
Central Highlands	3.96	257.03	54.98	315.97
Clarence	20.29	102.24	-	122.53
Derwent Valley	12.43	150.07	14.70	177.20
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	10.40	180.31	-	190.71
Glenorchy	19.15	12.65	-	31.80
Hobart	13.10	8.21	-	21.31
Huon Valley	18.35	136.54	7.45	162.34
Kingborough	12.60	112.40	21.66	146.66
Sorell	7.67	44.47	-	52.14
Southern Midlands	3.91	79.49	-	83.40
Tasman	2.79	45.00	-	47.79
Total	128.71	1,154.43	98.79	1,381.93
Northern				
Break O'Day	9.33	173.12	-	182.45
Dorset	9.36	129.77	-	139.13
Flinders	-	28.41	-	28.41
George Town	2.23	75.64	-	77.87
Launceston	18.34	139.58	3.51	161.43
Meander Valley	13.49	137.07	-	150.56
Northern Midlands	8.15	130.82	3.25	142.22
West Tamar	16.94	67.24	-	84.18
Total	77.84	881.65	6.76	966.25
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	14.76	39.08	-	53.84
Central Coast	2.42	7.62	-	10.04
Circular Head	4.20	99.37	80.01	183.58
Devonport	6.45	2.25	-	8.70
Kentish	1.36	104.46	7.74	113.56
King Island	3.86	70.57	2.00	78.43
Latrobe	3.20	61.30	-	64.50
Waratah/Wynyard	5.74	202.58	30.09	238.41

Tasmania - nil or rounded to zero	256.94	2,921.03	225.39	3,403.36
				+++++
Total	50.39	884.95	119.84	1,055.18
West Coast	8.40	295.72	-	304.12

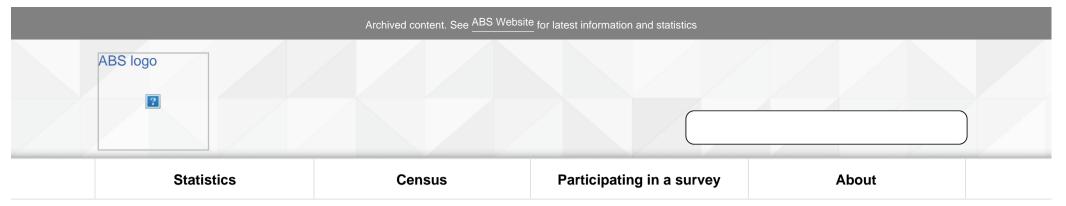
Source: Asset Information Group, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

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the state government.



The Northern Region had the longest total length of national roads (180.32 kilometres), followed by Mersey-Lyell (117.94 kilometres) and then Greater Hobart-Southern Region (86.62 kilometres). All nationally owned roads in Tasmania were sealed.

Of the 180.32 kilometres of nationally owned roads in the Northern Region, some 96.7% were located in rural areas and 3.3% located in urban areas. In the Greater-Hobart Southern Region, some 97.1% were located in rural areas and 2.9% located in urban areas. In the Mersey-Lyell Region, some 86.1% were located in rural areas and 13.9% located in urban areas.

Northern Midlands local government area (LGA) had the longest total length of nationally owned roads (90.62 kilometres).

	Urban sealed	Rural sealed	Total roads
Local government area	km	km	km
Greater Hobart-Southern			
Brighton	2.53	6.08	8.61
Derwent Valley	-	1.09	1.09
Glenorchy	-	0.99	0.99
Southern Midlands	-	75.93	75.93
Total	2.53	84.09	86.62
Northern			
Launceston	-	10.08	10.08
Meander Valley	-	79.62	79.62
Northern Midlands	5.99	84.63	90.62
Total	5.99	174.33	180.32
Mersey-Lyell			
Burnie	6.38	10.66	17.04
Central Coast	-	48.18	48.18
Devonport	6.95	22.11	29.06
Latrobe	3.06	20.60	23.66
Total	16.39	101.55	117.94
Tasmania	24.91	359.97	384.88

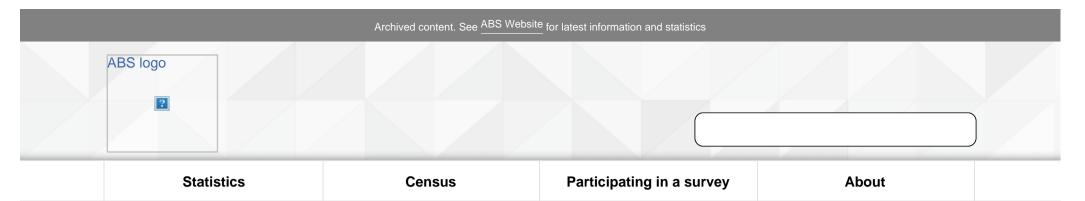
⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Asset Information Group, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.

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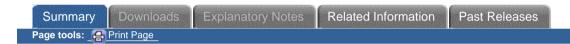
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From 2001 to 2003, the number of road accident fatalities in Tasmania decreased by 32.8% from 61 to 41. In 2003, some 39.0% of the state's fatalities occurred in the Mersey-Lyell Region, followed by the Greater Hobart-Southern Region (36.6%) and Northern Region (24.4%)

From 2001 to 2003, the number of road accident injuries in Tasmania decreased by 0.3% from 1,843 to 1,837. In 2003, some 48.0% of the state's injuries occurred in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, followed by the Northern Region (28.0%) and then Mersey-Lyell (24.0%).

ROAD-USER FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Tasmanian regions(a)

Region	2001	2002	2003
	FATALITIES		
Greater Hobart-Southern	29	17	15
Northern	11	16	10
Mersey-Lyell	21	4	16
Tasmania	61	37	41

INJURIES

Mersey-Lyell Tasmania	441 1,843	423 1,843	440 1,837
Mersey-Lyell	441	423	440
Northern	503	529	515
Greater Hobart-Southern	899	891	882

(a) Location of accident.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn from Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

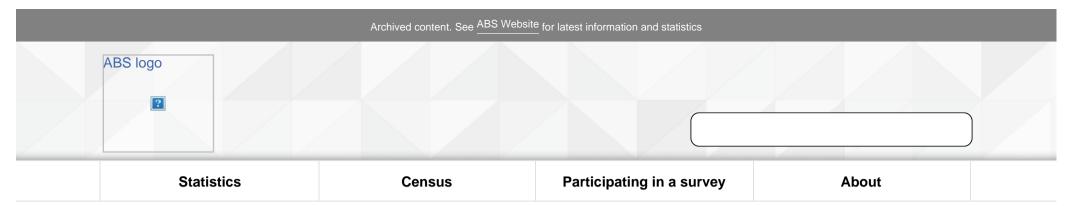
This section contains the following subsection:

Road accident fatalities and injuries by road user type
Road accident fatalities and injuries by location of accident
Motor accident claims

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Contents >> Transport >> Road accidents >> Road accident fatalities and injuries by road user type
In 2003, some 20 (48.8%) of Tasmania's road accident fatalities were drivers and 11 (26.8%) were
motor cyclists. Of the 20 driver fatalities, 7 (35.0%) occurred in both the Greater Hobart-Southern
Region and the Mersey-Lyell Region, and 6 (30.0%) in the Northern Region.

Of the 1,837 road-users injured in 2003, some 930 (50.6%) were drivers and 492 (26.8%) were passengers. Of the total number of injuries in 2003, some 882 (48.0%) occurred in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region.

ROAD-USER FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2003

User type	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
	F	FATALITIES		
Driver	7	6	7	20
Passenger	3	1	3	7
Pedestrian	-	1	2	3
Motor cyclist	5	2	4	11

Bicyclist	-	-	-	-
Total	15	10	16	41
	IN	IURIES		
Driver	436	284	210	930
Passenger	259	116	117	492
Pedestrian	73	30	28	131
Motor cyclist	75	62	67	204
Bicyclist	27	16	16	59
Unknown	12	7	2	21
Total	882	515	440	1,837

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn from Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

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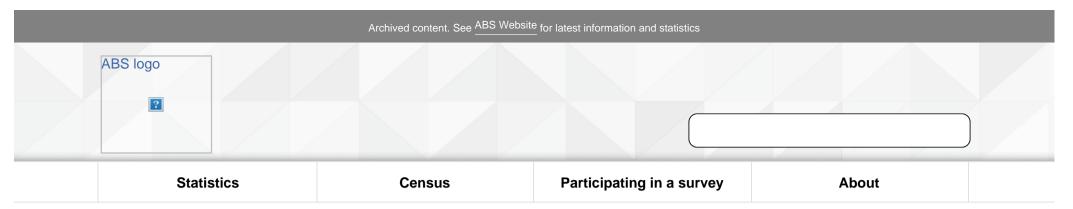
Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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⁽a) Location of accident.



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and 3 were passengers.



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From 2001 to 2003, the number of injuries in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region decreased by 1.9% from 899 to 882. In 2003, some 436 (49.4%) of the road users injured were drivers and 259 (29.4%) were passengers.

ROAD-USER FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)

User type	2001	2002	2003
	FATALITIES		
Driver	13	10	7
Passenger	9	-	3
Pedestrian	5	1	-
Motor cyclist	2	6	5

Bicyclist	-	-	-
Total	29	17	15
	INJURIES		
Driver	454	473	436
Passenger	229	211	259
Pedestrian	93	89	73
Motor cyclist	82	86	75
Bicyclist	23	24	27
Unknown	18	8	12
Total	899	891	882

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

FURTHER INFORMATION

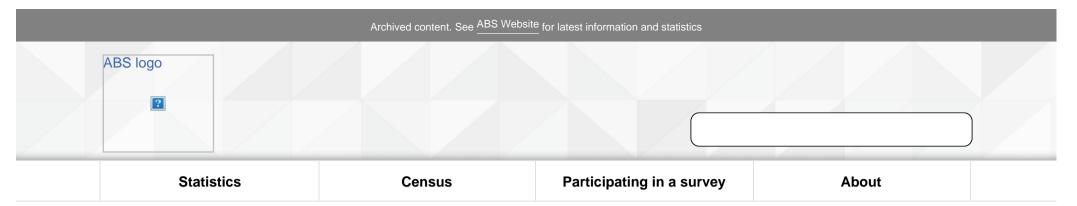
For further information on road safety visit the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site at http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/.

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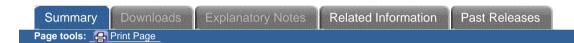
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⁽a) Location of accident.



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From 2002 to 2003, the number of road accident fatalities in the Northern Region decreased by 37.5% from 16 to 10. In 2003, some 6 of the fatalities were drivers and 2 were motor cyclists.

From 2002 to 2003, the number of injuries in the Northern Region decreased by 2.6% from 529 to 515. In 2003, some 284 (55.1%) of road users injured were drivers and 116 (22.5%) were passengers.

ROAD-USER FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Northern Region(a)

User type	2001	2002	2003
	FATALITIES		
Driver	8	6	6
Passenger	-	4	1
Pedestrian	2	3	1
Motor cyclist	1	3	2
Bicyclist	-	-	-
Total	11	16	10

INJURIES

Driver	234	282	284
Passenger	142	117	116
Pedestrian	25	46	30
Motor cyclist	73	64	62
Bicyclist	14	19	16
Unknown	15	1	7
Total	503	529	515

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on road safety visit the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site at http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/.

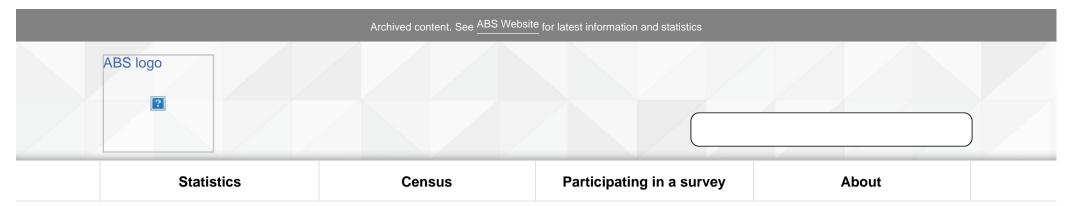
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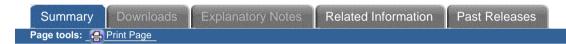
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⁽a) Location of accident.



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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Transport</u> >> <u>Road accidents</u> >> <u>Road accident fatalities and injuries by road user type</u> >> Mersey-Lyell Region From 2002 to 2003, the number of road accident fatalities in the Mersey-Lyell Region increased by 300.0% from 4 to 16. In 2003, some 7 fatalities were drivers, and 4 motor cyclists.

From 2002 to 2003, the number of injuries in the Mersey-Lyell Region increased by 4.0% from 423 to 440. In 2003, some 210 (47.7%) of road users injured were drivers and 117 (26.6%) were passengers.

ROAD-USER FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Mersey-Lyell Region(a)

User type	2001	2002	2003
	FATALITIES		
Driver	6	1	7
Passenger	7	-	3
Pedestrian	3	2	2
Motor cyclist	4	1	4
Bicyclist	1	-	-
Total	21	4	16

INJURIES					
Driver	212	220	210		
Passenger	137	119	117		
Pedestrian	31	27	28		
Motor cyclist	40	41	67		
Bicyclist	12	12	16		
Unknown	9	4	2		
Total	441	423	440		

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

FURTHER INFORMATION

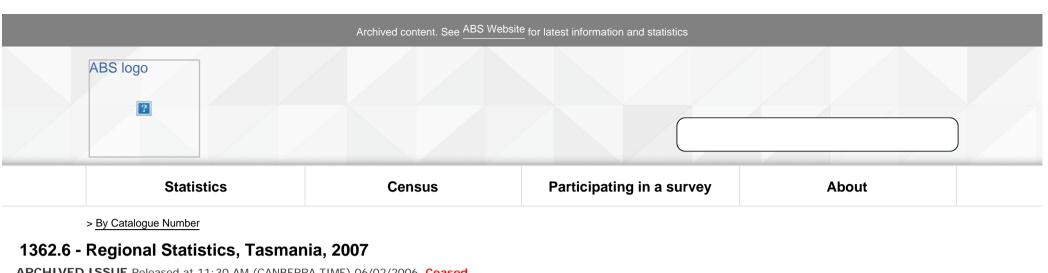
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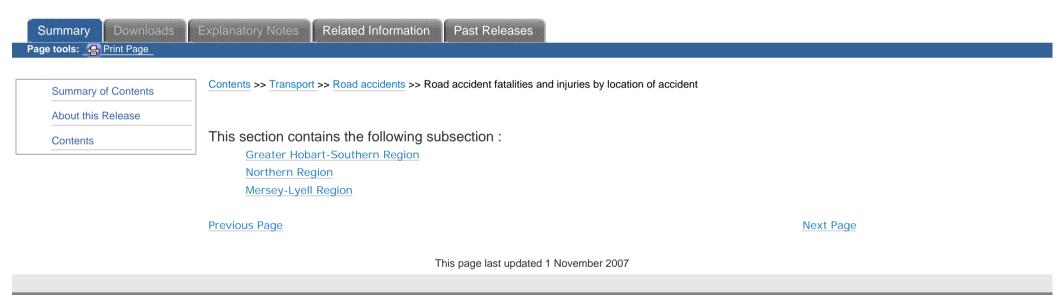
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⁽a) Location of accident.

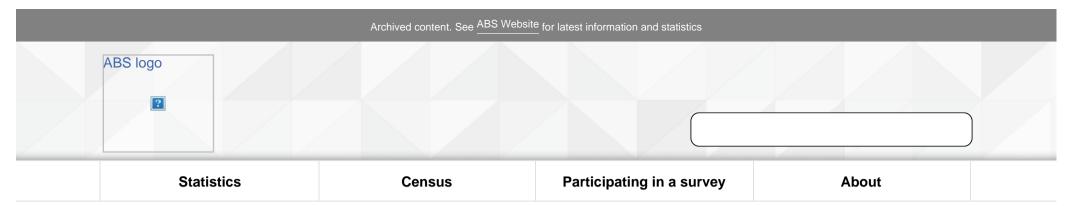


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In terms of total road accident fatalities and injuries in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region, Hobart local government area (LGA) recorded the highest figures for 2002 and 2003, with 209 and 193 respectively. Other LGAs that recorded high figures were Clarence, Glenorchy and Kingborough. Hobart, Clarence, Glenorchy and Kingborough are all highly populated areas with higher traffic flows than many other areas of Tasmania.

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)

	Fatalities			Injuries		Total
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Local government area	no. no.		no. no.		no.	no.
Brighton	3	-	43	55	46	55
Central Highlands	1	-	33	37	34	37
Clarence	2	2	132	142	134	144
Derwent Valley	2	1	54	53	56	54

Total	17	15	891	882	908	897
Tasman	-	-	29	13	29	13
Southern Midlands	1	2	37	29	38	31
Sorell	1	-	38	36	39	36
Kingborough	-	1	82	114	82	115
Huon Valley	1	-	54	46	55	46
Hobart	2	3	207	190	209	193
Glenorchy	1	5	158	130	159	135
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	3	1	24	37	27	38

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on road safety visit the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources web site at http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/.

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⁽a) Location of accident.

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ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Northern Region(a)

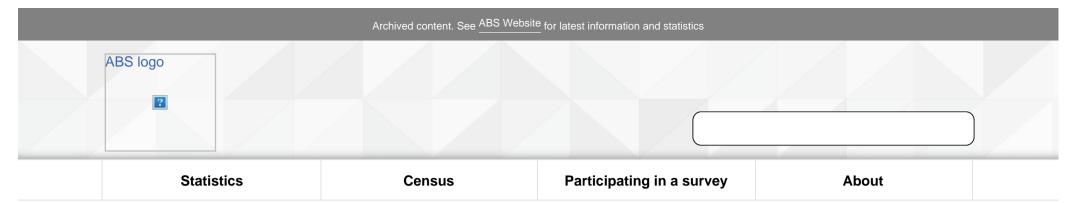
		Fatalities	Injuries			Total
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Local government area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Break O'Day	2	3	40	71	42	74
Dorset	-	-	37	44	37	44
Flinders	-	-	5	3	5	3
George Town	-	1	26	17	26	18
Launceston	7	1	214	194	221	195
Meander Valley	3	1	70	48	73	49
Northern Midlands	1	1	75	60	76	61
West Tamar	2	3	62	78	64	81

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Location of accident.	
ource: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Dra	wn off Traffic Accident
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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Transport</u> >> <u>Road accidents</u> >> <u>Road accident fatalities and injuries by location of accident</u> >> Mersey-Lyell Region In terms of total road accident fatalities and injuries in the Mersey-Lyell Region, Burnie local government area recorded the highest figure for 2003 (90), followed by Central Coast (75), Devonport (67) and Waratah/Wynyard (67).

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES, Mersey-Lyell Region(a)

	Fatalities			Injuries		Total
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Local government area	no.	no.	no. no.		no.	no.
Burnie	-	1	79	89	79	90
Central Coast	1	3	53	72	54	75
Circular Head	-	1	36	50	36	51
Devonport	1	3	70	64	71	67
Kentish	-	1	17	26	17	27
King Island	-	-	12	6	12	6
Latrobe	1	3	41	38	42	41

Waratah/Wynyard	-	4	71	63	71	67
West Coast	2	-	44	32	46	32
Total	5	16	423	440	428	456

⁻ nil or rounded to zero

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Land Transport Safety Division. (Drawn off Traffic Accident Database on 17 March, 2004.)

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⁽a) Location of accident.

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In Tasmania in 2002-03, there were 3,551 claims lodged at the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB). Some 3,193 (89.9%) were for head, leg, arm, neck, trunk or psychological injuries. Of these, injuries of the neck accounted for the largest number of claims, 1,318 (37.1% of total claims).

The Greater Hobart-Southern Region had the highest number of claims, with 53.8% of the total number of claims, followed by the Northern Region with 25.4% and Mersey-Lyell with 20.8%.

MAIB CLAIMS, Tasmanian Regions(a)(b) - 2002-03

	Greater Hobart- Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(c)
Injury location	no.	no.	no.	no.
Fatalities	15	9	11	35
Head	150	91	92	333
Leg	184	109	99	333
Arm	179	116	127	422
Neck	818	300	200	1,318

Trunk	375	183	119	677
Psychological	27	9	15	51
Nil injury/checkup	164	85	74	323
Total	1,912	902	737	3,551

- (a) Region where the injury occurred.
- (b) Some data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256 and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256, and 7305-7470.
- (c) Excludes Tasmanian registered vehicles involved in interstate accidents.

Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

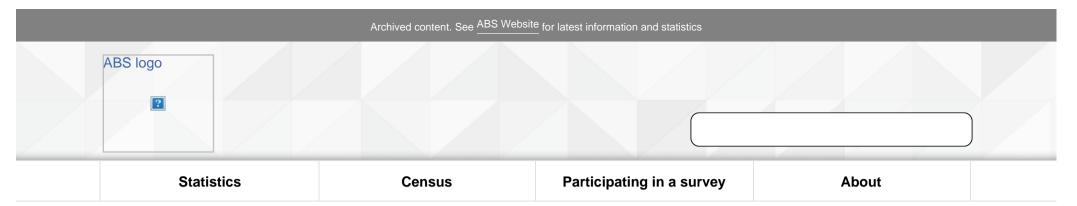
This section contains the following subsection:

Greater Hobart-Southern Region
Northern Region
Mersey-Lyell Region

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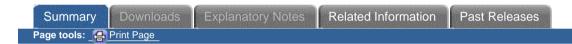
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Of Tasmania's three Regions, the Greater-Hobart Southern Region had the highest number of claims for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

In 2002-03, of the 1,912 claims received in the Greater-Hobart Southern Region, 1,733 (90.6%) were for head, leg, arm, neck, trunk or psychological injuries. Of these, injuries of the neck accounted for the largest number of claims, 818. Some 15 claims were for fatalities.

MAIB CLAIMS, Greater Hobart-Southern Region(a)(b)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Injury location	no.	no.	no.
Fatalities	25	23	15
Head	149	194	150
Leg	184	177	184
Arm	199	192	179
Neck	728	699	818

Trunk	337	385	375
Psychological	40	49	27
Nil injury/checkup	191	188	164
Total	1,855	1,908	1,912

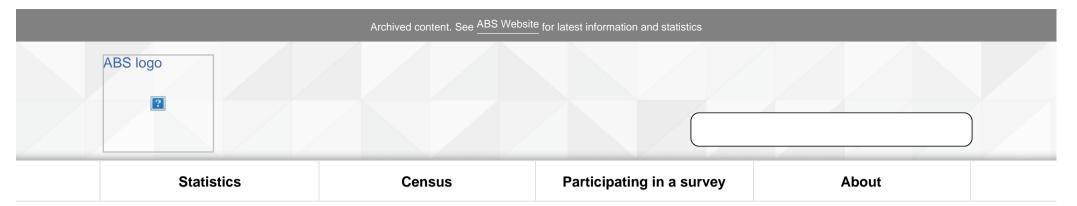
- (a) Region where the injury occurred.
- (b) Some data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215.

Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

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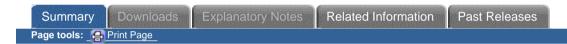
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Of Tasmania's three Regions, the Northern Region had the second highest number of claims for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

In 2002-03, of the 902 claims received in the Northern Region, 808 (89.6%) were for head, leg, arm, neck, trunk or psychological injuries. Of these, injuries of the neck accounted for the largest number of claims, 300. Some 9 claims were for fatalities.

MAIB CLAIMS, Northern Region(a)(b)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Injury location	no.	no.	no.
Fatalities	12	16	9
Head	101	104	91
Leg	126	111	109
Arm	148	100	116
Neck	313	299	300

Trunk	199	193	183
Psychological	15	11	9
Nil injury/checkup	107	90	85
Total	1,020	923	902
10141	1,020	020	302

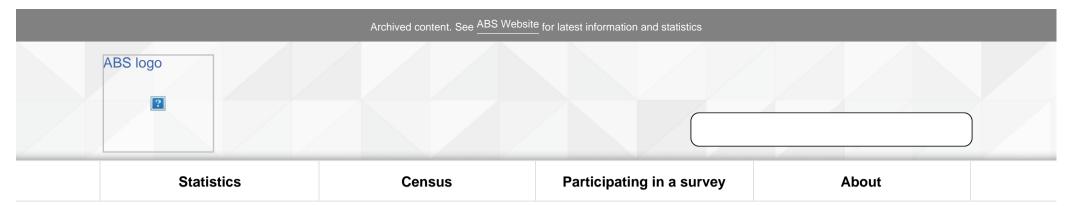
- (a) Region where the injury occurred.
- (b) Some data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256 and 60% of 7215.

Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

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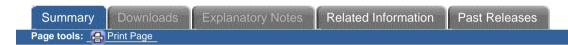
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Of Tasmania's three Regions, the Mersey-Lyell Region had the lowest number of claims for 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

In 2002-03, of the 737 claims received in the Mersey-Lyell Region, 652 (88.5%) were for head, leg, arm, neck, trunk or psychological injuries. Of these, injuries of the neck accounted for the largest number of claims, 200. Some 11 claims were for fatalities.

MAIB CLAIMS, Mersey-Lyell Region(a)(b)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Injury location	no.	no.	no.
Fatalities	23	8	11
Head	80	86	92
Leg	108	112	99
Arm	118	108	127
Neck	178	196	200

162	119
12	15
93	74
777	737
	12 93

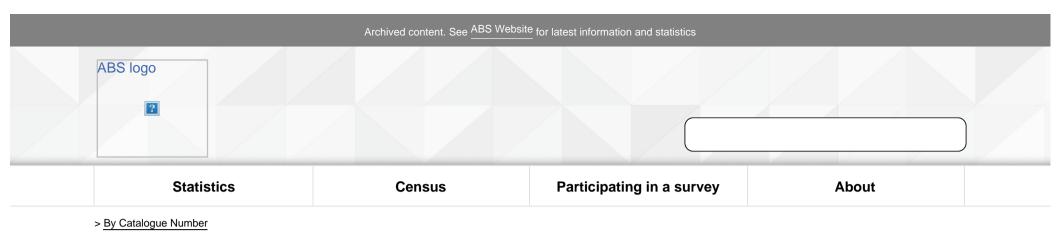
- (a) Region where the injury occurred.
- (b) Some data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256, and 7305-7470.

Source: Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

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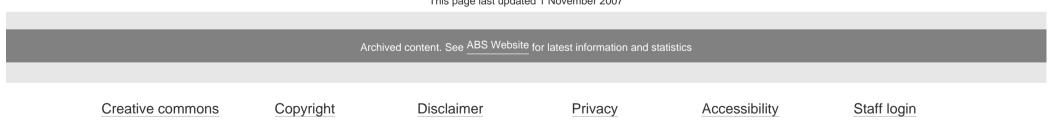
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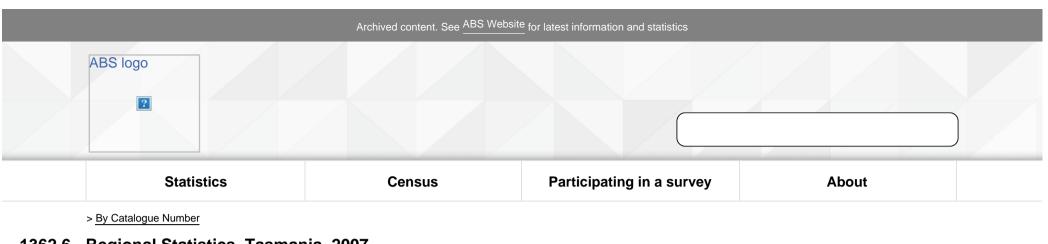
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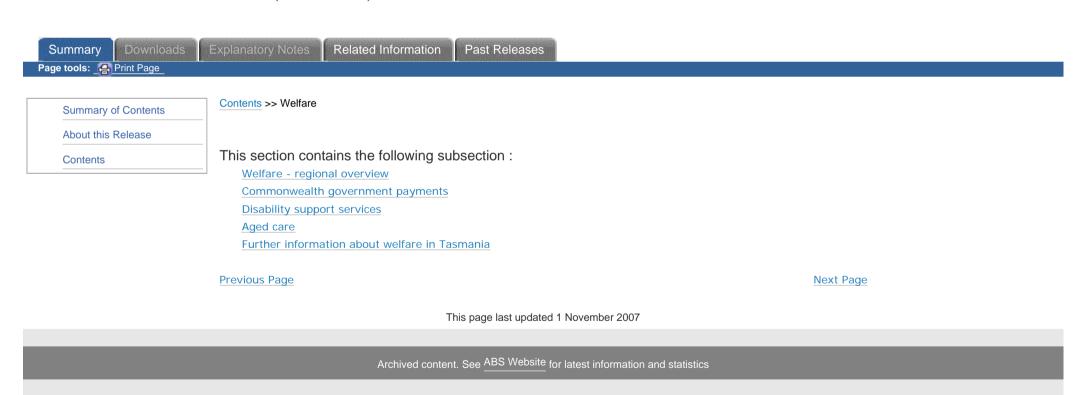


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As at 30 June 2003, the Mersey-Lyell region of Tasmania had the highest rate of persons receiving the Age Pension, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance and Family Tax Benefit in the state. The Greater Hobart-Southern region had the highest rate of persons receiving Parenting Payment and Youth Allowance in the state. The Northern region had the highest rate of persons receiving Rent Assistance in the state.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, Tasmanian regions(a) - 30 June 2003

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Payment type	crude rate(b)	crude rate(b)	crude rate(b)	crude rate(b)
Age Pension	101.1	109.6	116.1	106.9
Disability Support Pension	49.1	45.6	55.9	49.7
Newstart Allowance	39.7	40.6	42.4	40.5
Parenting Payment	27.6	21.6	26.7	25.7
Youth Allowance	28.2	21.2	22.4	24.9
Family Tax Benefit	102.2	104.9	110.0	104.8
Rent Assistance	47.8	52.9	43.8	48.4
Other Selected Payments	42.3	44.9	50.5	44.9

(a) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics -
Tasmania.

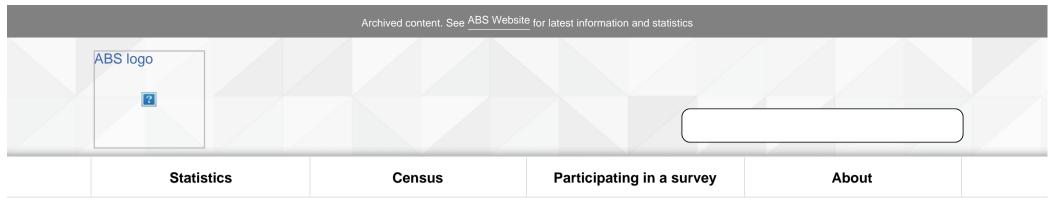
(b) Number of recipients per 1,000 persons. This is a crude rate that has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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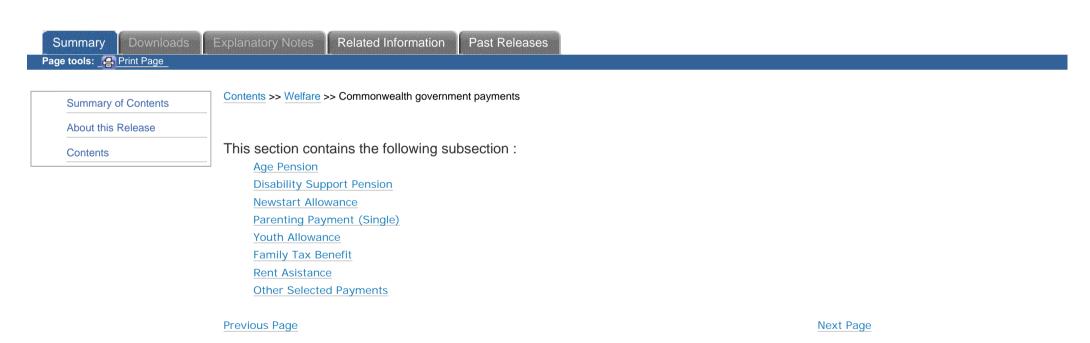
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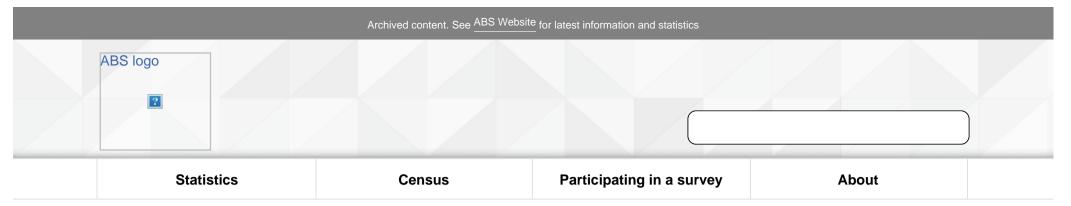
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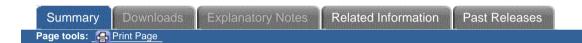
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The Age Pension seeks to ensure that people who have reached retirement age have an adequate level of income. Subject to an income and assets test, men aged 65 years and over are eligible for the Age Pension. For women, it depends on their date of birth. From 1 July 1995, the minimum age of 60 years for women to receive the Age Pension began to increase. By 2014, the minimum qualifying age for women will be 65 years, making it the same as for men.

At 30 June 2003 the local government area of Break O'Day had the highest rate of persons receiving the Age Pension in the state, with 139.9 recipients per 1,000 persons. Brighton local government area had 63.0 persons receiving the Age Pension per 1,000 persons, the lowest rate in the state.

RECIPIENTS OF AGE PENSION, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b)

		Recipients		dent population - t 30 June 2003(c)
		crude rate(d)		
Local government area	no.	(per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age

Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	823	63.0	13,070	37
Central Highlands	223	95.3	2,341	46
Clarence	5,311	106.5	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	1,024	108.9	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	556	136.6	4,071	48
Glenorchy	5,683	127.5	44,577	36
Hobart	4,072	84.7	48,069	36
Huon Valley	1,383	98.2	14,080	41
Kingborough	2,731	90.1	30,327	36
Sorell	1,141	102.3	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	520	90.6	5,742	37
Tasman	278	126.4	2,199	46
Total	23,745	101.1	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	831	139.9	5,938	37
Dorset	871	120.1	7,254	37
Flinders	89	101.7	875	48
George Town	698	104.5	6,680	44
Launceston	6,750	106.6	63,337	36
Meander Valley	1,975	108.1	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	1,212	100.7	12,035	37
West Tamar	2,377	115.0	20,673	36
Total	14,803	109.6	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	2,154	113.2	19,029	38
Central Coast	2,701	128.4	21,032	37
Circular Head	650	80.4	8,086	40
Devonport	3,005	122.3	24,567	36
Kentish	563	101.8	5,533	49
King Island	119	71.0	1,677	47
Latrobe	1,153	135.4	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	1,632	121.0	13,485	39
West Coast	460	88.6	5,189	37
Total	12,437	116.1	107,116	41
	51,016	106.9	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

⁽a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.

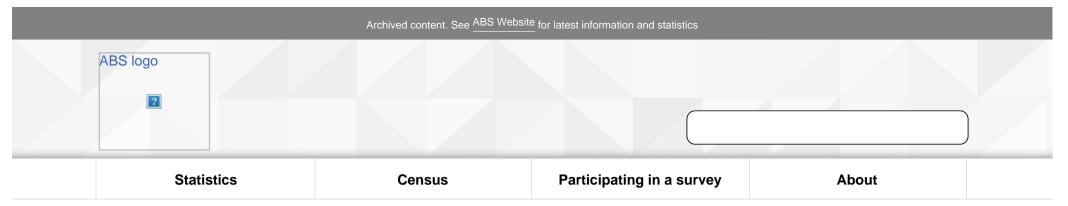
(b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics -
Tasmania.
(c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.
(d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore,
care should be taken when interpreting figures.
(e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Welfare</u> >> <u>Commonwealth government payments</u> >> Disability Support Pension

The Disability Support Pension ensures an adequate level of income for people whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment prevents them from working, or for people who are permanently blind.

As at 30 June 2003 the highest rates of persons receiving the Disability Support Pension were found in the local government areas of Tasman (81.4 per 1,000 persons) and Southern Midlands (75.2 per 1,000 persons). Flinders Island had the lowest rate of persons receiving the Disability Support Pension with 25.1 per 1,000 persons.

RECIPIENTS OF DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	927	70.9	13,070	37
Central Highlands	175	74.8	2,341	46
Clarence	1,987	39.9	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	664	70.6	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	250	61.4	4,071	48
Glenorchy	2,874	64.5	44,577	36
Hobart	1,672	34.8	48,069	36
Huon Valley	876	62.2	14,080	41
Kingborough	899	29.6	30,327	36
Sorell	589	52.8	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	432	75.2	5,742	37
Tasman	179	81.4	2,199	46
Total	11,524	49.1	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	427	71.9	5,938	37
Dorset	270	37.2	7,254	37
Flinders	22	25.1	875	48
George Town	457	68.4	6,680	44
Launceston	2,871	45.3	63,337	36
Meander Valley	763	41.8	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	524	43.5	12,035	37
West Tamar	825	39.9	20,673	36
Total	6,159	45.6	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	1,186	62.3	19,029	38
Central Coast	1,205	57.3	21,032	37
Circular Head	313	38.7	8,086	40
Devonport	1,384	56.3	24,567	36
Kentish	293	53.0	5,533	49
King Island	44	26.2	1,677	47
Latrobe	404	47.4	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	835	61.9	13,485	39
West Coast	329	63.4	5,189	37
Total	5,993	55.9	107,116	41
	23,702	49.7	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

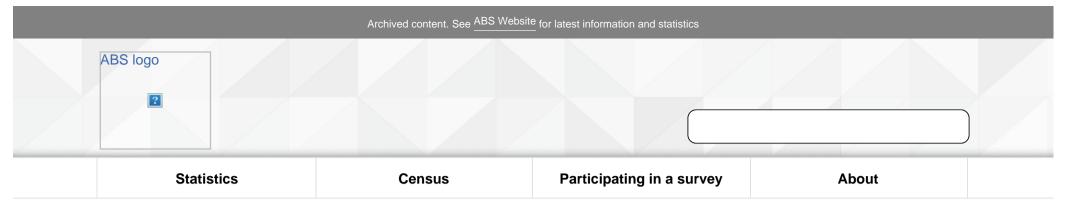
⁽a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.

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 - (d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.
 - (e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown. Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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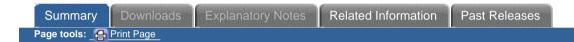
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Contents >> Welfare >> Commonwealth government payments >> Newstart Allowance

To receive Newstart Allowance, a person must be:

- aged 21 years or over and under Age Pension age
- unemployed
- an Australian resident and currently in Australia
- prepared to enter into, comply with and vary an existing Preparing for Work Agreement
- satisfy an activity test.

At 30 June 2003, the highest rates of persons receiving Newstart Allowance in Tasmania were located in the local government areas of Break O'Day (68.4 per 1,000 persons) and the Tasman (64.6 per 1,000 persons). The lowest rates were found in King Island (19.1 per 1,000 persons) and Kingborough (24.3 per 1,000 persons). Tasmania as a whole had 40.5 recipients per 1,000 persons.

RECIPIENTS OF NEWSTART ALLOWANCE, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

Estimated resident population Recipients as at 30 June 2003(c)

crude rate(d)

Local government area no. (per 1,000 persons) no. median age

Greater Hobart-Southern	075	54.0	40.070	0.7
Brighton	675	51.6	13,070	37
Central Highlands	131	56.0	2,341	46
Clarence	1,594	32.0	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	506	53.8	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	194	47.7	4,071	48
Glenorchy	2,051	46.0	44,577	36
Hobart	1,721	35.8	48,069	36
Huon Valley	739	52.5	14,080	41
Kingborough	737	24.3	30,327	36
Sorell	518	46.4	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	307	53.5	5,742	37
Tasman	142	64.6	2,199	46
Total	9,315	39.7	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	406	68.4	5,938	37
Dorset	224	30.9	7,254	37
Flinders	39	44.6	875	48
George Town	334	50.0	6,680	44
Launceston	2,579	40.7	63,337	36
Meander Valley	717	39.2	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	378	31.4	12,035	37
West Tamar	811	39.2	20,673	36
Total	5,488	40.6	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	962	50.6	19,029	38
Central Coast	833	39.6	21,032	37
Circular Head	212	26.2	8,086	40
Devonport	1,051	42.8	24,567	36
Kentish	295	53.3	5,533	49
King Island	32	19.1	1,677	47
Latrobe	353	41.4	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	522	38.7	13,485	39
West Coast	278	53.6	5,189	37
Total	4,538	42.4	107,116	41
	19,341	40.5	477,077	40
Tasmania				

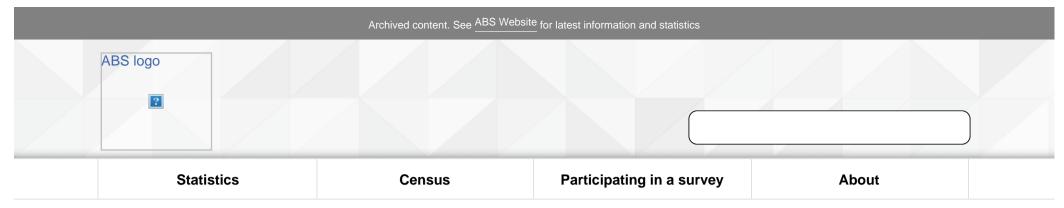
- (a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.
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 - (c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.
 - (d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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<u>Contents</u> >> <u>Welfare</u> >> <u>Commonwealth government payments</u> >> Parenting Payment (Single)

The Parenting Payment for single people is paid to primary carers of at least one child aged under 8.

For further information about Parenting Payment see http://www.centrelink.gov.au and follow these headings: Individuals, Parent or Guardian, Payments to help you raise children, Parenting Payment.

As at 30 June 2003, there were 45.2 persons receiving the Parenting Payment per 1,000 persons in the local government area of Brighton, the highest rate in the state. Hobart recorded 15.6 recipients per 1,000 persons, the lowest rate in the state.

RECIPIENTS OF PARENTING PAYMENT (SINGLE), Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

	Recipients		sident population at 30 June 2003(c
			at 30 Julie 2003(0)
	crude rate(d)		
Local government area	no. (per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age

Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	591	45.2	13,070	37
Central Highlands	93	39.7	2,341	46
Clarence	1,331	26.7	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	311	33.1	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	95	23.3	4,071	48
Glenorchy	1,620	36.3	44,577	36
Hobart	749	15.6	48,069	36
Huon Valley	419	29.8	14,080	41
Kingborough	595	19.6	30,327	36
Sorell	394	35.3	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	221	38.5	5,742	37
Tasman	61	27.7	2,199	46
Total	6,480	27.6	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	178	30.0	5,938	37
Dorset	162	22.3	7,254	37
Flinders	36	41.1	875	48
George Town	na	na	6,680	44
Launceston	1,848	29.2	63,337	36
Meander Valley	449	24.6	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	247	20.5	12,035	37
West Tamar	na	na	20,673	36
Total	2,920	21.6	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	664	34.9	19,029	38
Central Coast	530	25.2	21,032	37
Circular Head	162	20.0	8,086	40
Devonport	817	33.3	24,567	36
Kentish	148	26.7	5,533	49
King Island	na	na	1,677	47
Latrobe	na	na	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	401	29.7	13,485	39
West Coast	142	27.4	5,189	37
Total	2,864	26.7	107,116	41
	12,264	25.7	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

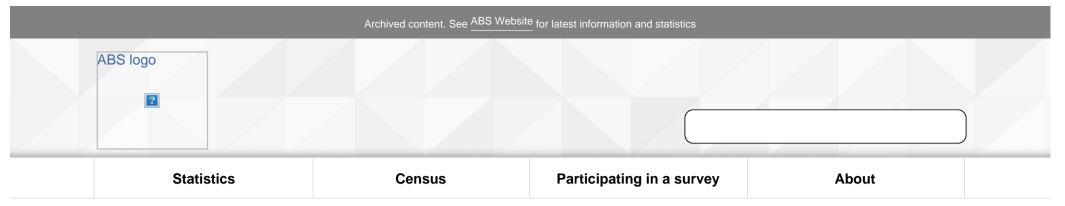
- (a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.
 - (b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics Tasmania.
 - (c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.
 - (d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.
 - (e) Totals derived only from the available data.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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Contents

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Youth Allowance, which was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1998, is a payment for young Australians who are either:

- studying
- undertaking training
- looking for work, or
- temporarily incapacitated.

At 30 June 2003, the Hobart local government area recorded a rate of 38.9 persons receiving Youth Allowance per 1,000 persons, the highest in the state. Glamorgan/Spring Bay recorded the lowest rate in the state with 14.5 recipients per 1,000 persons.

RECIPIENTS OF YOUTH ALLOWANCE, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

	Recipients		esident population at 30 June 2003(c
Local government area	crude rate(d)		modian agr
Local government area	no. (per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age

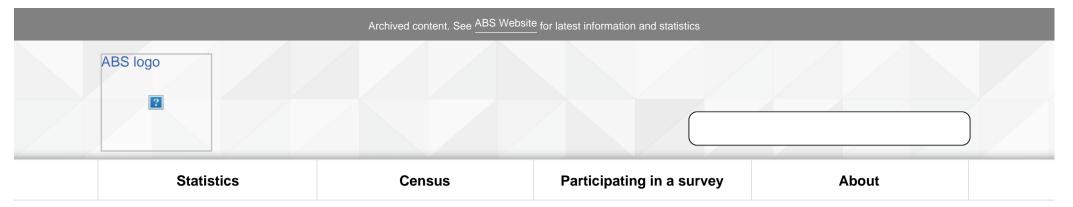
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	380	29.1	13,070	37
Central Highlands	64	27.3	2,341	46
Clarence	1,203	24.1	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	230	24.5	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	59	14.5	4,071	48
Glenorchy	1,323	29.7	44,577	36
Hobart	1,868	38.9	48,069	36
Huon Valley	354	25.1	14,080	41
Kingborough	640	21.1	30,327	36
Sorell	305	27.3	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	164	28.6	5,742	37
Tasman	42	19.1	2,199	46
Total	6,632	28.2	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	142	23.9	5,938	37
Dorset	na	na	7,254	37
Flinders	na	na	875	48
George Town	na	na	6,680	44
Launceston	2,024	32.0	63,337	36
Meander Valley	482	26.4	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	215	17.9	12,035	37
West Tamar	na	na	20,673	36
Total	2,863	21.2	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	583	30.6	19,029	38
Central Coast	495	23.5	21,032	37
Circular Head	137	16.9	8,086	40
Devonport	615	25.0	24,567	36
Kentish	151	27.3	5,533	49
King Island	na	na	1,677	47
Latrobe	na	na	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	332	24.6	13,485	39
West Coast	91	17.5	5,189	37
Total	2,404	22.4	107,116	41
	11,899	24.9	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

- (a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.
 - (b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics Tasmania.
 - (c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.
 - (d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.
 - (e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown. Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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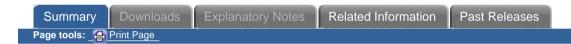
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Contents >> Welfare >> Commonwealth government payments >> Family Tax Benefit

Family tax benefit is split into two payments:

- Part A is designed to help parents or guardians of children with the cost of raising those children
- Part B provides extra assistance to single income families, including sole parents, and especially families with a child under 5 years of age.

At 30 June 2003 there were 145.4 persons receiving the Family Tax Benefit per 1,000 persons in the local government area of Brighton, the highest rate in Tasmania. Hobart had the lowest rate with 65.2 recipients per 1,000 persons.

RECIPIENTS OF FAMILY TAX BENEFIT, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) 30 June 2003

	Recipients			Estimated resident population - as at 30 June 2003(c)	
Local government area	no.	crude rate(d) (per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age	
Greater Hobart-Southern Brighton	1,901	145.4	13,070	37	

Central Highlands	308	131.6	2,341	46
Clarence	4,959	99.5	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	1,148	122.1	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	391	96.0	4,071	48
Glenorchy	5,048	113.2	44,577	36
Hobart	3,133	65.2	48,069	36
Huon Valley	1,664	118.2	14,080	41
Kingborough	3,037	100.1	30,327	36
Sorell	1,423	127.6	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	774	134.8	5,742	37
Tasman	224	101.9	2,199	46
Total	24,010	102.2	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	636	107.1	5,938	37
Dorset	760	104.8	7,254	37
Flinders	96	109.7	875	48
George Town	755	113.0	6,680	44
Launceston	6,395	101.0	63,337	36
Meander Valley	1,986	108.7	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	1,301	108.1	12,035	37
West Tamar	2,241	108.4	20,673	36
Total	14,170	104.9	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	2,174	114.2	19,029	38
Central Coast	2,196	104.4	21,032	37
Circular Head	933	115.4	8,086	40
Devonport	2,729	111.1	24,567	36
Kentish	647	116.9	5,533	49
King Island	135	80.5	1,677	47
Latrobe	925	108.6	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	1,505	111.6	13,485	39
West Coast	541	104.3	5,189	37
Total	11,785	110.0	107,116	41
	50,009	104.8	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

⁽a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data supplied by Centrelink. Consequently, some figures have been rounded.

⁽b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics -

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(d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore,

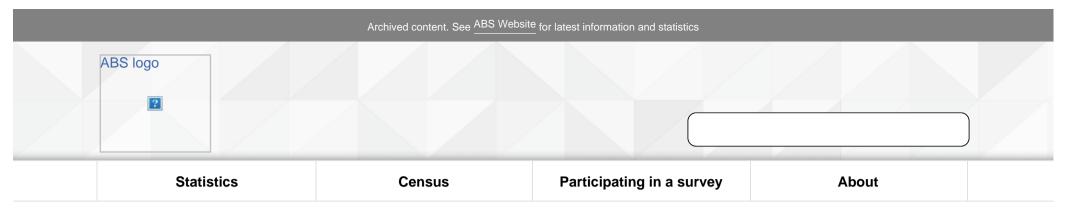
Tasmania.

Source: Centrelink.

(c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.

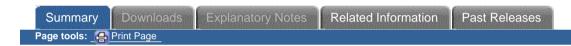
(e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown.

care should be taken when interpreting figures.



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Contents >> Welfare >> Commonwealth government payments >> Rent Asistance

Recipients of Department of Family and Community Services benefits may also be eligible for a range of supplementary payments and entitlements, including assistance with rent.

At 30 June 2003, the rate of persons receiving Rent Assistance was highest in the Hobart local government area (75.1 recipients per 1,000 persons), and lowest in the King Island local government area (20.3 recipients per 1,000 persons).

RECIPIENTS OF RENT ASSISTANCE, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

	Estimated resider		ent population - 30 June 2003(c)	
Local government area	no.	crude rate(d) (per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	351	26.9	13,070	37
Central Highlands	87	37.2	2,341	46

Clarence	1,607	32.2	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	373	39.7	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	153	37.6	4,071	48
Glenorchy	2,631	59.0	44,577	36
Hobart	3,608	75.1	48,069	36
Huon Valley	640	45.5	14,080	41
Kingborough	956	31.5	30,327	36
Sorell	536	48.1	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	174	30.3	5,742	37
Tasman	102	46.4	2,199	46
Total	11,218	47.8	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	297	50.0	5,938	37
Dorset	192	26.5	7,254	37
Flinders	23	26.3	875	48
George Town	288	43.1	6,680	44
Launceston	4,088	64.5	63,337	36
Meander Valley	814	44.5	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	463	38.5	12,035	37
West Tamar	980	47.4	20,673	36
Total	7,145	52.9	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	1,035	54.4	19,029	38
Central Coast	901	42.8	21,032	37
Circular Head	224	27.7	8,086	40
Devonport	1,221	49.7	24,567	36
Kentish	190	34.3	5,533	49
King Island	34	20.3	1,677	47
Latrobe	408	47.9	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	557	41.3	13,485	39
West Coast	118	22.7	5,189	37
Total	4,688	43.8	107,116	41
	23,087	48.4	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

⁽a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.

⁽b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics - Tasmania.

⁽c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.				
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(d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore,

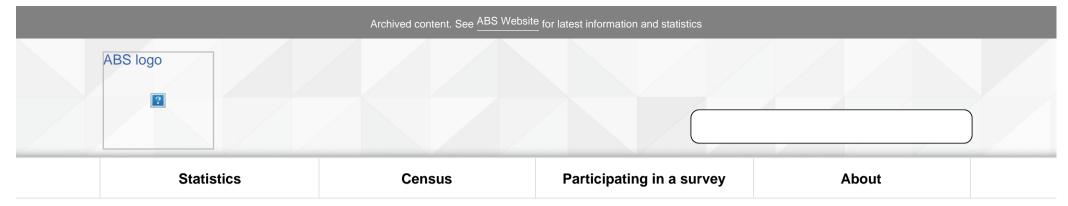
(e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown.

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Other payments paid to Tasmanian households include:

- Austudy
- Carer Payment
- Carer Allowance
- Double Orphan Pension
- Exceptional Circumstances
- Mobility Allowance
- Parenting Payment (Partnered)
- Partner Allowance
- Sickness Allowance
- Special Benefit
- Widow Allowance
- Wife Pension A
- Widow Class B (no new grants from 20 March 1997)

For further information about these payments refer to the Centrelink website http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/individuals/index.htm.

OTHER SELECTED PAYMENTS, Tasmanian local government areas(a)(b) - 30 June 2003

crude rate(d)

		crude rate(d)		
Local government area	no.	(per 1,000 persons)	no.	median age
Greater Hobart-Southern				
Brighton	777	59.4	13,070	37
Central Highlands	147	62.8	2,341	46
Clarence	1,855	37.2	49,861	36
Derwent Valley	569	60.5	9,402	37
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	282	69.3	4,071	48
Glenorchy	2,099	47.1	44,577	36
Hobart	1,222	25.4	48,069	36
Huon Valley	880	62.5	14,080	41
Kingborough	991	32.7	30,327	36
Sorell	568	50.9	11,155	41
Southern Midlands	377	65.7	5,742	37
Tasman	173	78.7	2,199	46
Total	9,940	42.3	234,894	40
Northern				
Break O'Day	543	91.4	5,938	37
Dorset	na	na	7,254	37
Flinders	na	na	875	48
George Town	407	60.9	6,680	44
Launceston	2,670	42.2	63,337	36
Meander Valley	918	50.2	18,275	37
Northern Midlands	572	47.5	12,035	37
West Tamar	961	46.5	20,673	36
Total	6,071	44.9	135,067	39
Mersey-Lyell				
Burnie	984	51.7	19,029	38
Central Coast	1,051	50.0	21,032	37
Circular Head	294	36.4	8,086	40
Devonport	1,238	50.4	24,567	36
Kentish	372	67.2	5,533	49
King Island	30	17.9	1,677	47
Latrobe	475	55.8	8,518	45
Waratah/Wynyard	694	51.5	13,485	39

West Coast	272	52.4	5,189	37
Total	5,410	50.5	107,116	41
	21,421	44.9	477,077	40
Tasmania(e)				

na not available

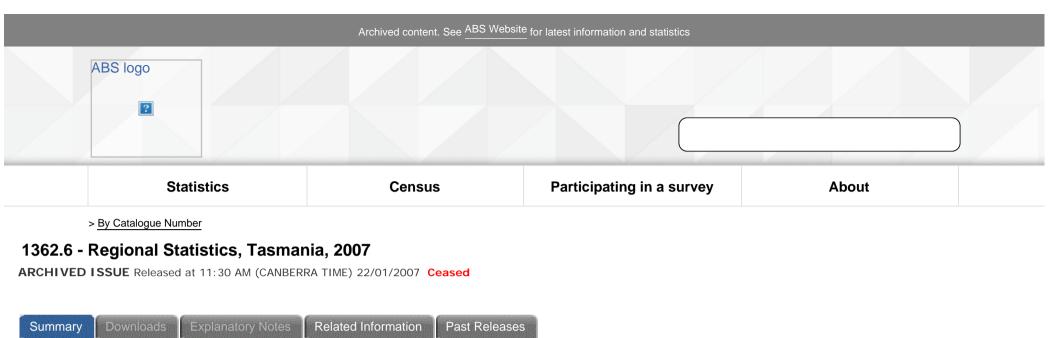
- (a) Data have been aggregated to local government areas from postcode data, consequently, some figures have been rounded.
- (b) Small area data in this table has been confidentialised. Totals for Tasmania may differ from those published in Statistics Tasmania.
- (c) Source: ABS data available on request, Population by Age and Sex.
- (d) This is a crude rate only. It has not been adjusted to take into account the population eligible to receive payment. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting figures.
- (e) Totals for Tasmania include those recipients whose local government area is unknown.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, data extracted to ABS definitions.

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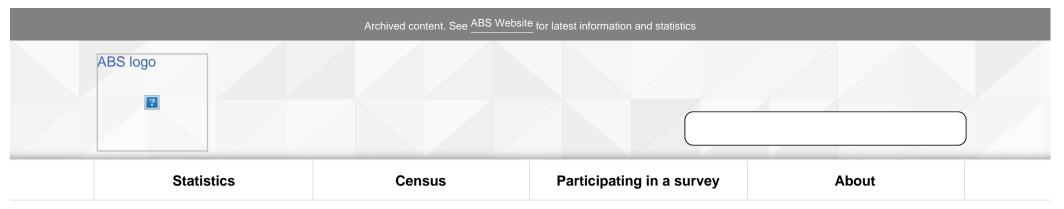
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Contents

Contents >> Welfare >> Disability support services >> Service outlets

For 2003-04, there were 207 disability service outlets in Tasmania, funded by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. Of these outlets, 46.9% were based in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. Of the remaining outlets, 29.0% were based in the Northern Region, and 24.1% were based in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Accommodation Support Services provide accommodation to people with a disability and assist persons with a disability to remain in their existing accommodation. Accommodation support services were the most common disability service type in Tasmania, accounting for 43.0% of all disability service outlets in 2003-04.

Community Support Services, which provide support to enable persons with a disability to live in a non-institutional setting, accounted for 5.3% of service outlets. Community Access Services, which provide opportunities for persons with a disability to gain their full potential for social independence, constituted 26.6% of all outlets.

Respite Services, which specifically provide a short term break for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with disabilities, accounted for 5.3% of service outlets in 2003-04 in Tasmania.

DISABILITY SERVICE OUTLETS, Tasmanian regions(a) - 2003-04

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania
Service type	no.	no.	no.	no.
Accommodation support	37	29	23	89
Community support	5	4	2	11
Community access	26	14	15	55
Respite	3	4	4	11
Advocacy, information or referral(b)	19	7	5	31
Other support	7	2	1	10
Total	97	60	50	207

(a) Data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256, and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256 and 7305-7470.
(b) Generally, advocacy, information and referral services in Tasmania provide a statewide service.
Source: Unpublished data from the 2003-04 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

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For the 2003-04 period, 3,825 persons used disability services funded by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement in Tasmania. Of these service users, 45.5% identified their primary disability as intellectual. A further 15.5% identified their primary disability as physical.

Approximately 43.7% of disability service users used services in the Greater Hobart-Southern region, followed by 42.5% in the Northern region and 16.1% in the Mersey-Lyell region.

PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY RECEIVING SERVICES, Tasmanian regions(a)(b)(c) - 2003-04

	Greater Hobart-Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania(d)
Primary disability group(e)	no.	no.	no.	no.
Intellectual	846	512	419	1,742
Specific learning	8	168	-	176
Autism	58	96	30	174
Physical	295	276	47	594
Acquired brain injury	71	153	59	280

Speech	6	8	-	14
Neurological	117	175	20	305
Other(f)	272	238	39	540
Total service users	1,673	1,626	614	3,825

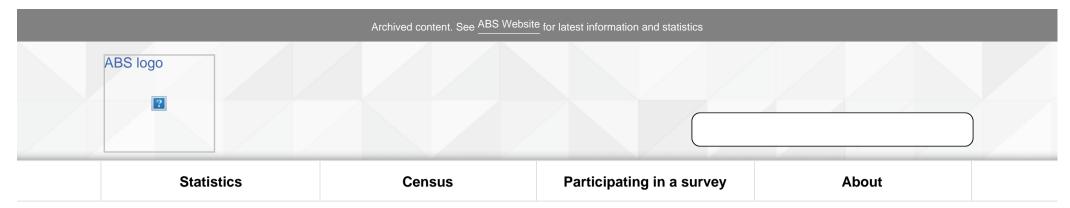
- nil or rounded to zero
- (a) The data presented has been confidentialised to prevent identification of individuals.
- (b) Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who receive services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004.
- (c) Data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256, and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256 and 7305-7470.
- (d) Totals for Tasmania may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one region during the 12 month period.
- (e) Refers to the person's primary disability.
- (f) Includes 'not stated' and specific learning/ADD, deafblind, vision and hearing disability group.

 Source: Unpublished data from the 2003-04 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

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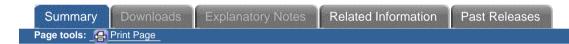
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Contents >> Welfare >> Disability support services >> Utilisation of services

Community Support Services assist persons with a disability to live in a non-institutional setting. Some 56.8% of all disability service users used Community Support Services.

Community Access provides opportunities for people to enjoy their full potential for social independence. Some 39.0% of disability service users used Community Access.

Accommodation Support Services, which provide the support needed to enable a person with a disability to remain in their existing accommodation, were used by 27.9% of disability service users. Respite Services, which provide short term breaks for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with disabilities, were used by 6.2% of disability service users.

UTILISATION OF DISABILITY SERVICES, Tasmanian regions(a)(b) - 2003-04

Greater Hobart-Southern		Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania	
Service Group	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Accommodation support Community support	481 913	334 1,062	262 237	1,069 2,173	

Community access Respite	767	487	254	1,493
	111	80	47	238
Total service users(c)	1,673	1,626	614	3,825

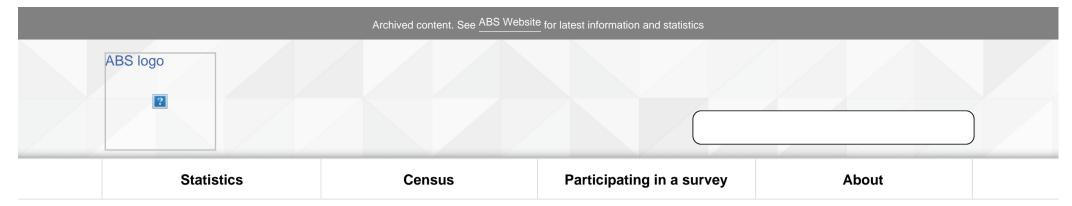
- (a) Refers to persons receiving a Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement funded service. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12 month period from July 2003 to June 2004.
- (b) Data included in this table were aggregated into regions from postcode data. As a result, the sum of the components may not always equal the total. The Greater Hobart-Southern Region contains postcodes 7000-7190 and 40% of 7215. The Northern Region contains 7209-7304 excluding 7256, and 60% of 7215. The Mersey-Lyell Region contains 7256 and 7305-7470.
- (c) Total service users may not be the sum of components since individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group during the 12 month period.

Source: Unpublished data from the 2003-04 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

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During 2004-05, the Southern region had 89.1 **operational** aged care places per 1,000 persons aged 70 and over, followed by the Northern region with 88.4 places and the North Western region with 82.6 places. The Southern region also had the highest ratio of places **allocated**, at 98.8 places per 1,000 persons aged 70 and over.

The Community Aged Care Program supports people who are eligible for residential care but have a preference to stay at home. In 2004-05, the Northern region had 21.6 places per 1,000 persons aged 70 and over, followed by the Southern region with 18.3 places and the North Western region with 17.3 places.

The number of operational places differs from the number of places allocated primarily because of the time required to build accommodation for residential care. Providers are required to bring provisionally allocated places into operation within two years.

ALLOCATION AND OPERATIONAL AGED CARE PLACES (a)(b)(c) 2004-05

Ratio of Allocated Places

Ratio of Operational Places

Aged Care Planning Region	Residential Care	Community Care(d)	Total	Residential Care	Community Care(d)	Total
North Western	90.1	17.3	107.4	82.6	17.3	99.9
Northern	97.2	21.6	118.8	88.4	21.6	109.9
Southern	98.8	18.3	117.1	89.1	18.3	107.4
Tasmania(e)	96.3	19.0	115.8	87.4	19.0	106.4

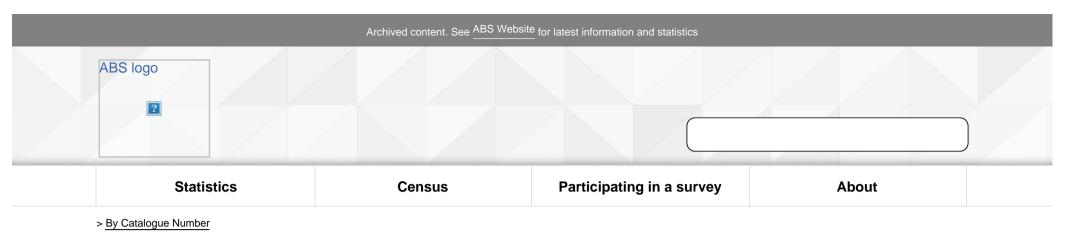
- (a) The ratios are based on estimates of the population aged 70 and over, per 1000 persons.
- (b) The places include flexible care places.
- (c) As at 30 June 2004.
- (d) Community Aged Care packages and Extended Aged Care at Home packages.
- (e) The sum total may differ due to the inclusion of individuals in transitional care.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing, Annual Report 2004-05.

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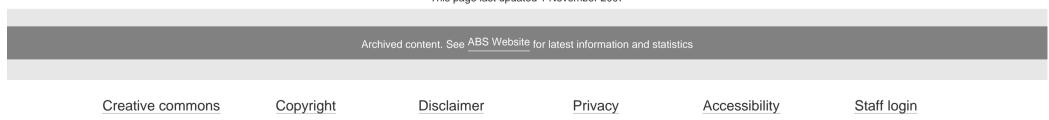
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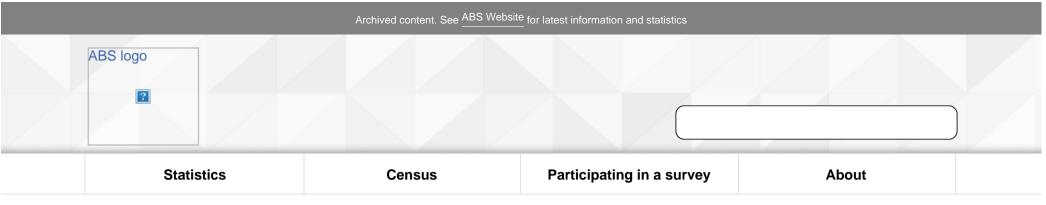
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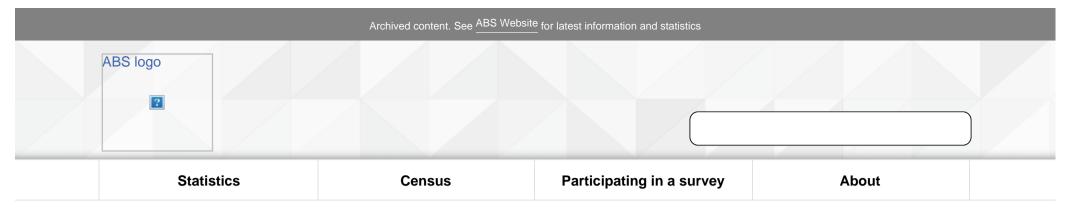


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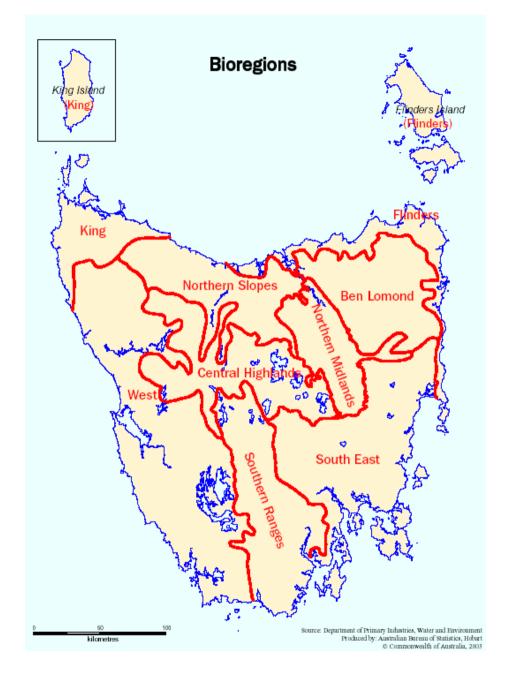


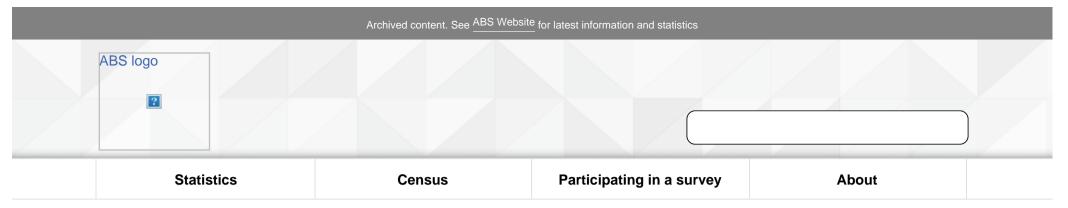
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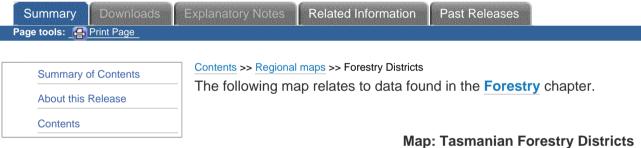
Map: Tasmanian Bioregions



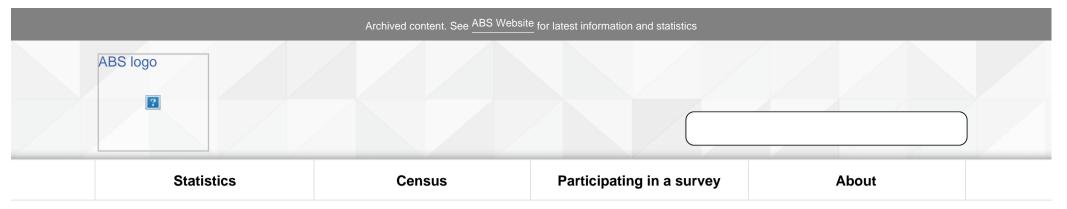


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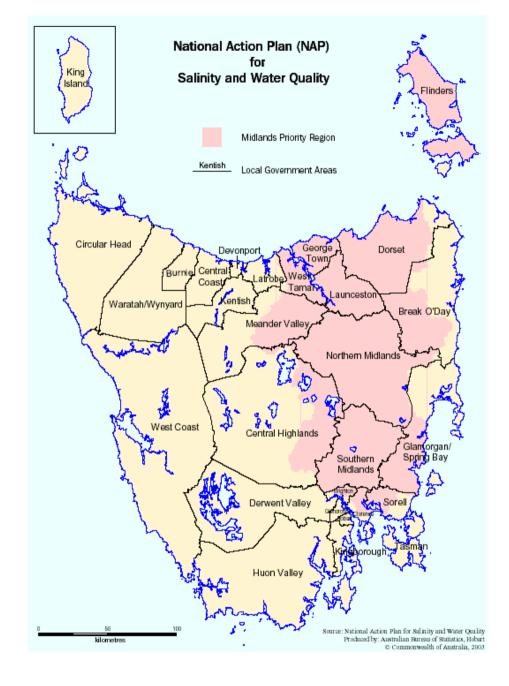
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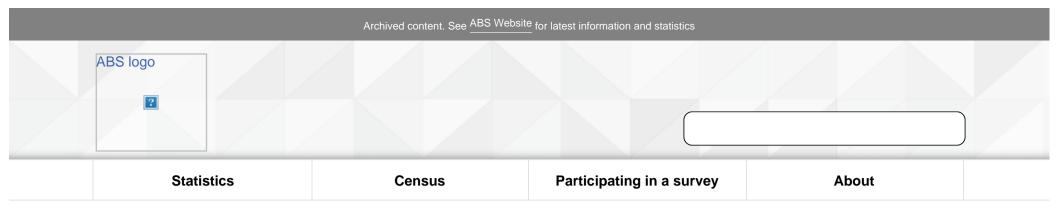
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Contents >> Regional maps >> National Action Plan Priority Region, Midlands

The following map relates to **salinity** data found in the Environment chapter.

Map: National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality Priority Region, Midlands





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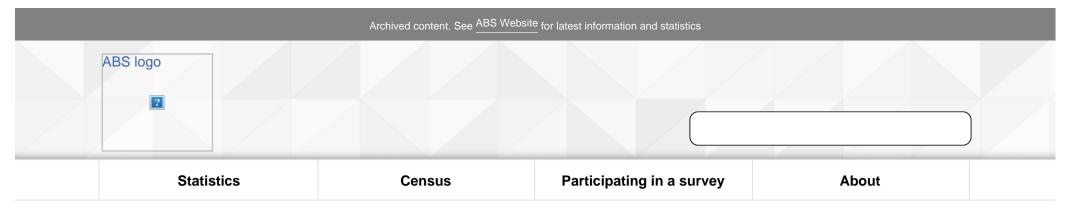
Much of the data found in **Regional Statistics - Tasmania** relates to Statistical Region Sectors, also referred to in this publication as 'Statistical Regions' or 'Regions'. Statistical Region Sectors are defined by the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)**. The ASGC is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics.

Each of the Statistical Region Sectors in Tasmania contains one or more Local Government Areas. Local Government Areas do not cross Statistical Region Sector boundaries.

For more information on the ASGC, contact the Assistant Director, Area Classification, on telephone (02) 6252 5888, facsimile (02) 6252 8666, email **geography@abs.gov.au** or by writing to PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

Map: Statistical Region Sectors in Tasmania



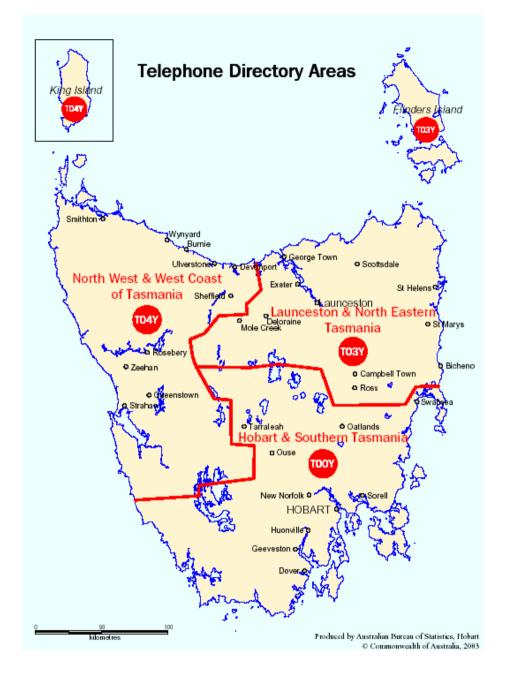


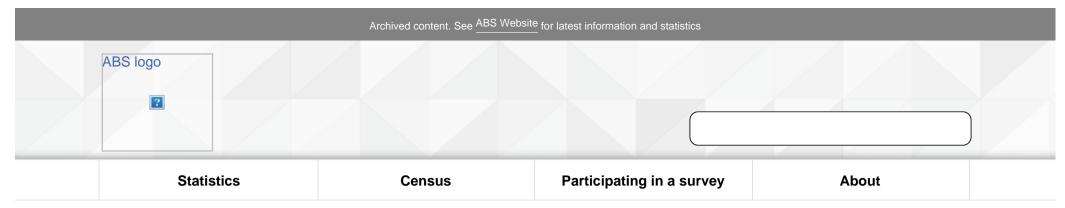
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Map: Tasmanian Telephone Directory Areas





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Map: Tasmanian Tourism Regions

